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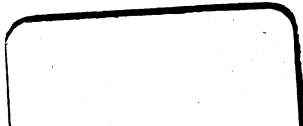
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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
STATE BOARD
CORRECTIONS ^{AND} CHARITIES
MINNESOTA.
1884.

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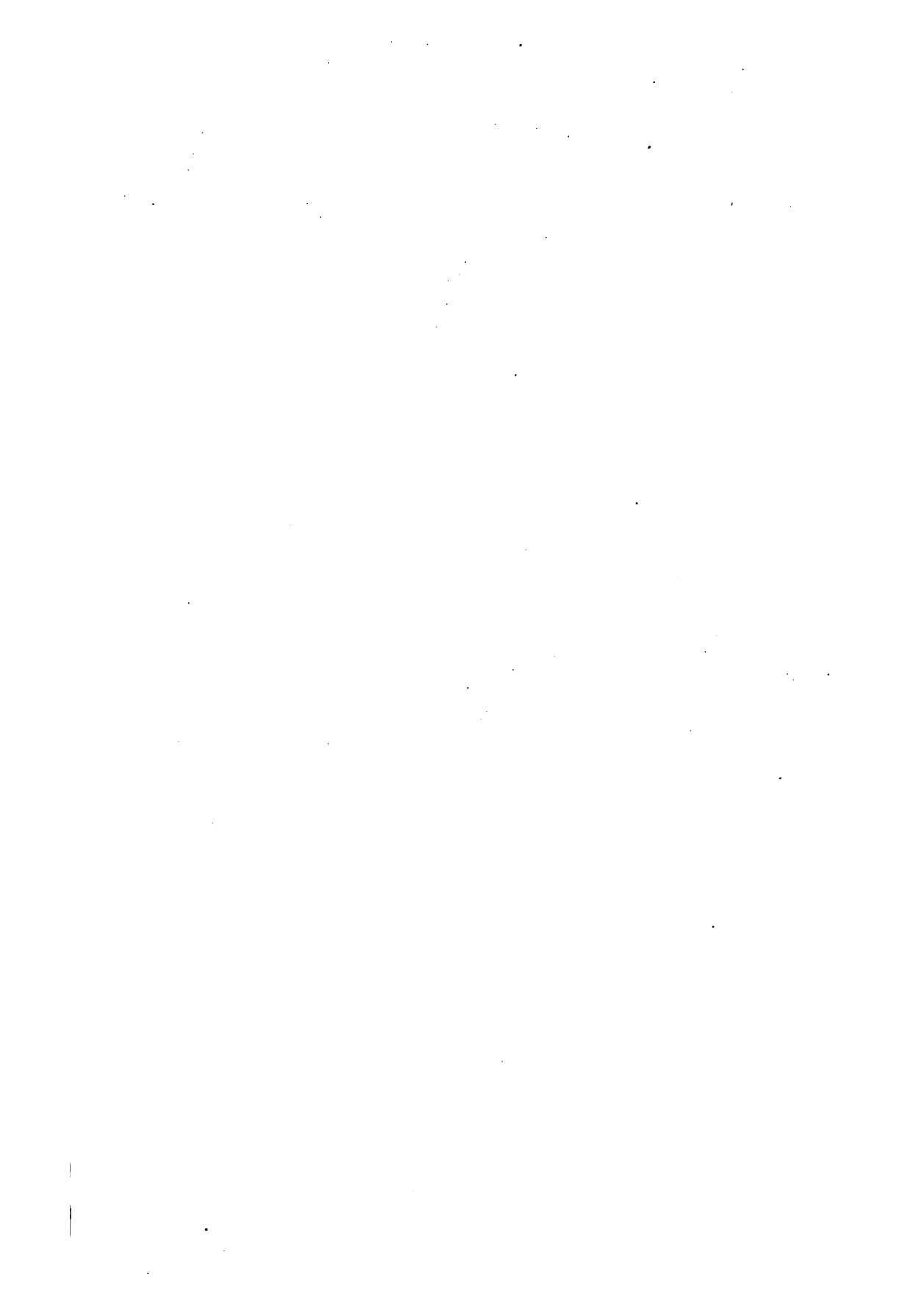


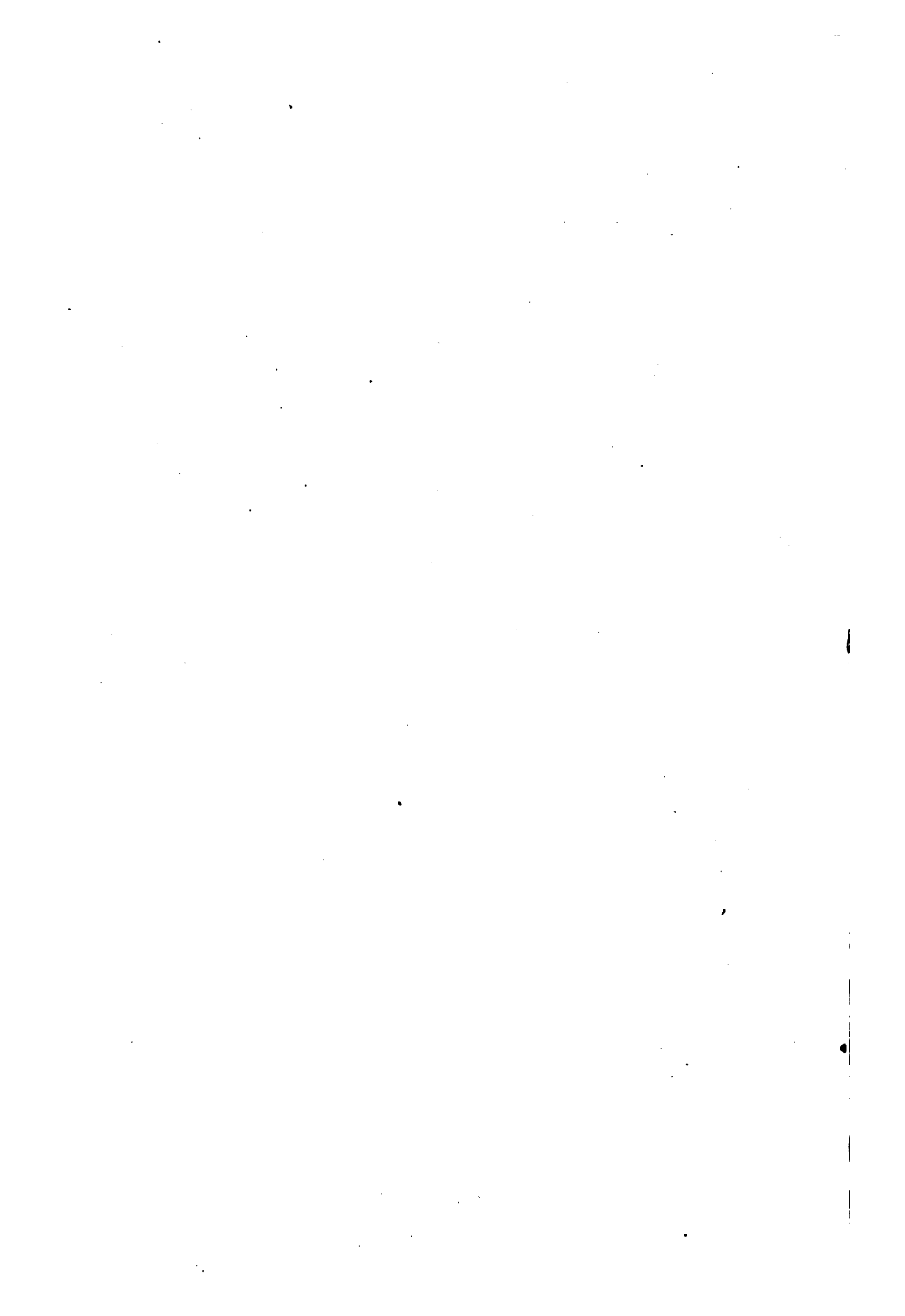
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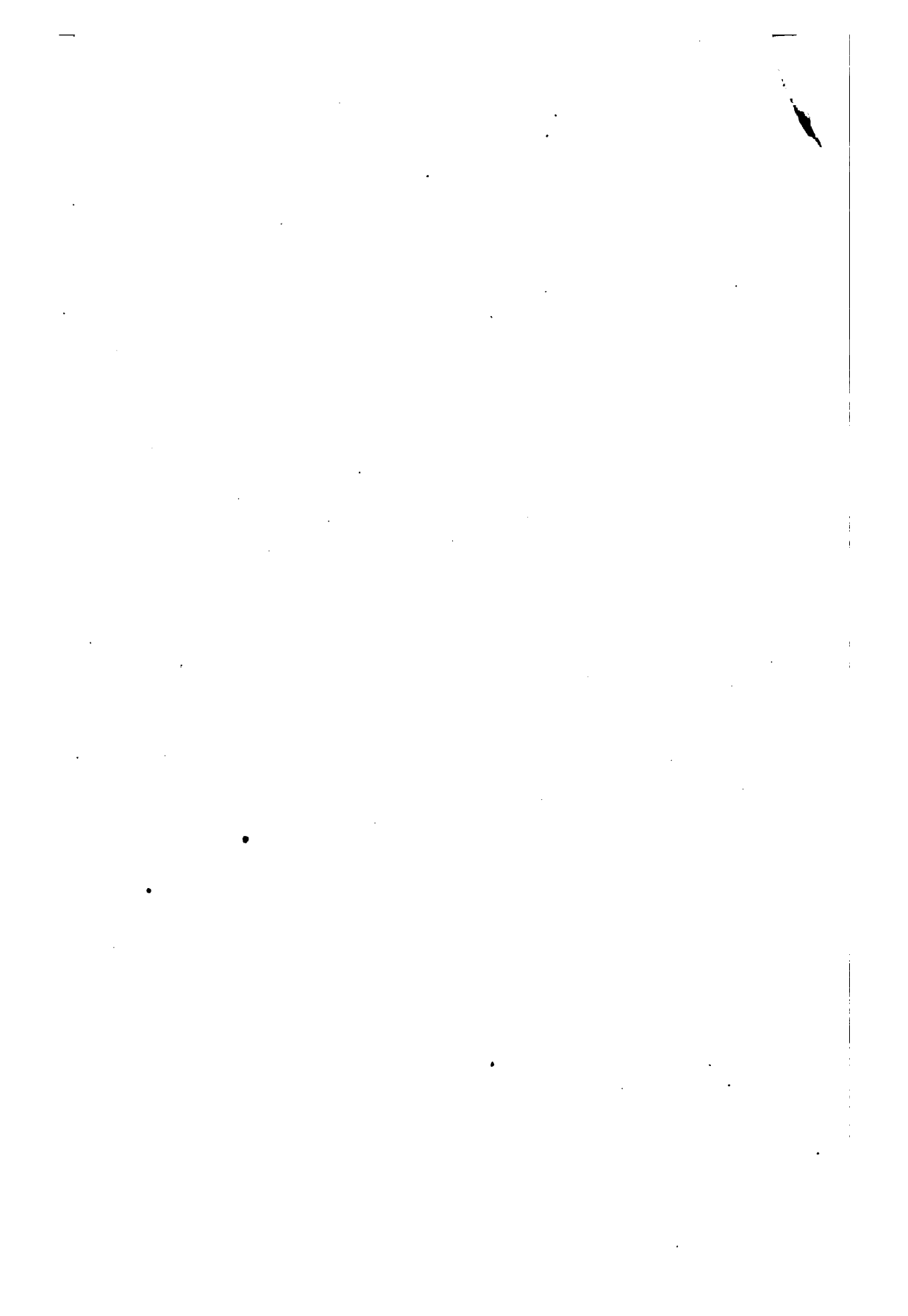


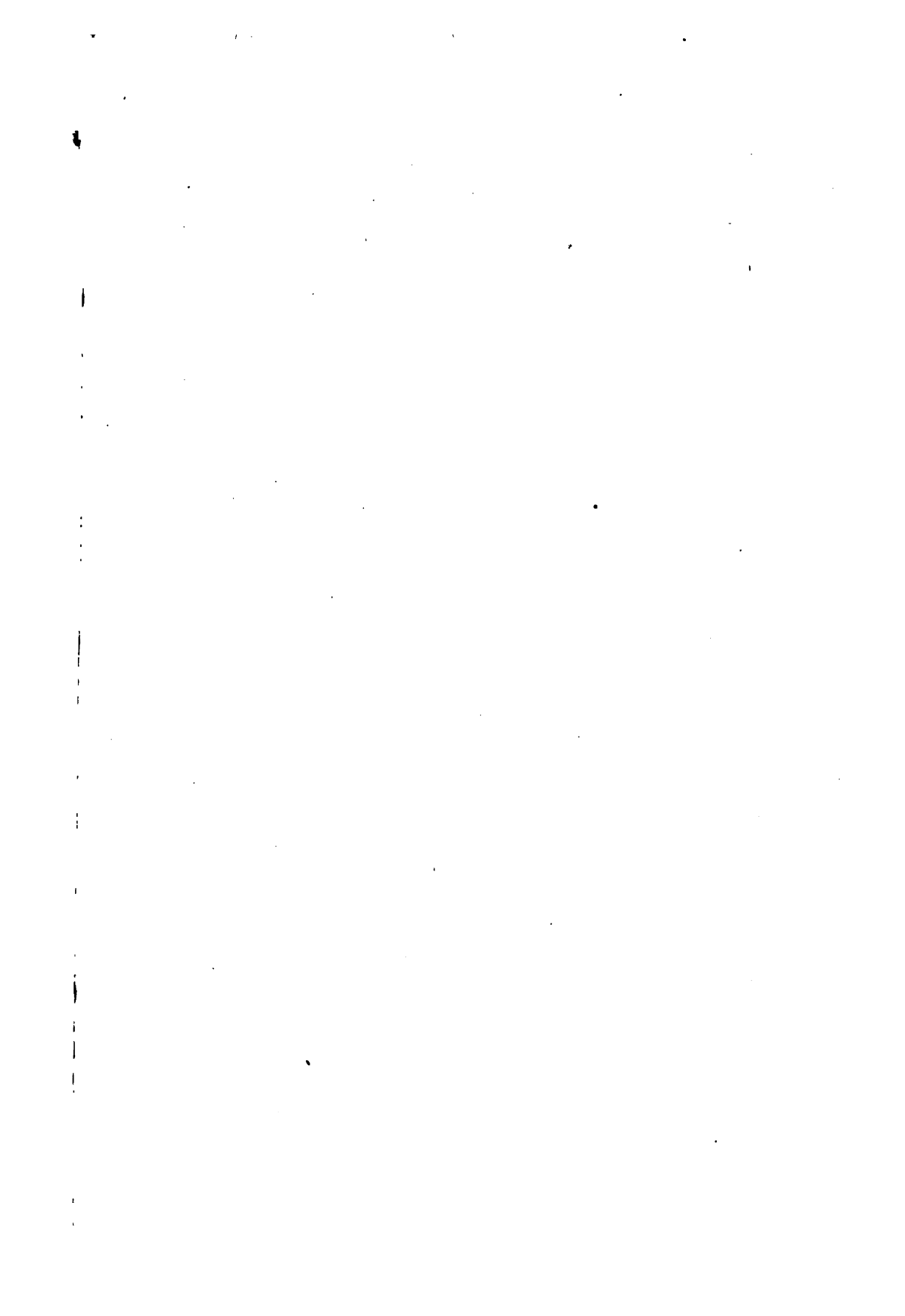


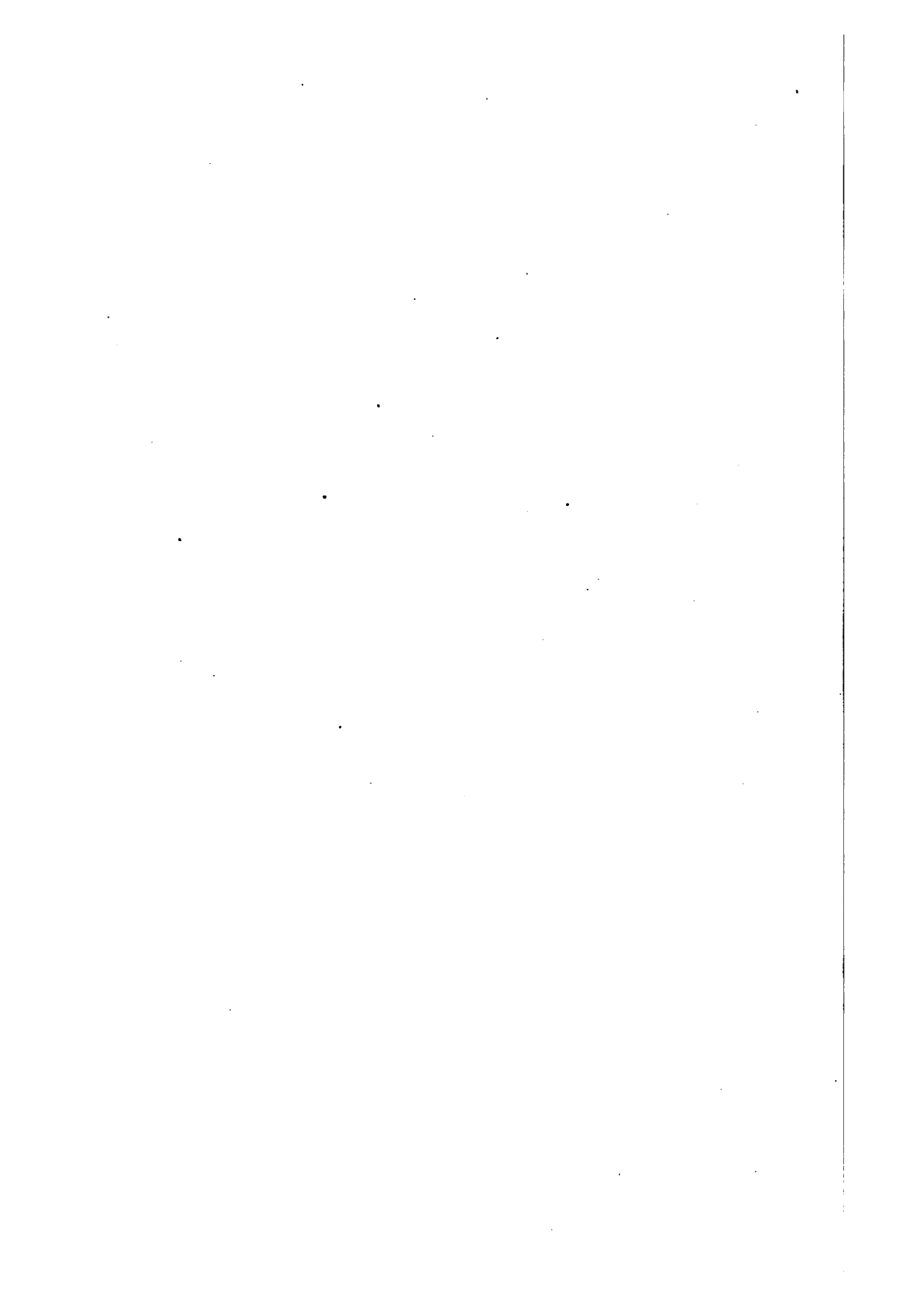












FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA. — ^

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1884.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY.
1884.

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1885. Mar. 21,

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Hartings H. Hart,

St. Paul, Minn.

**Complete Set Deposited
in Littauer Center**

APR 18 1941

PREFATORY NOTE,

The board offers recommendations to the Legislature on the following subjects :

1. With reference to a school and other reformatory measures for the younger convicts in the State Prison. (Page 16.)
2. With reference to the application of the trustees of the State Reform School for an appropriation to erect a building for girls. (Page 18.)
3. With reference to the maintenance of children committed to the State Reform School for incorrigibility. (Page 19.)
4. With reference to the creation of a commission to locate and prepare plans for a third hospital for the insane. (Page 21.)
5. With reference to the application of the directors of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind and School for Idiots and Imbeciles for an appropriation to enlarge the latter institution. (Page 26.)
6. With reference to distinct appropriations for the three State institutions under the charge of the board of directors of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind and the School for Idiots and Imbeciles. (Page 27.)
7. With reference to the taking of an annual inventory in State institutions, poor houses and public hospitals. (Page 27.)
8. With reference to the establishment of work houses. (Page 29.)

9. With reference to the compensation of its secretary. (Page 36.)

The board offers suggestions for the consideration of the managers of the various public institutions on the following subjects:

1. With reference to the dormitories in the State Reform School. (Page 18.)

2. With reference to the location of the punishment cells in the State Prison. (Page 16.)

3. With reference to the wages of attendants in the insane hospitals. (Page 24.)

4. With reference to fire walls in the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. (Page 25.)

5. With reference to a uniform system of handling and accounting for public property. (Page 27.)

6. With reference to violations of the law requiring separation of the sexes in jails. (Page 29.)

7. With reference to "cumulative sentences" for minor offenses. (Page 29.)

8. With reference to diversity in expenses of poor house administration. (Page 30.)

9. With reference to plans of poor houses. (Page 31.)

10. With reference to diversity of general pauper expenses. (Page 31.)

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

OFFICE AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

Governor L. F. Hubbard, President *Ex Officio*.

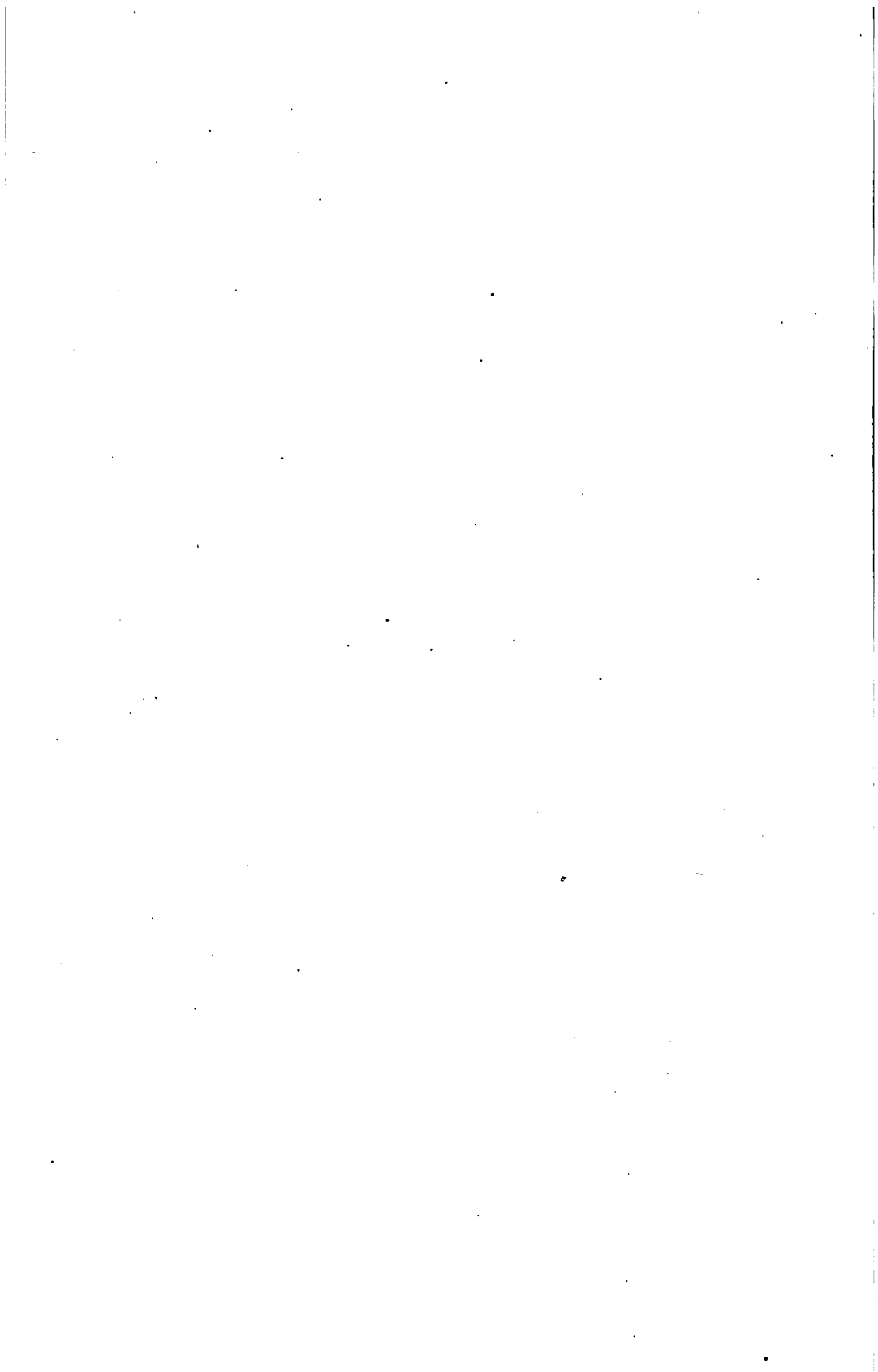
W. M. Campbell, Litchfield.....Term Expires January, 1885.
Reuben Reynolds, Crookston.....Term Expires January, 1885.
D. C. Bell, Minneapolis.....Term Expires January, 1886.
H. R. Wells, Preston.....Term Expires January, 1886.
C. H. Berry, Winona.....Term Expires January, 1887.
M. McG. Dana, St. Paul.....Term Expires January, 1887.

OFFICERS.

President—Governor L. F. Hubbard.
Vice President—M. McG. Dana, D. D.
Secretary—Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul.

COMMITTEES.

On Plans of Buildings—Messrs. Berry, Campbell and Reynolds.
On Poor Houses—Messrs. Reynolds, Bell and Berry.
On County Jails—Messrs. Wells, Berry and Bell.
On State Prison and Reform School—Messrs. Campbell, Reynolds and Dana.
On Insane Hospitals—Messrs. Dana, Wells and Campbell.
On Children's Institutions at Faribault—Messrs. Bell, Dana and Wells.



AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six (6) persons, not more than three (3) of whom shall be from the same political party, who shall constitute a State Board of Corrections and Charities, to serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the State; two (2) of whom, as indicated by the governor upon their appointment, shall serve for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, and two (2) for three (3) years; and upon the expiration of the term of each, his place, and that of his successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three (3) years. The Governor shall be *ex officio* a member of said board and the president thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Corrections and Charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the state house. Regular meetings of the board shall be held quarterly, or oftener if required. They may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums; and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may

deem essential; and all plans for new jails and infirmaries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The Governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the State; and said board, or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the Governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestions, to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. The said board may appoint a secretary, who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, an annual salary of not to exceed twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), as may be agreed upon by the board. All accounts and expenditures shall be certified, as may be provided by the board, and shall be paid by the state treasurer upon an order from the auditor of state.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Corrections and Charities shall every two (2) years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the State and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable; of which report one thousand (1,000) copies shall be printed for the use of the Legislature, and five hundred (500) copies for the use of the board.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Governor shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practicable workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, he may authorize and designate any member of said board, or the secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful, and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this State.

SEC. 6. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor house or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect;

nor shall any officer of such institution, jail or poor house be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1883.

BY - LAWS

OF THE

**STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES OF
MINNESOTA.**

ADOPTED AUG. 7, 1883.

I. OFFICERS.

The officers of this board shall be a president (the Governor *ex officio*), a vice president, and a secretary.

The vice president shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall act in the absence of the president.

The secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. He shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200, payable monthly, besides his necessary traveling expenses. His duties shall be:

1. To be present at all meetings of the board and keep record of the same.
2. To conduct the correspondence of the board.
3. To devise and execute a proper system of statistics for the institutions subject to the inspection of the board.
4. To study diligently the whole subject of corrections and charities, with reference to the present and future interests of the State of Minnesota.
5. To prepare the bi-ennial report to the legislature, subject to the approval of the board.
6. To perform such other duties as the board or the president may direct.

II. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the board shall occur on the first Tuesdays of August, November, February and May in each year, at 10 A. M.

The August meeting is hereby designated as the annual meeting.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the president of the board; or, on written request of any two members, at the call of the secretary.

At special meetings no final action shall be taken on any subject not specified in the call for said meeting, unless all the members be present.

Meetings shall be held in the office of the board at the Capitol, when not otherwise ordered.

III. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of the minutes of preceding meetings.
2. Unfinished business of the last meeting.
3. Reports of committees and secretary.
4. Communications.
5. Auditing of accounts.
6. Miscellaneous business.

IV. COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the president of the board shall appoint the following standing committees, to be composed of three members each: on Insane Hospitals, State Prison and Reform School, Children's Institutions at Faribault, Poor Houses, County Jails, and Plans of Buildings,—which committees shall serve until their successors are appointed. These committees shall report at each regular meeting of the board.

V. FINANCES.

All accounts for expenses of the board, except the salary of the secretary, shall be audited by the board and an itemized record made thereof.

VI. VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable and penal institutions supported by the State, viz.: The First Hospital for the Insane, at St. Peter; the Second Hospital for the Insane, at Rochester; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Blind and the School for Idiots and Imbeciles, at Faribault; and the State Prison, at Stillwater, shall be visited at least quarterly by one or more

members, and once annually by the entire board. Whenever practicable, the secretary shall accompany the members in their annual visits.

Visits shall be made to the jails, poor houses and city prisons in the different counties of the State, if possible, so that each one shall be visited at least once in each year. These visits to be made, whenever practicable, by one member and the secretary.

VII. AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by vote at any regular meeting of the board, notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
State Board of Corrections and Charities.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD
OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 5, 1884. }

To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

The law to establish a State Board of Corrections and Charities was approved March 2, 1883. In accordance with its provisions, the Governor appointed the following persons as members of the board, April 2, 1883:

To serve one year—M. McG. Dana, of St. Paul, and C. H. Berry, of Winona.

To serve two years—W. M. Campbell, of Litchfield, and Reuben Reynolds, of Crookston.

To serve three years—H. R. Wells, of Preston, and A. H. Young, of Minneapolis.

Hon. A. H. Young having declined the appointment as being inconsistent with his official position as judge of the district court, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of D. C. Bell, of Minneapolis.

The board met for organization May 2, 1883, and a committee was appointed to recommend a suitable person for secretary of the board. At a special meeting held May 22, 1883, on recommendation of the committee, the position of secretary was tendered to Rev. H. H. Hart, of Worthington, Minn. At a special meeting held July 10th, the board received the acceptance of H. H. Hart, and his appointment as secretary was confirmed.

Regular quarterly meetings of the board were held May 2, August 7, November 13, 1883; February 5, and May 6, 1884, as required by law.

The board was represented in the Tenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1883, by Messrs. Bell, Berry, Campbell and the secretary; and at the Eleventh National Conference, held at St. Louis in October, 1884, by Messrs. Bell, Berry, Dana, Reynolds and the secretary. A brief account of these two meetings will be found in the appendix.

The work assigned to this board covers a very wide field, embracing the entire system of corrections and charities of the State. In a period of but little more than a year it has not been possible to do much beyond a careful survey of the field, in order to find out what we have in the State.

Our attention has thus far been devoted mainly to the county jails, poor houses and systems of poor relief. We found the State institutions well organized, under efficient superintendents, with boards of trustees composed of men of long experience and ripened judgment. The insane hospitals had already the supervision of the State Lunacy Commission, composed of Drs. Boardman, Leonard and Woods. The finances of the State institutions have the supervision of State Examiner H. M. Knox. In addition to this, the Governor, who is *ex officio* president of this board, exercises a close supervision of the various State institutions. This board, with its brief experience, does not undertake to criticise at large the administration of these institutions. We shall offer some minor suggestions, but with becoming modesty. We have undertaken, however, the thorough study of these institutions, profiting by observation in other states, and hope, in time, to be able to lend material service. We take pleasure in recording the unvarying courtesy which has been extended to this board by the officers and managers without exception.

THE STATE PRISON

is the oldest of the State institutions, having been organized by the territorial legislature in 1853. We cannot better describe the prison than by a quotation from the great work on Prisons and Child Saving Institutions of the late Dr. E. C. Wines, published in 1880. (Page 177.)

“The State Prison is at Stillwater. The system is that of Auburn, as indeed that of all our prisons is, except the one at Philadelphia, namely, associated labor by day and cellular sepa-

ration by night. The average number is a little over two hundred" (now about three hundred and fifty). "The prison is governed by a board of three directors, two of whom are of the dominant political party, and one of the other leading party of the State. The income from convict work pays half the current cost of the prison. The labor is let to contractors. The industries are wooden ware, barrels, sashes, doors, cabinet work and carpentry." (The cooper shop has since been abandoned and the labor is employed chiefly in the manufacture of threshing machines and portable engines.) "The average hours of labor are **eleven* per day, which is more than in any other prison I know; and too many, I think. The discipline is firm, but humane; a kindly and paternal influence is brought to bear on the convicts. Cheerfulness prevails to a remarkable degree; in this respect, they appear like laborers working for wages. Bodily afflictions are not used; even in punishment the dignity of manhood is respected. By industry and good conduct prisoners can earn a deduction of six days per month from their terms of sentence, and for every day so earned they are credited with an amount equal to that paid by the contractor to the State for a convict day's work, which at the present time is forty-five cents. During the last year, the sum of \$6,498 was so earned. Substantially that law governs the prison, very little else is needed. On the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas an extra good dinner is furnished, and large liberty of recreation and converse is allowed, not only without injury, but with advantage to the discipline. "Rehabilitation" (*i. e.* restoration to rights of citizenship) "follows by law a continuous course of unexceptionable behavior through the entire term of imprisonment. The utmost cleanliness is enforced. Bathing is required as a duty. Luxuries are not provided, but the food is of good quality, well cooked and served and in abundant quantity. Variety of food is provided in order to a healthy tone of the digestive organs. The services of both Protestant and Catholic chaplains are employed; but there is no prison school—a grave and unaccountable omission where so much is done and well done. However, a library is provided which is freely used."

The provision above referred to in our "good time law," whereby prisoners, on condition of good conduct, are paid about one-fifth of their earnings, either for their families or for their

* NOTE.—Doctor Wines was misinformed, the prisoners work eleven hours per day in summer and nine in winter: the average being ten hours per day.

own use after discharge, is one of the best prison laws extant. The commissioners of prisons of Massachusetts, in their report of 1883, quoted the Minnesota law and urged the adoption of this provision in Massachusetts.

Since the two disastrous fires of last winter, the prison has been greatly improved. The old cell-room has been made entirely fire-proof and the new cell-room is nearly ready for occupation. The administration building has been reconstructed with improved accommodations for the officers, suitable quarters for female convicts, a good mess-room for handling the food of convicts, an adequate hospital, with separate quarters for insane convicts, and a commodious chapel. There are increased, but not sufficient bathing facilities.

The situation of the punishment cells in the cell-room has, in our judgment, a demoralizing effect upon refractory prisoners and their fellows alike. Inmates of those cells can converse through the iron floor with prisoners in the cells above, and, if the convict chooses to indulge in shouting or other noise, he can be heard through the whole cell-room. These cells, we think, should be located elsewhere, as in the Joliet (Illinois) prison.

The remarkable effect of the "good time law" and the "good-conduct fund" upon the conduct and bearing of prisoners suggests the question whether other measures of a reformatory tendency might not be introduced with good results. Many of the prisoners are young men sent for their first offense and not hardened in crime, a number of them being boys of sixteen to twenty-one years, of the same class as many who are successfully dealt with in the State Reform School, the youngest being the boy Riley, about fifteen years old, recently committed for life for the murder of his father in Nobles County. Warden Reed and his subordinates do what they can for such cases; but there is no school and no reformatory agency.

We recommend that the salary of the chaplain be made sufficient to enable him to devote his entire time to prison duties, and that he then be required so to do, establishing a school in accordance with the wise suggestion of Dr. Wines, and such other reformatory agencies as shall be found practicable, under direction of the warden and inspectors. In this connection, we would call attention to the methods employed in the State Reformatory at Elmira, New York. (See supplement of this report.)

THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL

has a national reputation. It was organized in 1867 and was one of the first reform schools to discard bolts, bars and walls, adopting the family plan instead of the prison plan. There is not even a punishment cell. There are ordinary wooden doors and unbarred windows. Experience has demonstrated that these pupils, most of them committed for actual crime, can be safely kept under such conditions. Escapes are rare. The inmates are taken to the woods for an annual encampment and invariably return without the loss of a boy. The boys are divided into two families, in separate buildings united by a tunnel. There is a common dining hall in the main building. There is a common play ground, but boys of different ages play separately. The girls occupy a separate building, formerly a farm house, some fifty or sixty rods away. Three separate schools are maintained, for the older and younger boys, and the girls.

The industries of this institution mark another radical departure from the methods of older schools. In many cases the shops are run for profit, with a view to diminishing expenses. The New Hampshire school, with one hundred boys (about the number in this State), earns \$5,000 a year, or \$50 per pupil. The New York House of Refuge, with five hundred boys, earns, under the contract system, \$60,000 per year, or \$120 per pupil. To make boys' labor profitable it is necessary to set them at some simple work, such as cane-seating or a minute division of some manufacture, as brushes or shoes. In such labor, the boy learns nothing to avail him afterwards, but the monotony gives him a hatred of work. When he goes out, he cannot find such work and his knowledge of it marks him as a former inmate. In the Minnesota school, the shops are not run for profit but for industrial training. There is a tin shop, in which boys showing aptness learn the trade; a shoe shop which does the mending for the institution, and a carpenter shop in which are manufactured toy wagons and sleds. Here the boys acquire a knowledge of wood-working, painting, etc., and a readiness in the use of tools. The result is that the boys sent out have no difficulty in obtaining work. The shops are charged with the wages of the foreman and are run at a net loss of about \$1,450 a year or about \$12 per pupil; but one boy who becomes a confirmed criminal often costs the State more than \$1,450. We approve heartily this labor system.

About five hundred and fifty inmates have gone out from the school since its foundation. From all information obtainable, the managers are confidently of the opinion that much less than ten per cent have adopted a criminal life. This record bears strong testimony to the wisdom and efficiency of the administration.

The least satisfactory part of the institution is the three dormitories. Connected with each of the boys' dormitories is an offensive night-closet. The pupils sleep in double beds. The matron of the girls' department stated that the girls were not allowed to speak to each other from the time of going to their dormitory at night until they came down stairs in the morning. She stated that she slept in an adjoining room, and that the intention was that the girls should rise when the second bell rang at the boys' building, but that she did not always awake at that time. The probability of non-communication under such circumstances may be estimated. So far as we can learn, the plan of double beds in children's institutions meets with universal condemnation from experienced officers in other states, being objectionable both on sanitary and moral grounds. We recommend that single beds be substituted.

The board of trustees asks for \$40,000 to erect a building for girls. Such a building is needed. The girls' department is not, in our judgment, and cannot be, in its present quarters, up to the general tone of the school. Classification is impossible, and without it evils must arise. But we are of the opinion that, before money is expended to make the girls' department permanent, the question should be carefully considered whether the boys' and girls' institutions are to be kept together, or whether we shall follow the example of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, and perhaps other states, in establishing a separate institution for girls. We are not sufficiently informed to recommend this system for Minnesota, but are inclined to favor it, especially since the Reform School farm is much too small for one institution, to say nothing of two.

We recommend that the question of separating the schools be carefully considered, before money is appropriated for a new building.

The board of trustees has repeatedly asked, and the governor in his messages has repeatedly recommended, that the law making inmates committed for incorrigibility a charge upon the several counties, be repealed.

This law is a departure from the established policy of the State in every other institution, in accordance with which inmates are made a State and not a county charge. The only exception is that a few pauper children in the Deaf, Blind and Imbecile schools are clothed at county expense. We suppose that this law originated in the necessity of protecting the State against parents and local authorities desiring to get rid of troublesome or destitute children at State expense. This protection is now secured by the excellent law passed at your last session whereby the papers in incorrigibility cases are submitted to the district judge for approval. The law works badly in delaying the committal of children known to be vicious, for lack of evidence of specific crime, *e. g.*, some months ago a gentleman applied to the city attorney of St. Paul to have a homeless, unruly girl sent to the Reform School for incorrigibility. "It will facilitate the matter very much," said the officer, "if you can bring evidence of some specific act of stealing." Certainly! for it would save Ramsey County the expense and throw it upon the State. Further protection of the interests of the State, and of the children as well, can be secured, if necessary, by constituting a State officer, as in Massachusetts, or a county officer, as in Michigan, whose duty it shall be to attend all trials of children in any court, to secure the best good of the child on the one hand, and the interests of the State on the other.

We advise, therefore, that the governor's repeated recommendations that all inmates of the Reform School be made a State charge, be adopted.

We submit herewith tables exhibiting a comparative classified statement of the expenditures of the Reform School each year since its foundation; also the same facts reduced to a per capita form, whereby the expenses per pupil for clothing, fuel, etc., can be readily compared. (See Table E.)

THE MINNESOTA INSANE HOSPITALS

are located at St. Peter, seventy-seven miles southwest of St. Paul, and Rochester, one hundred and eight miles (by rail) southeast from St. Paul, and eighty-eight miles east of St. Peter.

The first hospital was established in 1866. Excellent building stone being available close at hand, as well as material for brick, it became possible to erect a first-class building at a very low cost. The building is on the "linear" plan, consisting of a cen-

tral building with wings, with accommodations for about 550 patients, and was erected at a cost of about \$900 per patient; whereas older states have expended for buildings having equal facilities, from \$1,500 to \$3,000, or even more, per patient.

During the past two years a detached ward has been built to accommodate 125 patients, at a cost of \$25,000, or \$200 per patient. It is a substantial building of brick, two stories and a basement. Its interior accommodations are adequate for the class of patients to be treated, but its exterior has the aspect of a warehouse. The State might well have spent \$2,000 or \$3,000 more to give the building a pleasanter exterior.

The second hospital was organized in 1878, its location being determined by the existence there of an unfinished building designed for an inebriate asylum, which was converted into an insane hospital. The linear plan has been adopted here also, and wings built providing for some 600 patients at a cost, thus far, of about \$500 per patient; but the original building will doubtless have to be rebuilt, being ill-adapted and in great danger from fire. But the total cost, even with this duplicated expense, will be not more than \$750 per patient.

The same economy which has prevailed in building has also marked the administration of the insane hospitals. We present, herewith, a comparative tabulated statement of the expenses of both hospitals from the beginning; also a similar statement of the expenses of twenty-five leading insane hospitals of the country, reprinted from the report of the Board of Public Charities of Illinois for 1880, from which it will be seen that the average current expenses of our First Insane Hospital are only a little more than \$185 per year, while the general average of the twenty-five hospitals is \$223.44 per year; and in our Second Hospital, notwithstanding its smaller number, the expense was reduced in its third year, with only 172 patients, below the general average, and for the past year is reported as only \$179.13 per patient.

This economy is not only creditable to the trustees and officers and gratifying to the taxpayers, but it is highly important in that it enables the State to make all its insane a State charge, allowing none to be kept in county poor houses. All observers agree that, even under the most favorable circumstances, the condition of this unfortunate class in county poor houses is always dreadful. It is impossible to provide suitable facilities and care, and the tendency is always toward the barbarity and squalor of the ancient mad-house. In the older states it has

been impossible to erect a sufficient number of buildings on the expensive scale adopted and maintain all the insane at such rates as have prevailed in some institutions, one reporting \$264, another \$297, and a third \$314 per capita per annum. The result has been that, while a part of the insane were lodged in elegant buildings and well cared for, others, equally deserving, in the same state, lay in poor houses.

In New York there are about 1,700 insane in poor-houses, and in Ohio more than 1,000. The reports from county poor houses which we submit reveal the fact that in ten of the poor-houses of Minnesota, the per capita cost of maintenance is higher than that in the insane hospitals. The average cost of maintenance per inmate in the poor houses of the State is \$2.89 per week, exclusive of medical attendance; adding 25 cents per week for medical attendance, which is about the average cost, we have an average of \$3.14 per week, which is only 30 cents less than the cost of maintenance at the Second Hospital, where patients are at least twice as well cared for as they can be in the poorhouse. It costs as much per inmate to build a good poor house as an insane hospital. It is evident, therefore, that Minnesota can afford to care for all her insane in the future as in the past. But, if the State is to continue to provide for all her insane, there must be added facilities to keep up with our multiplying population. The two hospitals are now completed and nearly full. It is proposed to build three more detached wards at St. Peter and two at Rochester, accommodating six hundred and twenty-five more patients. This will barely bridge over three years more. It seems evident that the time has come for a hospital in the northern part of the State. The need is the more pressing when we consider the great distances which patients must now be sent. A patient from St. Vincent must travel by rail four hundred and sixty-seven miles to St. Peter, and it costs some counties from \$90 to \$100 to send a patient to the hospital. In many cases so long a journey is impracticable, and in others it is attended with great risks.

A THIRD HOSPITAL.

We recommend, therefore, the appointment of a commission to locate and prepare plans for the Third Minnesota Hospital for the Insane.

Since the above was written, a meeting was held at the call of

the Governor, to consider the subject of "further provision for the insane of this State." There were present Gov. Hubbard; Messrs. D. C. Bell, Minneapolis; W. M. Campbell, Litchfield; M. McG. Dana, St. Paul; H. R. Wells, Preston, and H. H. Hart, St. Paul, representing the State Board of Corrections and Charities; Messrs. Burr Deuel, Winona; A. L. Sackett, William Schimmel, St. Peter; M. J. Daniels, Rochester; John F. Meagher, Mankato, and A. Barto, Sauk Centre, who form the board of trustees of the State insane hospitals; Dr. C. K. Bartlett and Dr. J. E. Bowers, superintendents of the St. Peter and Rochester hospitals, respectively; Dr. C. H. Boardman, St. Paul; Dr. W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis, and Dr. G. W. Wood, Fairbault, who constitute the State Lunacy Commission. After a long and thorough discussion of the subject, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this joint conference that the detached wards for the present hospitals be built as asked for by their trustees, because demanded by existing needs, and because the most economical method of caring for the insane; that we recommend the legislature at its approaching session to appoint a commission to report to the legislature of 1887 a location and plans for a third hospital to accommodate the insane then and thereafter to be found in the State, and to save by this foresight and wise action this class of persons from being thrown upon the counties of the State, they having no facilities for caring for them and being unable to create them without greater expense than the third asylum would cost the State.

At this meeting the fact was clearly shown that at the present rate of increase the detached wards asked by the board of trustees will be filled to their utmost capacity within three years. Should the commission be created as recommended, and plans and location be ready for presentation to the legislature at its session of 1887, the third hospital can be ready for patients early in 1888, and an overflow of patients be prevented, but should no preliminary action be taken until 1887, it will be impossible to provide additional accommodations before the fall of 1888, and the sending back of patients to the counties will, doubtless, be unavoidable. No county in the State has any provision for insane patients, and suitable provision cannot be made by counties as cheaply as by the State. Buildings for a small number necessarily cost more in proportion than for a large number.

We indorse, emphatically, the recommendation of the joint conference.

WAGES OF ATTENDANTS.

We have commended the economy of the administration of the insane hospitals. It will be seen by comparison that, in one respect our expenses are very much below those of other states, namely, in the wages paid attendants. While the average annual per capita of the twenty-five institutions named is sixty-five dollars per patient, ours is but forty-six dollars. The only other as low is that at Lexington, Kentucky, where they have many colored patients with cheap colored attendants. The Illinois hospitals are very economically administered but their salaries and wages are within a fraction of the average. In our hospitals the female attendants begin at ten dollars per month and work up to fourteen dollars. The males begin at sixteen dollars and work up to twenty-five dollars. These are the wages of servant girls and farm hands. Supervisoresses receive twenty dollars per month and supervisors thirty-five. There is no more arduous and exacting employment. The attendants are on duty day and night, sleeping in the wards and liable to night calls. When they go out it is to accompany patients for work or exercise. They have half of every Sunday and one day off every fortnight. The rest of the time they are at their post. They must perform the most menial tasks without shrinking; bear with the vagaries of their charges with unflinching patience; endure insults and abuse without retaliation. Many patients are just insane enough to be exasperating. A patient in an Illinois hospital finished a letter thus: "But I must close and go and tantalize my servants a while." Under such temptations patients will sometimes be abused in the best hospitals, even though, as in our hospitals, the offense meets with instant discharge. The superintendent is required by the by-laws to visit each ward once a day unless necessarily prevented; the assistants go through once or twice a day, and the rest of the time the attendant is alone with the patients. The only safeguard is to secure a high grade of attendants, pay them well and hold them to strict accountability. We are aware that the supply is abundant at the present wages and of surprisingly good quality; but the quality can be improved by better wages. State Prison guards receive forty-five dollars per month and board. They are on duty ten hours a day, and are at liberty to spend the remainder of their time where and as they will. Certainly their responsibility is no greater than that of a supervisor who gets thirty-five dollars. In Kentucky they get prison guards for fifteen dollars a month, but ours are worth the difference.

The quality of the attendance is of special importance in Minnesota, because we have no private hospitals and no pay patients. Any citizen, or any lady, however delicately nurtured, is liable to become an inmate of a state hospital, and to be absolutely dependent for comfort and kindness upon the attendants.

The trustees increased the wages of attendants about twenty-five per cent in 1880, with good results, but the amount paid is still much below the average. We would respectfully suggest the question whether further progress in the same line might not be advantageous.

It will be seen by the accompanying tables that while the expenditure of the second hospital is very low in every other respect, it is excessive in the matter of fuel. This has been due in part, doubtless, and perhaps entirely, to unavoidable consumption incident to building.

As the State Lunacy Commission has reported upon the administration of the insane hospitals, and is qualified for that work by experience, we forbear remark beyond expressing our general and entire satisfaction with the care and treatment of patients so far as we are able to judge. We note a much smaller proportional amount of mechanical restraint in the second hospital than in the first, but do not assume to judge which is the preferable method.

THE INSTITUTIONS AT FARIBAULT.

The three Schools for the Deaf, for the Blind, and for Idiots and Imbeciles, at Faribault, are under a single board of directors. This plan, experimental at first, has seemed to work well. The earlier experience of the board has been of great service in the planning and erection of later buildings. A single steward does the purchasing and keeps the accounts for all three institutions, besides supervising all new buildings; but with the growth of the institutions, this arrangement will have to be changed in some way. The business is already too large for one man, and will soon have to be divided. Nearly all supplies are purchased from local dealers, in small quantities, as needed; no supply being kept on hand, the dealers making wholesale prices. The steward visits each institution daily, takes its orders and sees that they are filled. Articles forgotten or needed before his next visit are ordered by the superintendent or house-keeper, each of whom, at the close of the month, checks off that part of the bill ordered by them.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

has the handsomest public building in the State. Its industries are managed on a plan similar to that pursued in the Reform School, and with the same excellent result. We find but two deaf-mutes in the poor houses of the State, and hear of no deaf-mute tramps. The boys learn printing, tailoring, shoemaking or coopering; the girls, dressmaking, sewing and house work. So far as we are able to judge, the instruction is thorough and efficient.

The shoe shop and tailor shop are in the basement, where they endanger the health of the pupils and expose the building to danger from fire. Separate shops should be provided.

The building is very inflammable, the interior being composed chiefly of wood. Two stone partition-walls run from basement to attic, but do not protect the building from fire, because there are no fire doors and the wooden roof unite the whole building. The same condition of things was discovered in the St. Peter hospital, several years ago; brick walls were extended through the attic, to the top of the roof; fire doors were put in and this precaution saved two-thirds of the building. A wooden door, covered with tin, in a brick wall, aided by a stream of water from the other side, saved a portion of the school for feeble-minded children in Ohio. It is found in practice that a tin covering on a wooden door has great power to resist heat.

We therefore deem it of the utmost importance that provisions be made for dividing the building into three compartments in case of fire.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

is now well housed in its commodious new building. Owing to the building in progress, the school was considerably interfered with last year. Being now well equipped and furnished, and having an efficient superintendent and corps of teachers, prosperity and success are to be expected. The industries comprise broom-making for the boys; bead-work, sewing by hand and on the machine, knitting, crocheting, etc., for the girls. Music forms an important part of the curriculum. So far as we are able to judge, this school calls for no criticism nor any special legislation.

THE SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES

has ceased to be an experiment. With its capacity increased to one hundred, and pupils ready to fill it, it is an established insti-

tution. No public charity is, in our judgment, more important or more beneficent than this. Anyone who has seen the lamentable condition of this class in county poor houses, their senseless gibbering, their loathsome appearance, their beastly feeding, their bantering or abuse by other paupers, will mark the contrast with the cleanliness, neatness and civilized appearance of the inmates of this school. If this gain were all, it would be much, but it is not the pauper class, nor, indeed, the children at all, who are most benefited. The chief blessing comes to the homes of respectable parents. An idiot child is a cause of continual sorrow and shame. Thoughtless children or adults ridicule or ill-treat the child, and the parents are embittered against their neighbors. Hence come quarrels and lasting feuds. A mother whose child is now at Faribault had not had a guest in her house for years, before the child was sent there. She could not for shame.

The legislature is now called upon to decide the future of this school. Is it to be confined to the more teachable class, as in the Kentucky institution, while less teachable idiots are rejected; or is it to receive all alike? On the former plan, the school will make a better showing; but the idiot class is the one from which society most needs relief. Shall a custodial department be provided, in which those unable to protect themselves, especially the females, shall be made permanent wards of the State? We do not hesitate to say yes. These weak-minded girls usually become the prey of bad men, and live only to multiply their kind; for their offspring are generally defective. There are now two sisters at Faribault, daughters of an imbecile mother, and having had several brothers and sisters who were defective. There is an imbecile woman in the Rice County poor house who has had several defective children and has to be watched constantly. There is a similar woman in the Nicollet County poor house. There is an idiot girl in Mower County poor house and an imbecile in Wabasha County poor house with whom it is probably only a matter of time when they will have offspring. These are but specimen cases. We believe that it is the highest economy for the State to take permanent charge of all such cases; therefore, we recommend that the request of the board of directors for an appropriation to build an additional wing and a separate custodial building, be granted.

The bills against these three institutions are rendered separately; the accounts are kept distinct by the steward, and sep-

arate statements made; but estimates have heretofore been made in gross by the board of directors, and appropriations have been voted in the same way for the three institutions. The two insane hospitals, although under the same board of trustees, dealing with the same class of inmates, have always had entirely distinct funds. The three institutions at Faribault deal with distinct classes of inmates, and are, of necessity, run on very different scales of expenditure. We see no good reason why the same rule should not apply as to the insane hospitals. We therefore recommend that distinct estimates and separate appropriations be made for each of these institutions.

We submit herewith classified comparative statements of the expenses of these institutions *per capita* for the past four years.

ANNUAL INVENTORY.

In all our State institutions there are large accumulations of movable property, increasing from year to year. This property is under the care of the superintendents and stewards. In the First Insane Hospital it has been customary to take an annual inventory; but since the fire of 1880, no inventory has been published. In the Reform School a partial inventory is taken each year; but the practice does not prevail, so far as we are informed, in the other State institutions. An annual inventory enables both the superintendent and trustees to trace property from year to year, and affords an essential element in determining accurately the *per capita* expense. In ten years' time the First Hospital for the Insane accumulated nearly \$50,000 worth of movable property from current expenditures. In other words, the apparent current expenses were about \$5,000 a year in excess of the actual amount of material consumed. Such inventories are required and found useful in other states.

We recommend that the managers of State institutions and county poor houses and public hospitals be required by law to cause an accurate inventory to be taken of all public property on hand at the close of each fiscal year; real estate and permanent improvements being listed at their cost, as nearly as can be ascertained; movable property being listed at its actual estimated value.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

Warden Reed, of the State Prison, has established a store-room, appointed a storekeeper, and organized a system of issue

upon requisition, and accurate accounts of property received and issued. Steward Dryer, of the First Insane Hospital, has planned a similar system, but has been unable to put it into practical operation for lack of suitable store-rooms, facilities and help. Property is kept in seven different store-rooms, and issued by the steward, his clerk, the supervisor, the engineer or the farmer, being issued on requisition as far as practicable. The Second Insane Hospital is a little better off, having only three or four store-rooms. A partial system of issue on requisition is in use. The Reform School and Schools for the Deaf, Blind and Imbeciles have no suitable store-rooms and no adequate system of distributing supplies. The housekeepers carry the keys and use the supplies to the best of their judgment.

The institutions have outgrown such systems (or want of systems). Their officers are anxious to introduce better methods for their own protection, and it is the expectation of this board, with the co-operation of the officers and managers of the institutions, to secure the adoption of a uniform method of handling and accounting for property in the different State institutions, with such variations as may be demanded by peculiar features of each institution.

MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

Twenty-six city and village lock-ups have been visited. We have not yet ascertained how many there are in the State,—probably about seventy. Of those visited only seven are suitable places for the purpose, namely, those of Minneapolis, Stillwater, Mankato, Northfield, Fergus Falls, Redwood Falls, and the lock-up proper of Winona, which will be found described in connection with the jails of the same counties, in the secretary's report. We call attention especially to the proposed plan for a city lock-up in Stillwater, Washington County, and to the descriptions of the lock-ups of Northfield, Rice County, and Redwood Falls, Redwood County, as showing what can be done at small expense. The abominations of the tramps' lodging room of Winona, and the violations of law and decency in the female department of the St. Paul city lock-up, call for unqualified condemnation.

COUNTY JAILS.

There are fifty-four jails in the State, of which thirty-nine have been inspected. Of the remaining fifteen only four or five

are important, the remaining eleven being small jails, most of them in remote counties.

Particular attention is called to the violation of the law requiring separation of the sexes, in the jails of Dakota, Douglas, Ramsey, Washington and Winona counties.

Minnesota has, in our judgment, an excellent law for the government of jails. After careful study of the subject, this board is in favor of the adoption, at an early day, of the district workhouse system, under which all minor offenders, when sentenced, shall be sent to a workhouse, serving for several adjoining counties, to work out their sentence at hard labor; county jails to be used for purposes of detention merely. The arguments in favor of this system are set forth in that part of our secretary's report which treats of "The Jail System of Minnesota," for which we bespeak a careful reading.

A detailed description of the jails inspected is given in the secretary's report.

CITY WORK HOUSES.

The city of St. Paul has established a city work house, with prison accommodations for some two hundred and fifty prisoners, where tramps, vagrants and drunks are made to practice the virtues of temperance, cleanliness, industry and obedience. The facilities are good, and the administration highly commendable.

The city of Minneapolis is taking steps for a similar institution, this class of prisoners now being kept in idleness in the county jail. Laws were passed several years since, providing for the building of work houses in Winona and Austin, but no action has been taken under them.

This board favors the encouragement of such institutions by legislative enactment; but with such legal provisions in each case as will extend the benefits of the work house to adjacent counties.

The workhouse system cannot attain much success, either as an economic measure or as a preventive of vice, until the present system of brief sentences is modified. It is futile to send prisoners to a work house for five or ten days for drunkenness or prostitution, and expect to realize any profit from their labor, or to exercise any deterrent influence. The cumulative sentence, increasing in length with each new offense, is needed to give effectiveness to the system.

COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

Thirty counties have poor farms; twenty-four have poor houses, of which twenty-one have been visited and inspected. Blanks have been issued and reports obtained from the overseers and county auditors covering statistics of finances, inmates and property. Every overseer, without a single exception, rendered a full and satisfactory report.

After a careful survey of the whole field, this board can discover no principle of agreement or system in the organization, building and management of poor houses. Every county has wrought for itself without the means of comparison with other counties: *e. g.*, Houston and Otter Tail counties have about the same population. Otter Tail County averages nineteen inmates in the poor house, but the overseer does not have to work the farm. Houston averages seven inmates, but the overseer furnishes a team and works the farm. Their families are about equal and the farm work in one case fully offsets the larger number of inmates in the other; yet Houston County pays the overseer \$150 a year and provisions, while Otter Tails pays \$800 and provisions. Wabasha County maintains an average of sixteen and a half inmates at a net cost of \$3,915.62, or \$4.54 per week, while Goodhue County, adjoining, maintains an average of thirty inmates, at a net cost of \$3,900.40, or \$2.29 per week, — just half the rate. Saint Louis County maintains an average of six paupers at a cost of \$1,985.86, or \$6.40 per week, while Blue Earth maintained twelve at a cost of \$1,999.10, or \$3.12 per week, — just half; — or, to cite an extreme case, the two counties of Becker and Chippewa combined incurred a net expense of \$2,087.33 in caring for an average of three paupers, or \$13.50 per week *per capita*, while the two counties of Fillmore and Nicollet combined incurred a net expense of \$1,138.08 in caring for an average of twenty-eight paupers, or 76 cents per week. It is evident that some counties spend too much or others too little, or both.

The secretary of the board has set forth in his report and the accompanying tables the materials for an intelligent comparison, and it is believed that county commissioners will find these materials exceedingly valuable. All of the poor houses are described in detail on a uniform plan; the facts thus set forth are grouped for comparison in four tables. Table U shows the particulars of the contract of each county with its overseer; table S describes the population of each poorhouse; table T is a classified state-

ment of the estimated value of each poor farm and the property upon it; table V exhibits a classified statement of the expenses of each poorhouse, gross, net and *per capita*.

Except the poor house of Hennepin County (and possibly those of Wabasha, Blue Earth and Dodge counties), there is none in the State that is considered, even by the local authorities, a good, satisfactory poor house, providing adequately for inmates of both sexes and all ages. This fact is rather a cause of congratulation than regret. Had the counties spent large sums upon unsatisfactory buildings (as in Wabasha County), the misfortune could not be retrieved, but, deducting Hennepin, Ramsey and Wabasha counties, the entire estimated value of twenty-three poor houses in the State is only \$54,890, or \$2,290 each. The way is clear, therefore, for the erection of suitable buildings, without sacrificing valuable property.

This board stands ready, as required by law, to render counsel to counties contemplating building. We would suggest that commissioners notify us at the outset of their intention. We advise decidedly against building additions to old farm houses or badly constructed buildings.

This board is of the opinion that it is unwise for counties under 10,000 population to build poor houses. Should such counties have subjects for poor house care, we commend to them the plan pursued in Anoka and Scott counties, viz.: a contract with some responsible party living at the county seat to board paupers in his own house at a fair price, under the close supervision of the county commissioners.

Attention is called to the remarks of the secretary in that portion of his report relating to poor houses, as to the purchase of poor farms.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

We present herewith tables exhibiting the expenditures of the counties for poor relief during four years ending September 30, 1882, based upon the reports of the state examiner; also classified statements of the expenditures of each county for poor relief for two years ending September 30, 1884, reduced to a *per capita* basis for each inhabitant. We find a surprising and often inexplicable diversity in expenditures, ranging from 2½ cents per inhabitant per annum up to 71 cents, the average being about 24 cents. This diversity is discussed in the report of our secretary, and is commended to the attention of county officers.

THE TOWN SYSTEM.

In ten counties of the State, under special laws, paupers are made a charge upon the several towns instead of upon the counties. This system has the great advantage of bringing the needy into more direct contact with the public officers; but there are serious practical difficulties in its application to a young State. The smaller towns are under a great and usually irresistible temptation to rid themselves of expensive paupers by sending them out of the county or State. The law forbidding this practice is easily evaded. Owing to this difficulty and others which are discussed at length in the report of the secretary, we are not prepared to recommend the further extension of this system until the State is further developed.

PAUPER MIGRATION.

Frequent complaints are made of the shipment of paupers into Minnesota from other states and from foreign countries, and of the sending of paupers from the remoter districts of our own State to the larger towns. In the seaboard cities vigilant watch is now kept, and paupers landed there are promptly returned *via* the same steamer; but there are well-authenticated cases of paupers ticketed through to Minnesota and landed here penniless, to become at once a public charge. A considerable number of the three hundred inmates of our poor houses are not legal residents of this State. There is a constant stream of transient paupers floating along our lines of railway who do not belong to us. Paupers travel with facility from state to state, at public expense, and public authorities are forced to transmit them or maintain them. The evil is great and increasing; Minnesota is made the dumping ground for a large amount of non-resident pauperism. It is easy to point out the evil, but we are not prepared to suggest a remedy. In the State of Massachusetts the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity is required to investigate cases of non-resident pauperism. Paupers found to have legal residence in Massachusetts are sent thither; those found to have a residence in other states are sent home; those belonging to foreign countries are returned; and those whose residence cannot be determined, if needy, are cared for at the expense of the State at large. Thus floating pauperism is checked. But the Massachusetts system involves considerable machinery and ex-

pense, besides the establishment of a State pauper system. We are not prepared to recommend any legislation on the subject.

In the secretary's report will be found particulars of some cases.

In this connection, the attention of the board has been called to the very large operations of certain associations in the city of New York in transferring homeless children to rural homes in different parts of the country. The principal agent in this work is the Children's Aid Society, which places out about 3,500 children annually, having sent some 4,000 to Michigan, 5,000 to Illinois, 6,000 to Indiana, and large numbers to Kansas and other states. A careful inquiry has been made by the secretary of the board into the operations of the society in this State, and the conclusions reached are given in his report. The younger children appear to be uniformly doing well; but we are of the opinion that the system practiced by this society is not well enough organized to make the introduction of the older children safe for the State or the children.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

Rev. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the Board of Charities of Illinois, wrote, in a letter of advice, in July, 1883: "During the first year you can accomplish little or nothing, except to learn, in part, the outlines of the subject with which you have to deal." Experience has verified this prediction.

I. The chief work has been to find out what we have in the State, and to get a distinct view of the condition of State and county institutions. Under this head, the following work has been accomplished:

1. The seven State institutions subject to the inspection of the board have been visited repeatedly, and the study of the organization, equipment and management of such institutions has been begun, in connection with visits to similar institutions in other states, by members of the board and the secretary.

2. Thirty-nine out of fifty-four county jails have been inspected and carefully described.

3. Twenty-six city and village lock-ups have been visited and described.

4. Twenty-two out of twenty-five county poor houses have been visited and described in detail.

5. Methods of out-door relief have been observed and studied.

6. The expenses of six State institutions have been reviewed, reduced to a uniform classification, tabulated and reduced to a *per capita* basis, the result being carefully compared with the records of the stewards, treasurers and the state auditor, affording opportunity for the first time for a comparative study of the finances of these institutions, each with the other, and with those of other states. This work covers the past four years of the Institute for the Deaf and Blind, and the entire history of the other four institutions from their foundation.

7. Expenditures of the various counties of the State for pauperism during six years have been exhibited.

8. Reports of county auditors of pauper expenditures have been obtained for two years, carefully revised and reduced to a *per capita* basis for comparison.

9. Detailed reports of poor house expenses for the past year have been obtained, tabulated and reduced to a *per capita* basis.

10. A classified statement of poor house property has been prepared from the reports of overseers of the poor.

11. A careful collation has been made of the contracts of counties with overseers of poor houses and the same tabulated.

Similar statistical work was projected with reference to the jails of the State, but was prevented by lack of time and clerical assistance.

II. In an economic point of view, it is believed that the board has saved directly to the State and county treasuries more than its entire cost, aside from the general value of its work.

1. A United States soldier who had been committed to the first Insane Hospital and was apparently settled for life, was transferred to the care of the general government through the agency of this board. He had already cost the State about \$200 and had he lived the average term of such patients would have cost probably from \$800 to \$1,200 more.

2. In Goodhue County alone, through the efficient labors of the county commissioners, aided by the investigations of this board, pauper expenses were reduced \$4,000 in the past year. It is believed that this board can justly claim the credit for \$2,000 of this saving. Similar influences to a less degree have been exerted in other counties.

3. Marshall and Todd counties have been deterred from building poor houses, Stevens County from purchasing a poor farm and the city of St. Paul and county of Ramsey from placing a lock-up in the basement of the new city hall; all of which cases are believed to have caused material pecuniary saving.

4. The comparative exhibit of the expenses of State institutions will, it is hoped, result in a saving of money, in some directions.

5. The projected establishment, by mutual agreement of those in charge of the State institutions, of improved methods of handling and accounting for property will, it is expected, prove a measure of economy.

III. A careful inquiry has been made into the immigration of children and youth from the city of New York, and the society has been asked to take certain precautions to protect our State from danger of injury from such immigration.

IV. The establishment of its relations has been an important part of the work of the board.

1. It has found its place among similar organizations by correspondence, representation at two successive meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and by visits to public institutions of other states.

2. Relations have been established with the state examiner, auditor of state, secretary of state and attorney general, and courtesies received from each.

3. The managers and executive officers of the various State institutions have extended every facility to the board in its inquiries, and have shown a disposition to co-operate heartily in measures for improvement of administration.

4. County officers—commissioners, auditors, sheriffs and overseers of the poor—have shown unexpected cordiality and readiness to hear and adopt suggestions from the board.

Having passed the preliminary stage, it is believed that the board is prepared to render valuable service to the State.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

The following is a summary of the expenses incurred by the board up to Aug. 5, 1884, inclusive:

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

D. C. Bell.....	\$49 60
C. H. Berry.....	122 82
M. McG. Dana.....	8 25

W. M. Campbell.....	110 70	
R. Reynolds.....	74 45	
H. R. Wells.....	41 85	
		\$407 67
Traveling expenses of the secretary.....	337 38	
Postage and telegraphing.....	47 15	
Library and printing.....	22 75	
Stationery.....	17 85	
Salary of secretary.....	1,300 00	
		\$2,132 80
Total.....		

In the Secretary's report will be found a detailed statement of the expenses of the board, as required by law.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The board desires to extend thanks for passes granted by the following railroads: Northern Pacific; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; St. Paul & Duluth; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Minneapolis & St. Louis, especially to the last three companies named, by whose courtesy the entire list of official delegates to the National Conference of Charities of 1882, 1883 and 1884, at Madison, Louisville and St. Louis, was passed over their respective lines free of charge. No appropriation having been made for the expenses of these delegations, it would have been impossible to secure an adequate representation for Minnesota except for this generosity.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the board held Nov. 4, 1884, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

“This board cannot commend too highly the zeal and efficiency with which our secretary, Rev. H. H. Hart, has performed the intricate and arduous duties of his office. The results of his services for the past year are before you and the people, and in our judgment, they are invaluable to the State.

“The salary, as now limited, is inadequate and insufficient to maintain him without his devoting at least a part of his time to other pursuits.

“It will be wise economy to place his salary at such a figure as will enable us to command, and him to devote, his entire time to the duties imposed; and we respectfully ask that such limit be

fixed at not more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) dollars per annum."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. F. HUBBARD,
Governor and President *Ex Officio*.

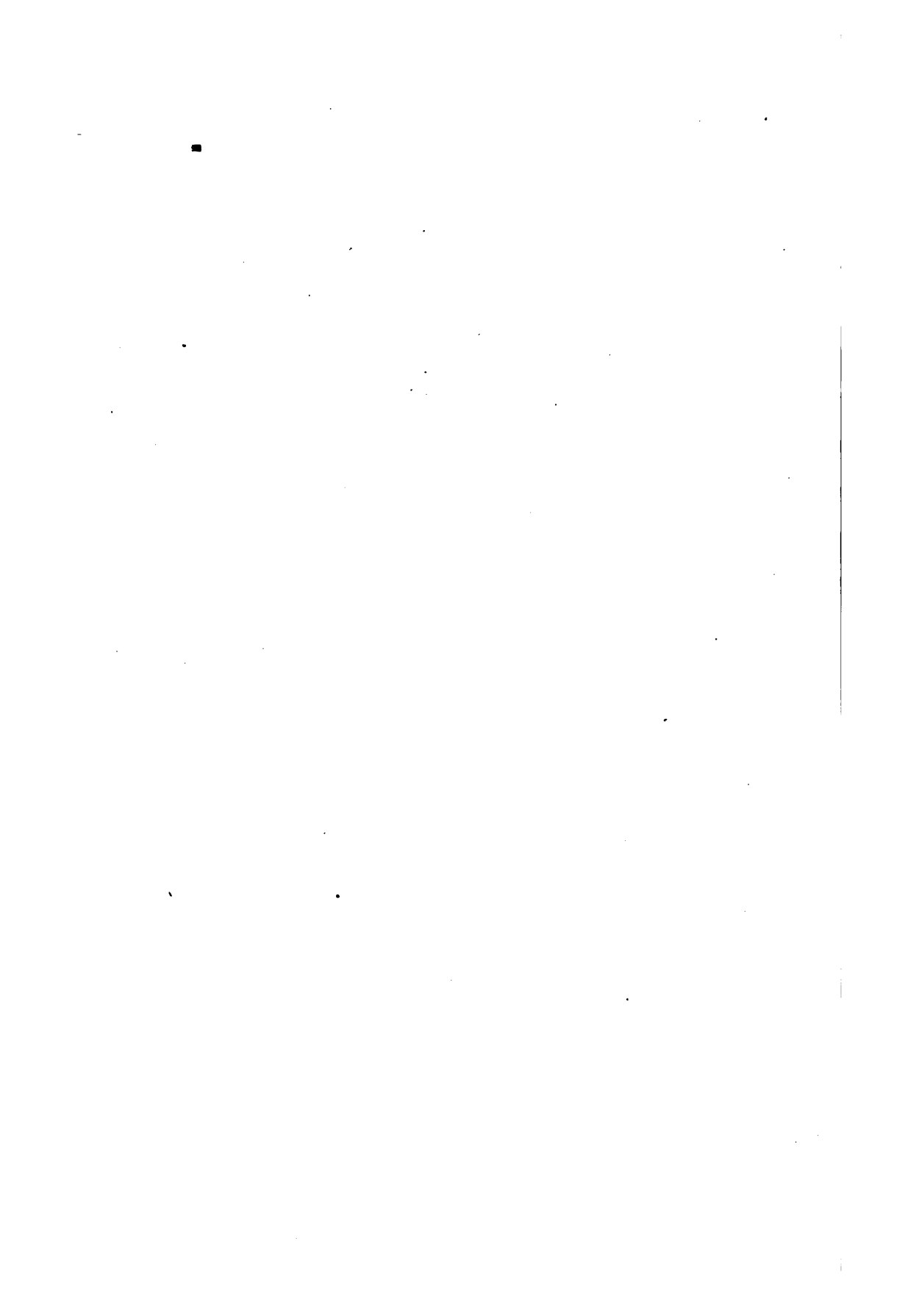
D. C. BELL,
C. H. BERRY,
W. M. CAMPBELL,
M. MCG. DANA,
REUBEN REYNOLDS,
H. R. WELLS,
Members of the Board.



SECRETARY'S BIENNIAL REPORT
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

PART I.

GENERAL WORK OF THE SECRETARY.



OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD
OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES, }
ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 4, 1884. }

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my biennial report.

During the thirteen months ending July 31, 1884, I paid one hundred and eighty-eight visits of inspection to public institutions. Fifty-two of these visits were to institutions outside our own State, in Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Dakota and Montana, and included:

Five insane hospitals,
Two hospitals for the sick,
Five poor houses,
Three orphan asylums,
Two schools for imbecile children,
Two schools for the deaf and dumb,
Three schools for the blind,
Three city prisons,
Three work houses,
Thirteen county jails,
Eight state prisons,
Three reform schools.

A brief account of these visits will be found in the supplement.

In Minnesota I visited 7 State institutions, 19 poor houses, 26 city and village lock-ups, 35 county jails,—making a total of 87 institutions. I paid 49 additional visits to these 87 institutions, making a total of 136 visits in the State.

(NOTE.—Several jails and poor houses not included in the above summary have been visited since July 31st.)

Besides these visits to institutions, I visited the offices of the board of charities of Illinois, Michigan, and of the charity organization society of Chicago, to learn as much as possible of their methods; also several of the counties of this State to confer with county authorities or to investigate the condition of children sent into the State as immigrants.

I have not been unmindful of the duty imposed upon me by the by-laws of the board "to study diligently the whole subject of corrections and charities, with reference to the present and future interests of the State of Minnesota," but have given such time as I could command to the available literature of the subject, especially to the reports of other boards of charities, and have studied, to some extent, the history and the statistics of our own institutions in Minnesota. I am confident that this quiet study, will be of more ultimate value to the State than some outside work which makes more display of results.

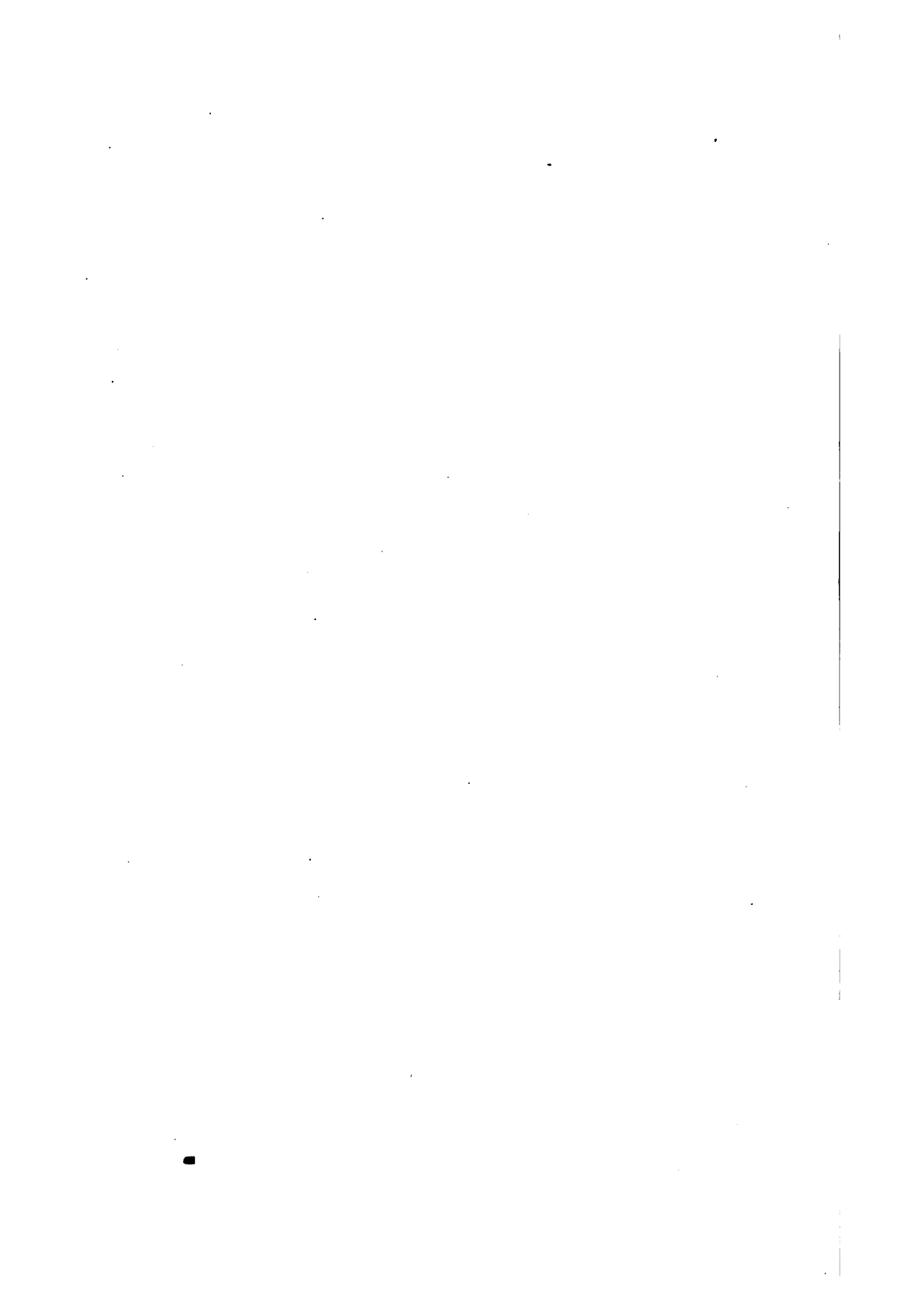
Some effort has been made to acquaint the people of the State with the nature and scope of the work of the board. Abstracts of the quarterly reports of the board have been reprinted from the daily press and distributed, and public addresses have been made in different parts of the State. These addresses have been favorably received, and I have now invitations to speak on the subject as soon as convenient at several other points.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART II.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,

WITH TABLES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H AND I.



EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It is unnecessary for me to speak in detail of the work done in the State institutions, it being fully discussed in the general report of the board. A careful study has been made of the current expenditures of all except the State Prison. The expenditures have been reclassified from the published reports of the stewards, and reduced to a uniform classification to facilitate comparison. In the case of the Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, the work covers only the past four years. Previous to that time there is no separate account of their expenditures. The record of the First Insane Hospital, Reform School, Second Insane Hospital, and School for Imbeciles and Idiots, covers their entire history, embracing periods of eighteen, seventeen, seven and six years, respectively. The classification adopted includes nine leading items of current expense. In the case of the two insane hospitals considerable amounts have been charged into current expense which are really permanent expense: *e. g.*, furniture for new buildings, steam-heating apparatus, temporary buildings, etc. Besides this there has been a constant increase of floating property on hand, charged to current expense, but not yet consumed. I have made no allowance for such items. Had they been eliminated, I estimate that the expense *per capita* would have been reduced at least ten dollars per year.

In the case of the Reform School, annual inventories have been published in the reports of the institution and the increase of these inventories from year to year has been deducted from the expenses. These inventories, however, are somewhat incomplete, but they cover most of the accumulated property.

In the case of the Institutions for the Deaf, the Blind and the Imbeciles, all such permanent expenses and accumulated property have been deducted, the bills having been carefully examined for that purpose.

In comparing the expenditures of these institutions, the following points must be kept in mind:

1. The number of inmates. Other things being equal, the large institutions can be run at a lower *per capita* cost than the smaller.

2. The class of inmates; *e. g.*, it costs more to care for blind children than deaf children, because they are more helpless, and cannot do housework or gardening.

3. The purposes of the institution. An educational institution is more expensive than a custodial institution, because the former must have skilled teachers and apparatus, while the latter can do with cheap attendants.

4. The time covered by its operations. The Institutions for the Deaf and the Blind are in session only thirty-nine weeks in the year; the other four institutions run the year round. But it must be remembered that the vacation does not reduce the expenses proportionally. It does not reduce materially the expense of salaries, repairs, fuel, furniture and bedding or farm expenses, and the household expenses of the superintendents are continuous.

5. Expense of clothing. In the insane hospitals and the Reform School it is borne by the State. In the Institutions for the Deaf, Blind and Imbeciles, the children are clothed by parents or guardians, making a difference of from eight to twenty-five dollars *per capita*.

6. The permanent expenses, charged to current fund in the insane hospital, as explained above.

The following is a statement showing the net weekly current expense per inmate of six State institutions for four years ending July 31, 1884, computed for the time each institution was in actual operation, not including the vacations of the Institutions for the Deaf and the Blind:—

	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84
First Insane Hospital	\$3.76	\$3.82	\$3.92	\$3.54
Second Insane Hospital	4.01	4.14	4.26	3.44
State Reform School.....	4.28	4.94	4.35	4.25
Institute for the Deaf.....	5.80	5.93	5.60	5.50
School for the Blind.....	6.40	6.03	7.18	*9.94
School for Imbeciles.....	6.47	5.30	5.12	4.42

*Owing to the non-completion of the new building, school was not opened on time in 1883, making the session only thirty weeks instead of thirty-nine, while most of the expenses were necessarily continuous. Had the school been in session for thirty-nine weeks, it is estimated that the rate would not have exceeded \$8.15 per week.

REMARKS UPON TABLES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H AND I.

The tables have been prepared with difficulty, owing to the lack of full data in some institutions: *e. g.*, the average attendance for each year had never been computed in the four institutions for children, except for three years in the Reform School, and one in the Institution for the Blind. Certain expenses belonging to the three institutions at Faribault had been charged to the Institution for the Deaf, and an estimated distribution had to be made.

It is not pretended that these tables are absolutely correct in detail. It has been impossible to make the classification perfect from the data obtainable; but it is believed that the totals for each year are very close to the true amount. The classification varies somewhat in the different institutions: *e. g.*, bedding is sometimes charged to clothing account and sometimes to furniture; steam-fittings are sometimes charged to fuel account and sometimes to repairs, etc., but this variation does not affect the totals.

Tables A and B exhibit the expenses of the First Insane Hospital at St. Peter. "Fuel" account is considerably increased by steam-fittings, boilers, etc; "Repairs and Improvements" account is increased by sewerage and other permanent improvements.

Tables C and D exhibit the expenses of the Second Insane Hospital at Rochester. "Furniture" account was largely increased the first year by purchases of permanent furniture, properly chargeable to building account. "Repairs and Improvements" account is increased by the cost of a barn and other permanent improvements.

Tables E and F exhibit the expenses of the State Reform School. The "Groceries and Provisions" account is increased by including a large part of the expenses of the farm, making about twenty per cent of this account. The large expenses of 1879 are due to shop expenses, which should have been distributed through several years; but the data are not at hand. The large expenses of 1882 are due partly to purchases of fuel for the next year, not included in the inventory. "Shop" expenses cover part of the wages of foremen and instructors, the balance being paid from the earnings of the shops.

Tables G and H exhibit the expenses of the Institutions for Deaf, Blind and Imbeciles. The apparent excess in the expenses

of the two last are due largely to their small numbers. It will be observed that nearly one-half of their expenses are for "salaries and wages," which expense will decrease proportionately with their growth. The expenses of the Institution for the Blind are materially increased by the necessity of providing musical instruction and instruments. "Shop" expenses consist of part of the wages of foremen and instructors, the balance being paid from earnings.

Table I is a comparison of the expenses of the six institutions.

TABLE "A."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND OF THE FIRST INSANE HOSPITAL, AT ST. PETER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUGUST 1, 1884.

YEARS.	No. of days	Average number of patients.	Salaries and wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expenses.
1867-7	323	50	\$4,305.96	\$8,290.79	\$1,255.73	\$651.02	\$463.82	\$3,661.23	\$68.78	\$749.12	\$1,031.74	\$20,788.19
1867-8	366	106.42	6,193.77	12,116.73	1,794.95	1,123.72	736.45	2,097.72	989.33	1,018.02	1,464.99	26,196.31
1868-9	363	135.42	8,038.59	14,294.13	1,282.94	1,894.07	949.97	4,849.68	784.14	5,991.89	2,029.27	46,779.80
1868-70	363	185.67	9,498.73	15,900.79	1,937.11	4,253.03	620.01	7,461.73	1,734.82	6,902.68	2,261.61	48,432.36
1870-1	362	228.12	11,878.59	16,908.88	2,266.12	4,809.08	466.97	8,323.97	3,524.46	6,760.29	6,209.82	54,456.54
1871-2	365	273.45	11,878.81	16,914.68	2,249.79	4,283.16	394.59	8,694.09	1,092.80	4,075.53	2,861.81	56,282.24
1872-3	365	273.24	13,853.67	18,491.68	2,473.50	4,263.14	620.53	9,723.69	6,042.63	6,543.82	2,861.81	76,837.22
1873-4	365	341.53	14,997.00	22,149.31	2,466.56	4,897.51	648.79	9,603.58	5,727.37	4,298.99	2,861.81	83,017.15
1874-5	365	413.63	16,237.08	27,049.31	2,472.72	6,043.53	548.79	9,408.96	5,727.37	11,308.93	2,861.81	96,912.52
1875-6	365	486.48	19,508.07	36,093.01	2,550.62	8,093.73	630.35	9,408.96	5,727.37	11,308.93	2,861.81	109,702.32
1876-7	365	563.02	24,961.59	46,472.73	2,550.62	8,093.73	630.35	9,408.96	5,727.37	11,308.93	2,861.81	124,812.32
1877-8	365	630.80	24,735.08	39,479.40	8,487.32	11,331.26	658.56	6,098.01	4,784.13	7,995.63	4,206.15	105,091.48
1878-9	365	621.27	25,018.33	32,385.75	7,911.83	17,264.81	609.98	4,195.66	15,927.82	3,983.23	4,568.15	112,189.53
1880-1	365	638.44	28,518.84	32,296.58	8,935.31	16,541.90	652.27	7,579.16	6,870.08	4,484.07	4,990.87	103,186.26
1881-2	365	570.40	28,547.28	41,101.88	8,409.73	18,601.15	1,006.63	4,576.82	5,772.93	4,768.78	5,523.47	105,438.24
1882-3	343	663.60	30,270.39	31,334.90	9,288.33	19,893.16	463.58	3,447.23	5,130.48	5,465.89	3,468.70	113,160.77
1883-4	366	712.78	31,448.02	49,197.45	9,432.11	21,531.71	833.01	3,909.29	5,122.84	6,907.11	3,987.91	90,294.35
Totals.	.....	.....	\$321,364.21	\$474,564.63	\$92,190.21	\$209,654.61	\$12,001.21	\$91,980.04	\$83,705.47	\$62,242.42	\$65,556.84	\$1,443,029.14

TABLE "B."

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA INSANE HOSPITAL, AT ST. PETER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUGUST 1, 1884.

Period Ending.	Number of days included.	Number of Patients.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm Stock, Etc.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	Average Weekly Cost per Inmate.
1867, November 30.....	322	50.	\$86.12	\$165.62	\$25.11	\$19.02	\$9.28	\$73.22	\$1.18	\$14.98	\$20.63	\$415.16	\$9.00
1868, November 30.....	365	105.	58.98	115.70	7.00	10.70	7.20	19.98	6.57	9.70	13.96	249.48	4.77
1869, November 30.....	365	140.42	37.06	107.73	9.14	14.14	6.77	34.54	5.61	42.68	14.46	286.18	5.49
1870, November 30.....	365	195.67	45.45	79.99	10.93	21.52	3.05	38.14	8.88	27.10	11.57	248.95	4.78
1871, November 30.....	365	228.12	52.49	67.09	9.93	21.52	2.05	12.82	15.93	29.56	27.22	238.61	4.58
1872, November 30.....	365	243.45	48.98	62.49	10.47	34.08	2.28	15.11	7.21	16.54	9.45	206.61	3.95
1873, November 30.....	365	273.24	50.75	68.40	19.30	44.56	2.27	31.20	21.24	22.02	17.79	277.53	5.92
1874, November 30.....	365	341.51	43.71	67.82	8.69	55.60	1.95	25.57	17.70	13.32	8.73	243.09	4.67
1875, November 30.....	365	413.68	41.09	65.38	12.23	25.35	1.33	13.69	6.67	10.20	9.74	185.68	3.56
1876, November 30.....	366	486.48	39.54	62.72	11.26	20.44	1.30	17.28	11.15	23.25	9.78	198.72	3.76
1877, November 30.....	365	563.02	39.79	64.10	13.02	33.72	1.12	9.94	17.36	20.25	7.86	194.85	3.74
1878, November 30.....	365	620.80	40.21	58.75	13.83	18.25	1.06	9.82	12.88	8.44	7.96	189.28	3.25
1879, November 30.....	365	621.27	39.81	52.21	13.66	27.80	1.98	6.75	25.65	6.36	6.77	160.55	3.46
1880, November 30.....	366	643.66	38.87	54.97	12.29	18.94	1.01	11.78	9.12	6.97	7.33	160.31	3.08
1881, November 30.....	365	538.44	50.07	59.97	16.57	30.72	2.00	8.50	8.87	8.86	10.26	195.82	3.76
1882, November 30.....	365	570.40	50.06	72.07	14.75	32.62	1.41	2.81	6.07	9.59	6.00	198.38	3.82
1883, July 31.....	243	663.60	30.54	47.22	6.46	30.00	1.68	3.69	5.47	6.00	6.00	136.06	3.92
1884, July 31.....	366	712.78	44.11	69.01	13.23	30.22	1.17	5.48	7.18	9.74	5.11	185.25	3.54
Average annual rate.....		406.57	44.74	66.06	12.83	29.16	1.67	12.80	11.65	12.64	9.12	200.87	3.85
Average of twenty-five hospitals.....		525.00	63.97	68.73	12.84	20.33	3.75	9.27	23.33	6.87	12.85	223.44	4.29
Average of three hospitals in Illinois.....		548.00	64.16	53.77	15.18	16.07	3.30	3.92	10.86	5.30	18.62	191.18	3.67

TABLE "C."
 COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND OF THE SECOND INSANE HOSPITAL, AT ROCHESTER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUGUST 1, 1884.

YEARS.	Number of days	Average number of patients	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expenses.
1877-8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$73.50	.....	\$49.40	.....	\$1,111.61	\$135.65	\$1,376.16
1878-9.....	334	68	\$3,982.23	\$3,704.89	\$302.48	3,098.94	\$114.05	6,741.44	\$1,227.52	1,303.59	1,825.75	22,301.89
1879-80.....	366	85	6,491.83	8,294.77	1,195.09	5,657.00	274.34	826.47	914.79	1,833.81	970.43	26,458.53
1880-1.....	365	172	8,140.07	10,485.47	3,587.16	7,808.10	210.10	866.73	2,019.81	1,639.63	1,577.19	35,834.26
1881-2.....	365	215.5	10,526.01	16,586.18	2,026.54	8,732.75	446.88	882.26	3,634.96	1,953.11	1,574.93	46,363.61
1882-3.....	243	260	8,322.79	11,797.32	2,228.44	10,932.96	261.93	895.49	1,544.01	1,629.40	1,142.36	38,754.72
1883-4.....	366	350	15,808.21	20,704.58	3,899.06	13,639.86	417.50	857.37	3,882.07	1,698.45	1,900.45	62,702.57
Totals.....	.....	.....	\$53,266.14	\$71,573.21	\$13,238.77	\$49,350.15	\$1,724.80	\$11,119.16	\$13,223.15	\$11,169.60	\$3,126.76	\$233,791.74

TABLE "D."
 PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA INSANE HOSPITAL,
 AT ROCHESTER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUGUST 1, 1884.

YEAR.	Number of Days Included.	Number of Patients.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost per Patient.
1878-9	334	68	\$68.56	\$64.48	\$4.45	\$45.59	\$1.68	\$99.14	\$18.05	\$19.17	\$26.85	\$327.97	\$6.88
1879-80	366	85	76.37	97.59	14.06	66.55	3.23	9.72	10.76	21.57	11.42	311.27	5.95
1880-1	365	172	47.32	60.96	20.86	42.49	1.22	5.04	11.74	9.54	9.17	208.34	4.01
1881-2	365	215.5	48.83	76.97	9.39	40.51	2.08	4.08	16.91	9.07	7.31	215.15	4.14
1882-3	243	260	32.01	45.37	8.57	42.05	1.00	3.44	5.94	6.28	4.39	149.05	4.26
1883-4	366	350	45.15	59.16	11.14	38.67	1.19	2.45	11.09	4.85	5.43	179.13	3.44
Average annual rate	.....	189.6	50.35	67.67	12.51	46.58	1.63	10.46	12.50	9.51	8.50	219.71	4.21
Average for 25 hospitals	.....	525	65.97	68.73	12.84	20.33	3.75	9.27	23.33	6.87	12.35	223.44	4.29

TABLE "E."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT AND PERMANENT EXPENSE FUNDS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUGUST 1, 1884.

Date Closing Period.	Number of Days Included.	Average Number of Pupils.	Net Expense of Shops.	Salaries and Wages.	Total Shops, Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture.
1864, November 30.....	366	18	.....	\$2,074.97	\$2,074.97	\$1,274.18	\$890.20	.....	.....	.....
1869, November 30.....	365	42	.....	2,585.00	2,585.00	3,384.12	1,413.74	\$450.00	\$52.30	.....
1870, November 30.....	365	65	\$500.00	4,213.33	4,713.33	3,991.18	2,170.57	565.22	156.34	\$1,154.65
1871, November 30.....	363	95.3	*239.15	4,842.57	4,603.42	3,554.95	3,043.98	1,535.29	215.58	2,233.34
1872, November 30.....	366	107.5	1,504.70	6,049.49	7,554.19	5,811.10	2,679.11	1,716.35	296.38	.....
1873, November 30.....	365	113	619.80	6,957.78	7,577.58	7,484.03	2,981.49	2,346.80	261.70	1,553.04
1874, November 30.....	365	114	41.94	7,720.42	7,762.36	7,654.84	3,660.16	3,263.24	726.78	.....
1875, November 30.....	365	109	1,294.40	6,729.55	8,023.95	8,168.64	2,743.39	2,191.14	117.70	2,671.46
1876, November 30.....	366	109.42	716.28	7,263.10	7,979.38	7,347.03	3,095.27	5,164.21	43.85	1,021.33
1877, November 30.....	365	112	*1,416.70	5,756.46	4,339.76	7,980.76	2,863.11	2,563.38	45.50	995.21
1878, November 30.....	365	105.33	1,531.67	5,691.48	7,223.15	7,851.82	1,656.95	2,265.81	84.65	.....
1879, November 30.....	365	108.75	6,084.21	5,601.54	11,585.75	6,481.90	3,048.75	3,651.54	130.60	1,001.37
1880, November 30.....	366	111.42	570.01	5,410.70	5,980.71	8,193.69	2,896.78	3,151.53	40.75	837.61
1881, November 30.....	365	121.42	655.02	5,536.52	6,211.54	9,123.39	2,882.40	5,491.00	215.05	776.90
1882, November 30.....	365	122.5	1,466.56	5,979.88	7,446.44	10,513.04	3,234.31	5,477.98	398.10	1,769.86
1883, July 31.....	243	128	1,322.19	4,124.92	5,447.11	5,396.27	1,862.49	2,097.37	146.50	.....
1884, July 31.....	366	128	2,425.70	7,190.76	9,616.46	9,072.06	2,833.38	5,168.86	250.80	476.90
Totals.....	.....	.....	\$17,076.63	\$93,648.47	\$110,725.10	\$115,196.00	\$44,105.98	\$47,089.72	\$3,143.58	\$17,793.09

* Net profit.

TABLE "E." — Continued.

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT AND PERMANENT EXPENSE FUNDS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUGUST 1, 1884.

Date Closing Period.	Number of Days Included.	Additions and Repairs.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expense.	Expense per Pupil.	Additions to Property on hand from Current Fund.	Total Current Fund.	Special Appropriations for Permanent Purposes.	Total Expenditures for all Purposes.
1868, November 30..	365	.....	\$687.39	\$390.41	\$5,517.15	\$906.51	\$6,759.44	\$12,276.59	\$11,600.00	\$23,876.59
1869, November 30..	365	.....	771.64	533.98	9,190.78	218.81	4,117.37	13,308.15	20,000.00	33,308.15
1870, November 30..	365	.....	637.24	1,621.02	15,069.55	230.92	2,883.19	17,462.74	8,100.00	25,562.74
1871, November 30..	365	.....	941.83	1,784.08	19,873.02	208.09	4,053.00	23,926.02	.....	23,926.02
1872, November 30..	366	\$39.55	638.07	725.65	21,901.39	200.01	1,222.00	22,723.39	.....	22,723.39
1873, November 30..	365	1,099.03	229.19	1,673.88	27,045.12	239.29	2,869.27	29,914.39	20,000.00	49,914.39
1874, November 30..	365	1,350.76	1,096.70	1,540.88	29,727.18	260.76	1,892.78	31,119.91	5,500.00	36,619.91
1875, November 30..	365	1,350.76	1,096.70	1,540.88	29,727.18	260.76	1,892.78	31,119.91	5,500.00	36,619.91
1876, November 30..	366	594.68	108.32	1,436.75	26,120.49	239.64	1,902.90	28,023.39	.....	28,023.39
1877, November 30..	365	2,633.76	1,268.80	2,063.16	27,468.72	251.04	434.60	27,903.22	.....	27,903.22
1878, November 30..	365	2,392.97	872.20	553.52	23,241.87	207.51	3,375.00	26,616.87	1,500.00	28,116.87
1879, November 30..	365	660.96	753.15	753.34	23,096.00	269.78	3,525.00	26,621.00	15,000.00	41,621.00
1880, November 30..	366	862.25	582.71	2,402.20	23,716.22	273.25	.....	23,716.22	.....	23,716.22
1881, November 30..	365	562.77	768.08	452.96	23,118.89	237.48	910.71	24,029.60	.....	24,029.60
1882, November 30..	365	1,284.37	1,397.77	1,961.55	27,125.67	223.40	1,961.35	29,087.02	.....	29,087.02
1883, July 31.....	243	19.35	1,370.26	1,207.17	19,216.65	237.69	1,007.94	20,224.59	5,660.00	25,884.59
1884, July 31.....	366	180.80	182.34	659.64	28,421.24	222.04	3,615.05	32,036.29	2,000.00	34,036.29
Totals.....	.....	\$14,523.23	\$11,624.71	\$22,052.57	\$686,256.98	.....	\$45,297.95	\$491,554.93	\$82,890.00	\$574,444.93

TABLE "F."
 PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR
 EACH INMATE, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1884.

Date Closing Period.	Number of Days Included.	Average Number of Pupils.	Net Expense of Shops.	Salaries and Wages.	Total Salaries, Wages and Shops.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture.	Additions and Repairs.	Farm, gardens and Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total current Expense.	Weekly Average Cost per Pupil.
1868, November 30.....	366	18	\$115.28	\$15.28	\$130.56	\$70.79	\$55.01	\$10.71	\$1.24	\$17.77	.....	\$32.63	\$32.80	\$206.51	\$5.86
1869, November 30.....	365	42	61.54	64.81	126.35	80.58	33.66	8.70	2.40	.....	.....	18.37	12.71	218.81	4.20
1870, November 30.....	365	65	48.20	50.70	98.90	61.40	33.89	16.07	2.27	.....	.....	9.80	24.95	280.92	4.43
1871, November 30.....	366	95.5	70.37	56.27	126.64	58.17	31.87	15.98	2.75	25.39	\$0.63	8.81	8.68	208.09	4.00
1872, November 30.....	365	107.5	67.01	61.52	128.53	54.06	24.92	20.77	2.82	9.13	10.22	5.93	6.75	200.01	3.82
1873, November 30.....	365	113	73.61	67.72	141.33	66.23	26.38	20.77	2.82	13.74	25.94	2.03	14.87	239.29	4.59
1874, November 30.....	365	114	73.61	67.72	141.33	66.23	26.38	20.77	2.82	23.43	11.85	9.62	13.51	260.76	5.00
1875, November 30.....	365	109.42	73.61	67.72	141.33	74.94	32.11	20.10	1.08	9.38	19.81	2.36	13.19	239.64	4.60
1876, November 30.....	366	109.42	73.61	67.72	141.33	74.94	32.11	20.10	1.08	9.38	19.81	2.36	13.19	239.64	4.60
1877, November 30.....	365	112	65.55	51.40	116.95	71.26	25.56	22.89	4.41	9.38	5.44	10.79	4.96	207.51	3.98
1878, November 30.....	365	105.33	65.55	51.40	116.95	71.26	25.56	22.89	4.41	9.38	5.44	10.79	4.96	207.51	3.98
1879, November 30.....	365	108.75	55.95	50.59	106.54	74.55	15.73	21.52	8.0	9.45	3.73	8.28	7.15	209.78	4.03
1880, November 30.....	366	111.42	51.11	46.56	97.67	59.59	28.03	33.58	1.21	9.21	6.08	6.92	22.09	273.25	5.25
1881, November 30.....	365	121.42	5.40	45.76	51.16	75.19	28.74	45.15	1.77	7.51	5.31	5.05	8.55	207.48	3.95
1882, November 30.....	365	122.5	11.97	48.82	60.79	85.82	26.81	44.72	2.93	9.75	10.49	6.04	9.04	223.40	4.28
1883, July 31.....	243	128	10.32	32.23	42.55	42.16	14.55	16.38	1.14	6.02	1.41	10.71	18.81	152.47	4.35
1884, July 31.....	366	128	18.95	56.18	75.13	70.88	22.13	40.38	1.96	3.78	1.41	11.42	5.00	222.04	4.25
Average from beginning.....	.....	102.63	10.24	56.13	66.37	69.05	26.43	28.22	1.88	10.66	8.70	6.96	13.21	231.48	4.44

* Net profit.

TABLE "G."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT AND PERMANENT EXPENSE FUNDS OF THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, AND SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1884.

DEAF AND DUMB.										
Date Closing Period.	Deaf and Dumb Included.	Average Number of Pupils.	Net Expense of Shops.	Salaries and Wages.	Total Shops, Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture.
1881, November 30.....	288	104.20	.....	\$11,798.32	\$11,798.32	\$5,407.99	\$32.23	\$4,438.70	\$239.14	\$191.76
1882, November 30.....	275	111	\$170.70	12,560.81	12,731.51	6,048.85	81.14	4,928.70	270.46	164.25
1883, July 31.....	195	122.70	243.22	7,708.14	7,951.36	4,151.02	195.63	4,293.38	244.43	186.14
1884, July 31.....	274	125.70	484.26	11,494.76	11,979.02	6,692.81	124.69	4,373.33	272.52	546.12
Totals.....	.....	.....	\$898.18	\$43,562.03	\$44,460.21	\$22,200.07	\$453.69	\$16,034.11	\$1,026.55	\$1,087.29
BLIND.										
1881, November 30.....	266	26.08	.....	\$3,176.02	\$3,176.02	\$1,812.40	\$222.23	\$455.24	\$121.79	\$82.89
1882, November 30.....	273	32	38.11	3,548.97	3,587.08	2,234.02	139.85	710.41	127.66	53.04
1883, July 31.....	194	30.66	150.00	2,411.17	2,561.17	1,714.82	14.69	1,063.59	92.47	148.55
1884, July 31.....	210	32.86	282.77	4,352.29	4,635.06	2,157.54	113.84	1,541.97	137.41	248.65
Totals.....	.....	.....	\$470.88	\$13,488.45	\$13,959.33	\$7,918.78	\$490.61	\$3,791.21	\$479.32	\$493.13
IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.										
1879, December 31.....	160	15.87	.....	\$1,371.88	\$1,371.88	\$838.31	\$60.53	\$203.28	\$6.35	\$177.21
1880, December 31.....	366	20.85	.....	2,283.59	2,283.59	1,133.09	82.36	503.19	10.69	206.22
1881, November 30.....	354	22.10	.....	3,567.20	3,567.20	1,570.04	118.17	453.89	48.27	53.04
1882, November 30.....	365	23.81	.....	4,138.54	4,138.54	2,288.01	127.17	687.29	51.18	101.97
1883, July 31.....	243	36.81	.....	2,901.57	2,901.57	2,096.38	49.60	1,094.71	33.30	68.48
1884, July 31.....	366	46.85	.....	4,824.10	4,824.10	3,102.06	38.16	1,377.97	79.22	519.28
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18,986.68	.....	\$11,058.99	\$470.99	4,514.93	\$231.01	\$1,150.19

TABLE "G."—Continued.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Date Closing Period.	Additions and Repairs.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stables.	Miscellaneous	Total Current Expense.	Expense per Pupil.	Add'ts to Property on hand from Current Fund.	Total "Current Fund."	Special Appropriations for Permanent Expenditures.	Total Expenditures for all Purposes.
1881, November 30.....	\$77.04	\$237.46	\$590.03	\$23,192.09	\$231.90	\$1,365.29	\$24,487.38	.....	\$24,487.38
1882, November 30.....	816.13	153.15	651.23	25,843.42	232.82	1,446.54	26,927.06	.....	26,927.06
1883, July 31.....	1,755.05	256.04	108.94	7,154.36	156.90	1,446.17	20,588.16	.....	20,588.16
1884, July 31.....	182.41	852.10	2,177.08	27,051.08	213.20	2,518.03	29,569.11	1,000.00	30,569.11
Totals.....	\$2,780.63	\$1,598.75	\$8,517.28	\$85,158.58	.....	\$5,734.03	\$100,892.61	\$5,000.00	\$105,892.61

BLIND.

1881, November 30.....	\$298.17	\$154.37	\$241.57	\$6,514.67	\$243.08	\$1,220.57	\$7,735.24	.....	\$7,735.24
1882, November 30.....	291.06	125.28	262.36	7,580.76	235.33	510.64	8,041.40	.....	8,041.40
1883, July 31.....	207.89	84.07	188.66	6,105.41	199.13	1,421.74	7,527.15	.....	7,527.15
1884, July 31.....	117.28	163.10	702.57	9,817.42	296.77	5,864.52	15,701.94	\$36,573.31	52,280.25
Totals.....	\$913.90	\$526.82	\$1,995.16	\$29,968.26	.....	\$9,037.47	\$39,005.73	\$36,573.31	\$75,584.04

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

1879, December 31.....	\$282.63	.....	\$604.53	\$3,546.72	\$223.48	\$1,155.00	\$4,701.72	.....	\$4,701.72
1880, December 31.....	.....	\$41.72	705.08	4,965.94	238.17	333.66	5,299.60	.....	5,299.60
1881, November 30.....	226.98	.....	756.43	6,816.61	308.44	1,990.03	8,806.64	.....	8,806.64
1882, November 30.....	233.13	.....	497.48	8,254.57	275.90	2,218.37	10,472.94	\$15,591.36	19,960.84
1883, July 31.....	79.31	151.35	183.15	6,544.80	177.79	640.00	7,184.80	.....	7,184.80
1884, July 31.....	165.38	275.49	410.00	10,886.81	231.31	1,933.46	12,770.27	7,737.87	20,508.14
Totals.....	\$987.43	\$468.56	3,096.67	\$40,965.45	.....	\$8,270.52	\$49,235.97	\$32,737.13	\$81,973.10

TABLE "I."
 COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF AVERAGE ANNUAL CURRENT EXPENSES PER CAPITA OF SIX
 STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Per Capita Statement of Average Annual Current Expenses per Inmate in Six State Institutions for three and two-thirds years, Ending July 31, 1884.												
	Average Number of Inmates.	Salaries Wages and Shops.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Garden Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expenses.	Weekly Cost per Inmate.
First Insane Hospital.....	611.4	\$47.36	\$67.98	\$13.71	\$33.83	\$1.42	\$5.55	\$8.24	\$9.33	\$7.34	\$194.76	\$3.75
Second Insane Hospital.....	248.2	46.98	65.41	12.89	44.48	1.47	3.84	12.17	7.60	6.80	201.64	3.87
Reform School.....	124.6	62.82	74.59	23.76	39.86	2.13	7.04	4.48	6.69	11.84	233.21	4.48
School for the Deaf.....	115.4	105.18	52.52	1.07	42.67	2.43	2.57	6.58	3.78	8.32	225.12	5.70
School for the Blind.....	30.5	124.52	70.64	4.38	33.82	4.23	4.40	8.15	4.70	12.45	267.34	7.31
School for Imbeciles.....	33.6	124.34	73.70	2.66	30.89	1.72	6.22	5.71	3.46	14.50	263.20	5.17



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART III.

JAILS, LOCK-UPS & WORK HOUSES.

WITH TABLE J.

1. THE JAIL SYSTEM OF MINNESOTA.
 2. COUNTY JAILS AND MUNICIPAL LOCK-UPS.
(Alphabetically by Counties.)
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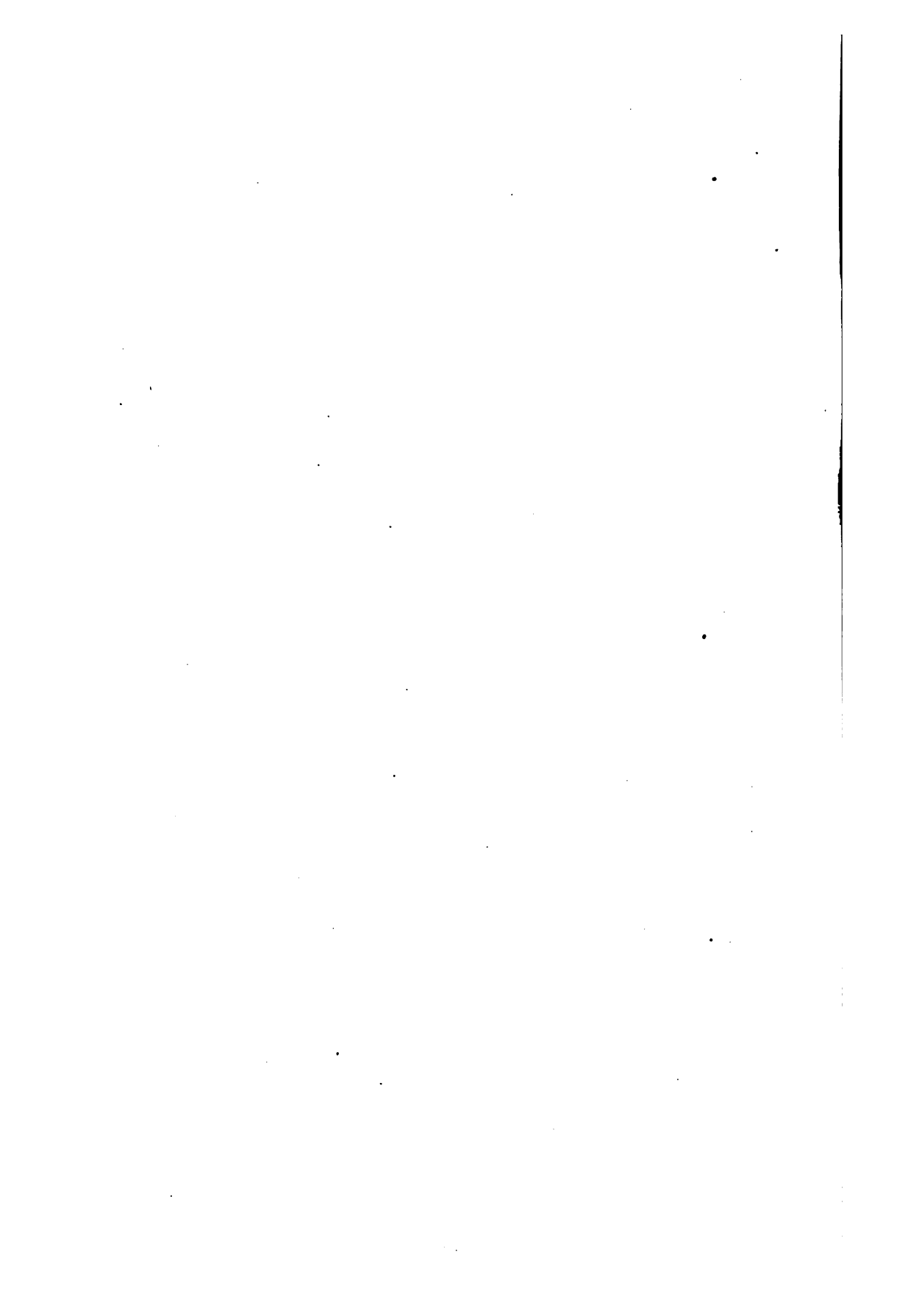


TABLE J.
COUNTY JAILS AND MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

COUNTIES.	Material of which jail is constructed.	Capacity.	No jail.	Not visited.	Separate cell for women.	Separation of women possible.	No provision for separation.	City and village lock-ups inspected. Where located.
Aitkin.....	Stone.....	2	x				x	Detroit.
Anoka.....	.....		x					
Becker.....	.....		x					
Beltrami.....	.....		x					
Benton.....	.....		x					
Big Stone.....	Wood and iron.....	1					x	Ortonville.
Blue Earth.....	Stone and iron.....	12					x	Mankato.
Brown.....	Brick.....	8		x				
Carlton.....	Wood.....	6		x				
Carver.....	Brick.....	6	x					
Cass.....	.....		x					
Chippewa.....	Brick.....	6		x				
Chisago.....	.....		x					
Clay.....	Brick and steel.....	26			x			{ Glyndon, Moorhead.
Cook.....	.....		x					Windom.
Cottonwood.....	.....		x					
Crow Wing.....	Brick and steel.....	10		x				
Dakota.....	Brick and iron.....	20				x		
Dodge.....	.....		x					
Douglas.....	Brick.....	8			x			
Faribault.....	Brick and iron.....	6		x				
Fillmore.....	Brick and iron.....	10			x			
Freeborn.....	Brick and iron.....	4				x		Albert Lea.
Goodhue.....	Brick.....	10						
Grant.....	.....		x					
Hennepin.....	Stone and steel.....	100						Minneapolis
Houston.....	Brick and iron.....	21						
Hubbard.....	.....		x					

TABLE J. — Continued.
COUNTY JAILS AND MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

COUNTIES.	Material of which jail is constructed.	Capacity.	No jail.	Not visited.	Separate cell for women.	Separation of women possible.	No provision for separation.	City and village lock-ups inspected. Where located.
Isanti.....	Wood.....	4		x				
Itasca.....	Stone.....	2	x					
Jackson.....	Wood.....	4		x				
Kanabec.....	Brick and Steel.....	20			x			
Kandiyohi.....	Wood.....	2		x				
Kittson.....	.....						
Lac qui Parle.....	.....						
Lake.....	.....						
Le Sueur.....	Brick and steel.....	14	x					Waterville.
Lincoln.....	.....		x					
Lyon.....	.....		x					
McLeod.....	Brick.....	6		x				
Marshall.....	.....						
Martin.....	Brick and steel.....	8					x	
Meeker.....	Brick and steel.....	10			x			
Millie Lakes.....	Wood.....	2		x				
Morrison.....	Wood.....	2		x				
Mower.....	Brick and iron.....	7			x			Austin.
Murray.....	.....						
Nicollet.....	Brick and iron.....	8					x	Worthington.
Nobles.....	Wood and steel.....	6						
Norman.....	.....	2			x			
Ormsdell.....	.....	8						
Outer Tail.....	Brick and steel.....	13			x			Rochester. Fergus Falls.
Pine.....	Wood.....	3						
Pipe Stone.....	.....						
Pope.....	Wood.....	8	x					
Polk.....	.....	4						
Pope.....	Stone.....	8						St. Paul.
Ramsey.....	Stone and iron.....	48						Bedwood Falls.
Redwood.....	.....		x					

THE JAIL SYSTEM OF MINNESOTA.

The jail system of Minnesota does not differ essentially from that of the older states, after which it is modeled.

At the foundation of the system is the municipal prison,—the city or village lock-up, used almost exclusively for the temporary detention of prisoners over night or over Sunday, until they can be brought before a magistrate. In a few cases, as in the city of Stillwater, these prisons are used for the further detention of prisoners sentenced by the municipal courts. The buildings used for this purpose are almost all of a single type, varying in size and number of cells. The building is set upon blocks without foundation. Floor and ceiling are constructed of two by four inch or two by six inch scantling, usually pine, sometimes oak, set contiguously on edge and spiked solidly together. The walls and cells are constructed in the same manner, like the bins of a grain elevator. The outer door is usually of pine or oak plank, the cell doors being of the same, with a grated opening to admit light, heat and air, or the door is a rude grating made by the village blacksmith. There are usually two cells, each about five or six by seven feet, and a corridor about eight by twelve feet. There are usually no windows in the cells; sometimes a single pane; sometimes a transom sash with three panes. The corridor often has a transom sash, six or seven feet from the floor; sometimes it has one or two ordinary windows. The exterior is usually clap-boarded, and sometimes painted. The interior is usually unfinished, the surface being rough scantling, sometimes whitewashed. The majority have fixed wooden bunks. Many have no sleeping place but the floor. The bedding is generally dirty, often scanty and sometimes filthy. Some have chimneys, others have none, but every such building is a fire trap. A prisoner was burned to death in the Detroit (Becker county) lock-up in 1882; two in Pine City in May, 1884; and one in Willmar

would have been burned to death in 1883, had not a man chopped him out with an ax. The unseasoned lumber composing the building shrinks, and the interstices afford an impregnable fortress to hosts of vermin. Such a place cannot be kept clean; but, as a rule, they are neglected and filthy. In many cases a privy vault underneath sends its odors directly into the building. Every public institution should have at least three essentials: cleanliness, fresh air and bodily safety for its inmates, however debased. Judged by this very moderate standard, not more than seven out of the twenty-six lockups inspected are fit places for the detention of prisoners, namely, the lockups of Minneapolis, Stillwater, Mankato, Northfield, Fergus Falls, Redwood Falls and the lockup proper of Winoona. The lockup of Detroit is well kept, under an excellent village ordinance (for which see description of village lockup, under Becker county), but the structure is such that it cannot be kept clean or free from vermin. The St. Paul lockup is kept clean, but its atmosphere is most foul, and the arrangement of the female department is a standing violation of decency. Of the seven above mentioned only those of Northfield, Stillwater, Mankato and Redwood Falls are really suitable and convenient structures, and only the Stillwater lockup provides suitably for the separation of prisoners. If the cities and towns of Minnesota could know what sinks of nastiness these municipal prisons are they would not tolerate them. The cost of suitable structures need not exceed \$200 to \$250 per prisoner; and cleanliness can be secured by a suitable ordinance, as in Detroit, Becker county. A detailed description of the lockups inspected will be found in connection with the descriptions of the jails in the same counties. (See particularly Blue Earth, Redwood, Rice and Washington counties).

THE COUNTY JAILS.

Minnesota has 55 county jails, designed to accommodate 654 prisoners. Twenty-five counties have no jails. Of these jails 12 are wooden structures, similar to the municipal prisons, and designed for about 56 prisoners. They are all unfit for use, and may be dismissed, therefore, from consideration,—leaving 43 jails to be considered, designed to accommodate about 600 prisoners.

The most primitive jails are built of stone or brick, with a

spacious room for day use and cells of stone or brick built against the outer wall. Such are the jails of Sibley and Brown Counties. The basement jails of Anoka and Pope Counties, and the old portion of the Otter Tail County jail, are of similar construction. All such jails are very insecure, and expose the officers in charge to danger of assault in discharging their duties. A variation of the same plan consists in having cells of boiler iron built close against the wall, as in Mower and Freeborn Counties. Such jails are a little more secure; but the cells are dark and ventilation imperfect. A second plan consists in having an enclosed corridor of iron in front of the cells, for the prisoners, separated from the opposite windows by a narrow corridor for the jailor, the intention being to exclude the prisoners entirely from the jailors' corridor. Such are the jails of Washington, Nicollet and Rice Counties. This differs from the fourth plan only in having the iron cells close against the wall. A third plan is essentially the state prison plan, consisting of a central block of stone or brick cells in two rows, back to back, and in one or more tiers, with a corridor surrounding the whole block of cells. Such are the jails of Ramsey and Blue Earth Counties. In Goodhue and Stearns Counties, the corridor surrounds only three sides. A fourth plan is what is sometimes known as the "cage plan." It consists of a cell, or block of cells, of iron or steel and iron, set in the center of a cell room, and surrounded by a jailors' corridor. Such are the jails of Hennepin, Winona and, in fact, some twenty-three of the forty above mentioned. Usually the cell room is built of brick, with little attempt at security; dependence being placed upon the cage. The brick wall is easily dug through, the window bars are easily cut, or the roof is penetrable. The Hennepin County jail has massive walls and impenetrable window gratings, but five prisoners are reported to have escaped at different times through a ventilator in the ceiling which remains unprotected.

The jails of the second pattern, and the earlier ones of the fourth, were built of iron bars; but it was found that prisoners, unless closely watched, readily penetrated them. From a common case-knife, or the steel shank of a boot, a saw can be manufactured which will cut iron bars with little more difficulty than a hardwood bar. In Stearns County a prisoner cut his fetter-link with a saw made from a steel pen. In another jail an effective saw was made from a steel suspender buckle. In many such jails in the State, iron bars have been cut, *e. g.*, in Dakota,

Meeker, Mower and Washington Counties. Experiments have been made with steel bars, but it was found that such bars are readily broken by a sledge or a battering-ram; but by using bars composed of alternate layers of iron and steel, or bars of case-hardened iron, a combination is secured which resists both hammer and saw. There are some fourteen such jails in the State, all on the cage plan, in Clay, Crow Wing, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, Martin, Meeker, Nobles, Otter Tail, St. Louis, Scott, Steele, Stevens and Todd Counties,—built by the Herzog Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, P. J. Pauly & Brother, of St. Louis, and the Ætna Iron Works, of Quincy, Ill.

DEFECTS OF THE CAGE PLAN.

In each of these fourteen jails, the interior of the cage is very dark. The only exception is the Scott County jail, in which the front of cells and corridor are of round bars, with openings three by fourteen inches, affording good light; but the cage is set so close to the outer windows as to render conversation and passage of tools, etc., easy. In the other thirteen jails, the gratings of corridors and cell doors are so made as to shut off fully two-thirds of the light that would pass; and in most cases the cages are so placed with reference to the outside windows, as to prevent the reception of direct light in the prisoners' corridor. This defect not only causes injury to prisoners' health, but makes the interior of the cage so dark that the officers cannot observe the movements of the prisoners. Hence, two recent and nearly fatal attacks upon the jailers of Clay and Hennepin Counties. The sheriffs, being humane men, dislike to confine prisoners in these dark places, and in many cases give all prisoners, except the most dangerous, the liberty of the cell room. Its walls and windows being constructed with little reference to security, escapes are not infrequent, as from Le Sueur, Meeker, Nobles and Steele Counties.

A second defect is that, in all such jails, the whole cell room must be heated for even a single prisoner. The cost of heating the jails of the state is enormous. In Scott County, in a cell room twenty-eight by thirty-one feet by fourteen high, with eight double cells and three outside walls, there was but one prisoner when visited. In Houston County, in a cell room about thirty-eight by forty-eight by twenty feet high, with twenty cells, there were six prisoners. Such buildings, in this climate, are folly.

In jails like the last named, having two tiers of cells, this difficulty can be measurably removed by a floor dividing the jail into two distinct stories.

A third objection to this class of jails, especially the larger ones, is their security. Officers are led to rely upon a steel cage rather than upon ceaseless vigilance. A good jailer with his eyes open, is worth more than the strongest cell ever built. Officers in charge of such jails are apt to grow negligent, and then comes an escape, like that in May, 1884, from Wabasha County jail. A skillful jail breaker would escape from Ramsey County jail in two hours time, if unwatched, but a careful officer watches day and night. Stearns County, with one of the flimsiest jails in the State, never loses a prisoner. On the other hand, in Hennepin County, with one hundred prisoners, there is no night watchman, reliance being placed on the steel cells; and attempted escapes are frequent. The interest on the cost of that dark, crime-breeding cage would pay three good officers.

The fourth and worst defect of these steel cages is that, their great cost compels provision for many men in small space. In several of these jails, in a space six and a half by eight feet and seven high, are hammocks for six prisoners, to be locked in from dark to daylight; on each side, perhaps, is a similar cell, and conversation from cell to cell is easy. So that these six men have the society of twelve others, day and night. By day, they all have the liberty of each other's cells and a corridor four feet wide. This arrangement not only violates the laws of hygiene and decency, but is an outrage upon the rights of untried men, innocent in the eyes of the law, and affords perfect facility for those corrupting agencies which are to be mentioned further on.

For these reasons the steel cage plan, at its present stage of development, does not seem to fully meet the needs of Minnesota.

LOCATION OF JAILS.

The location of jails varies. A few are in the basements of court houses, as in Anoka, Goodhue, Otter Tail and Pope Counties. Every such jail is voted a nuisance by the officers and the grand juries. The jails of Goodhue and Douglas Counties dispute the honor of being the worst in the State, the latter being in the basement of the sheriff's residence. Some are on the first floor of court houses, as in Nobles, Swift and Renville Counties. In the latter county the vermin from the jail penetrate the

floor to the county offices above and infest the desks. These jails are, most of them, temporary make-shifts. Several jails are attached to the rear of the court house, as in Martin, Stevens and Todd Counties. Such jails are usually built with the remnants of the funds raised to build a court house, and are correspondingly scrimped and imperfect. They shut off light from the rear offices of the court house, and in most cases the counties will wish that they had been built separate. All of the best and most satisfactory jails are built apart from the court house, in connection with the sheriff's residence. Such are the jails of Winona, Waseca, St. Louis, Scott and Houston Counties. This plan gives the sheriff direct supervision of the prisoners, simplifies their care, minimizes danger of escapes and danger from fire, and removes the jail from that proximity to the public which is objectionable.

Not only the jails constructed of wood, but many constructed of iron, are fire traps. The iron or steel cells of Big Stone, Nobles and Wilkin Counties are placed in wooden buildings. A prisoner was burned to death in the Wilkin County jail last winter. Many of the others are equally dangerous. Should the Otter Tail County court house take fire it would be almost impossible to save the prisoners in the basement; and when last visited the night watchman did not have the key to the jail.

SHERIFF'S RESIDENCES

Are of all grades, from the inconvenient little boxes of Martin, Todd, Sibley and Ramsey Counties, to the handsome mansions of Winona and Hennepin. Most of them compare favorably with the average houses of the towns in which they are situated.

The great cost of heating jails has been mentioned. In many of the jails of this State the attempt has been made to heat by a hot air furnace, usually not placed directly under the jail, but under the court house or the sheriff's residence. Except in Ramsey County the hot air furnace has invariably failed to heat the jail comfortably; and in all but two or three, stoves have taken the place of the furnace. These failures have taken place in Houston, Hennepin, LeSueur, Olmsted, St. Louis, Steele, Waseca and Winona Counties.

The best jail buildings in the State are those of Blue Earth, Clay, Hennepin, Houston, Kandiyohi, LeSueur, Martin, Meeker, St. Louis, Scott, Stevens, Todd and Winona Counties. (Crow

Wing and McLeod counties were not visited). Ramsey County jail has the excellence of a cell room in two stories, permitting good heating and good ventilation. Stearns county has probably the best administered jail in the State, under sheriff Mathias Mickley.

Such are the jails of Minnesota. We are now ready for the question :

FOR WHAT ARE THE COUNTY JAILS USED?

The jails are used for two radically distinct purposes: first, for the *detention* of several classes of persons; second, for the *punishment* of certain classes of convicts. As places of detention they receive: first, persons accused of crime,—men, women, boys and girls, of every possible grade of innocence and guilt; second (to quote the statute), “witnesses in cases of murder in the first degree, arson, where human life has been destroyed, and cruel abuse of children, required to recognize, either with or without sureties, shall, if they refuse, be committed to prison by the magistrate, there to remain until they comply with such order or are otherwise discharged according to law.” (The refusal may be, and usually is, from inability.) Third, persons against whom information of insanity has been filed, until the question of their sanity or insanity is determined, often several days.

THE INSANE IN JAIL.

The detention of insane persons in jails appears to be entirely a matter of convenience, without any specific warrant of law, but it is a common practice, and, indeed, in some cases, seems almost unavoidable. No one will deny that insane persons should be treated with the greatest humanity and not as criminals, nor should they be associated with criminals; yet they are frequently locked up with the other occupants of the jail. In the Nobles county jail is a cell with a ring in the floor. The sheriff explained that when a violent insane man was disposed to break windows or do other damage he was handcuffed to that ring so that he could do no harm. John C. Greening, sixty years old, showing signs of insanity Aug. 4, 1884, was arrested and kept in the Minneapolis city lockup until August 5th, when he was released. August 6th, becoming violent, he was re-arrested and placed in a cell. “Early in the afternoon the prisoner

was seen by Jailor Bross. The exact time of his death is not known, as it was not discovered until Jailor Needham visited the cell to serve supper." May 24 or 25, 1884, a respectable young woman was arrested for attempting to fire a house, and placed in the St. Paul lock-up. Observing signs of insanity, the officer locked up a prostitute in the same cell to prevent her injuring herself. May 26th, she was brought out with some fifteen other prisoners, and taken through the public streets to the Municipal Court, where she was bound over, and sent to the Ramsey County jail and put in with other prisoners. There she was examined, found insane and sent to St. Peter. Tuesday, May 6, 1884, the Ramsey County jail was visited by Messrs. Berry, Campbell, and Wells, members of the Board of Corrections and Charities, with the secretary of the board. In a cell in the women's part of the jail, on a heap of straw, lay an old man eighty-two years of age, bound hand and foot, in an attack of acute mania. Though thirty men were idle in the building he could have no nurse, being on the women's side. The food provided was the prison fare of dry bread, soup, meat and potatoes. He lay in his own fæces, his clothing being unchanged. His cell door was open, and in the corridor, perhaps twenty feet away, two women were compelled to stay—one an insane woman, on her way to St. Peter; the other, accused of a crime, but the grand jury refused to indict her, believing her also to be insane. The jailor said that the sheriff had only two dollars a week for boarding prisoners, and could not provide nurses and hospital fare. Thursday, May 8th, the jail was revisited. The old man lay in a stupor on a straw bed, with neither sheets nor pillow-cases, still wearing his own clothing. The jailor reported that suitable food had been provided, but he would not eat. In response to inquiries, the sheriff said that he had begged to have the man removed, but the doctors said he could not be moved. The county physician being visited, said that the patient was no longer a county charge, having been ordered to the State Insane Hospital; still, as a matter of humanity, he would take him to the county hospital if he could bear removal. He had no authority to transfer hospital material to the jail, but would refer the matter to the board of control, which would meet four days hence. Meantime, he thought he might venture to take him a pillow. Happily, the embarrassment of the officials was relieved by the death of the patient on Saturday.

INNOCENT PRISONERS.

Four cases of witnesses detained have occurred in Ramsey county alone in a little over a year—two of them young women. The sheriff was compelled to either lock up a respectable young woman, accused of no crime, with criminals, or to put her in the prison kitchen at his own risk. There is a case on record, in another State, where a stranger, passing through a county, was set upon by footpads, robbed and beaten. He identified his assailants and caused their arrest. The robbers gave bail and went free. The victim, being a stranger, could not give bail and was locked up in jail as a witness.

Nor are insane persons and witnesses the only innocent inmates of our jails. In Montana, a few months ago, a grand jury dismissed seventeen persons accused of crimes without evidence, and rebuked severely the magistrates who had held them. In our own State, in 1878, out of 430 criminal cases presented by county attorneys, 113, or 26 per cent, resulted in acquittals or *nolle prosequi*. In 1880, out of 744 cases prosecuted, 271, or 36 per cent, resulted in acquittal or *nolle prosequi*. Doubtless many of these persons were innocent, being victims of circumstantial evidence or malice. A quiet, peaceable young German, who had killed a man entirely in self defense, lay for four months in jail, in Nobles County, in the same cell with a horse thief, a hardened, professional criminal. The German was promptly acquitted on his trial. A boy ten years old was held in Ramsey County jail for the grand jury on charge of arson, in May, 1884. His cell-mate was a thief, and, by day, he had the liberty of the corridor with eleven men of all sorts. The grand jury found no evidence that the boy was guilty or vicious. Certainly innocent prisoners have a right to be kept from association with the vicious, and to suffer as little hardship as possible; but in the majority of the jails in Minnesota there is no provision for and no attempt to separate these classes.

Our law goes a step further, and implies that the same consideration shall be extended to all unconvicted prisoners. The statutes of Minnesota expressly declare (chapter 92 section 3): "A defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proven." Some months ago, when inspecting the jail of Rice County, the secretary commented upon the bill of fare detailed by the prisoners, as being "rather gilt edged for a prison." Sheriff Barton replied: "These men are not here for

punishment; they are simply held for trial. If convicted, they will be sentenced for punishment; but in the meantime, it is my duty, under the law, to give them three good meals a day and cause them as little hardship as the case will permit." This view seemed novel, but on reflection, its justice was apparent. The statutes of Minnesota provide (chapter 120 section 8) that "each prisoner shall be served three times each day with wholesome food, which shall be well cooked and in sufficient quantity." It is further provided that, except in a few of the highest crimes, prisoners may give bail. Two men are arrested for the same identical offense. One gives bail at no cost except the credit of a friend, and goes free. He can attend to business, earn money, enjoy the society of his family; is subject neither to hardship nor disgrace. The other, being unable to furnish bail, is committed to jail for one, three or six months, or even a year. He is unavoidably deprived of liberty, earnings and society. At the trial both are found guilty and sentenced to an equal term in the State prison. If detention be made punishment, gross injustice is done to the man who must lie in jail. It appears, therefore, that detained prisoners, whatever their real character, should be given comfortable and wholesome quarters, treated with all leniency consistent with safety, kept from debasing associations, and have the constitutional privilege of a speedy trial.

CONVICTS IN JAILS.

On the other hand, our jails are used for the punishment of sentenced criminals—convicts. These sentences vary in duration from one day to two years. Maiming or killing animals maliciously is punishable by imprisonment not more than two years in the county jail. A sheriff or jailer allowing the escape of a prisoner is subject to the same penalty. The law provides (statutes, chapter 94, section 18), that "any woman with child, who shall solicit from any person anything, or shall submit to or perform upon herself any operation with intent to cause an abortion, unless necessary to preserve life shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not more than two years nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or both." It appears therefore, that, unless such a woman can pay a fine of at least three hundred dollars, the court has no option, but must send her to

jail for at least three months. The jail is used then for punishing convicts guilty of many minor and some major offenses. The convict, of course, needs entirely different treatment from the detained prisoner. He should have plain fare, a hard bed, hard work, few privileges, and be made to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard. There should be a sharp and visible contrast between his treatment before conviction, while innocent in the eyes of the law, and after he is adjudged guilty. Our law attempts to secure this contrast by providing that when convicts are sentenced to hard labor in the county jail the sheriff shall furnish them with suitable tools and material, if in his judgment they can be profitably employed. (Statutes, chapter 120, section 12). For a time, convicts in Hennepin County were worked on a stone pile, but it was abandoned in 1883, proving unprofitable, Convicts in the St. Louis County jail are worked upon the streets, under guard. With these exceptions it does not appear that any county has attempted to carry out this provision of the law. It is impracticable, with so few prisoners. Almost invariably the treatment of convicts and detained prisoners is identical, and, with possibly two or three exceptions, in the State, the two classes of prisoners occupy common apartments. Except in Ramsey and Washington counties, persons sentenced from the municipal courts are sent to the county jail, and usually occupy common apartments with the county prisoners.

Inmates of Minnesota jails of all classes are well fed, usually having the same food with the sheriff's or jailer's family. Complaints of lack of quantity come from some prisoners in Ramsey and Hennepin counties, probably without just cause.

AN INSOLVABLE PROBLEM.

The question arises: Is it possible to keep prisoners in the same apartments, on the same fare and under identical conditions, and make the imprisonment a punishment, terror, and disgrace to one class, and at the same time, make it to another class a comfortable, humane detention, largely relieved from hardship? Surprising as it may seem, this is readily accomplished in our County jails; but unfortunately the wrong class is affected in each case. The aim is to punish the convict and make comfortable the detained prisoner. The result is exactly the opposite. The sentenced prisoner is usually a tramp, a drunkard, a bully or a petty thief. Vermin have no terrors for him, dirt is his

native element; fresh air is distateful. Given no work, a warm fire, good food, a pack of cards, a pipe of tobacco and companions of his own sort, and he is perfectly happy. He lacks only a bottle of whisky, and in some jails he can get that. He will steal to get back, if discharged in cold weather. He is not punished. But take a man of decent habits, unconvicted of any crime; thrust him into a narrow, foul-smelling prison, constructed exactly like the cage of a wild beast in a menagerie; too dark for reading with comfort; without a chair, or a table, or bed linen; without provision for a bath; locked up from dark to daylight with from three to five other prisoners of all sorts, in a cell six and a half by eight feet, and seven feet high; compelled to listen, day and night, to an unceasing stream of the vilest language in the thieves' dialect. Is a worse punishment conceivable for an innocent man this side of perdition? Yet this is the actual condition of the detained prisoners in a large proportion of the County jails of our State. In some it is worse. In Hennepin County jail, in the fall of 1883, prisoners declared that they could not keep their persons free from lice, and the officers admitted it. Strong prisoners were accustomed to take the best blankets, leaving the ragged ones to weaker men; and the sheriff had to go in occasionally and redistribute. Ramsey County jail has swarmed with vermin; bedbugs infesting the cells, while cockroaches overran the prisoners' food in the dumb-waiter. Goodhue County jail is in a stinking cellar, so damp that a fire is needed the year round, seriously injuring the health of prisoners and officers alike. Douglas County has two dungeons literally underground, like the coal cellars under city pavements. The cells in Mower and Big Stone County jails are untenable in summer for lack of ventilation. Illustrations might be multiplied, but are unnecessary.

It is absolutely impossible to make a single institution a good house of detention and a good house of correction. The sheriff feels on the one hand, that detained prisoners should be treated with humanity, and to do it he is compelled to relax unduly the discipline of the convict class. On the other hand, his common sense condemns soft beds and luxuries for the tramp and the petty thief, and in the effort to avoid this evil, the detained prisoner suffers. With so small a number of convicts, he finds it impossible to establish suitable labor, discipline and diet, and abandons the attempt in despair. The industrious citizen is taxed unduly to build jails large enough to keep them, and to

maintain them in idleness. The only remedy consists in the complete abolition of the present county jail system, making our county jails simply houses of detention, in which the imprisonment of convicts is forbidden, and establishing district houses of correction in different parts of the State, to which all sentenced prisoners not sent to the reform school or state prison should be sent, and made to earn their way. The city of St. Paul already has a city workhouse which can accommodate a large district. Minneapolis is taking steps to build one. A law was passed several years ago, authorizing Winona to build a workhouse. Similar workhouses should be built at once at Duluth, Fergus Falls and Mankato, either by the city or by the State, to provide for adjacent districts. They can be built at much less cost per inmate than jails, and the saving to the counties in reduced cost of boarding prisoners, will far more than pay cost of transportation. They will rid the State of tramps. They will postpone the necessity for building a second State prison; for short term prisoners can be sent to the district workhouses.

This plan is not a matter of theory. Such workhouses are in successful operation in Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland and other cities, becoming in some cases, a source of revenue, and in all cases producing great improvement in dealing with petty offenders. The Detroit house of correction ranks as one of the best prisons in the country, and receives even United States and territorial prisoners.

With the erection of district workhouses, the chief obstacles to the renovation of the jails will be removed. The necessity for this renovation exists not only in the rights of accused persons and the just deserts of convicted criminals, but in the economic interests of the State.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN CRIME.

We desire to diminish crime to save expense to the State and secure the safety of the citizens; but it is universally agreed by all who have investigated the matter that our jails are now a source of crime and not a preventive. The intimate association which exists in all our jails gives opportunity to experienced criminals to indoctrinate those younger and less hardened; and no missionary ever worked with more zeal and more success. This evil has recently been vividly portrayed in a series of articles by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of the Board of State Charities of

Ohio, entitled *Crime Schools at Public Expense*. The notorious bank robber Cole Younger, now in the State prison at Stillwater, said recently to the writer: "People have little idea of the mischief that is done to young men in jail. Old hardened criminals have nothing to do but to teach young men all the badness they know; they fill their ears with stories of how somebody 'held men up' and got rich and lives in a brown stone front; and we know such things are not true." Testimony to the same effect comes from jail officers and inspectors everywhere, with no dissenting voice. The State of Minnesota is maintaining a system of compulsory education in crime in every jail in the State where there is more than one prisoner. Young men arrested for a first offence, and filled with compunctions and good resolutions, are laughed out of their scruples and inoculated with hatred for society, resistance of authority, and a desire for revenge for fancied wrongs. They go into jail novices: they come out fully initiated into the mysteries and the methods of crime.

The remedy for this public scandal is a proper system of grading. Let the different classes of prisoners be kept entirely apart. Our law provides that "the sheriff shall keep separate rooms for the sexes, except where they are lawfully married;" and that "if any sheriff, jailer or keeper places or keeps together prisoners of different sexes, he shall, in each case, forfeit and pay, for the first offense the sum of twenty-five dollars; and such officer shall, on a second conviction, be further sentenced to be incapable of holding the office for the term of five years." Yet not more than twenty out of over fifty-two jails here have a separate room for women.

This law has been violated in at least five counties during the past fifteen months. In Winona County, a woman was kept in the upper corridor, and men in the lower corridor of the iron cage, where they could touch each other, and converse freely in ordinary tones. In Douglas County, a woman was locked up for ten days in a cell, while male prisoners were loose in the corridor outside the grated door. In Washington County, a woman occupied a cell separated from the corridor of the male prisoners only by an iron grating, with openings two by twelve inches. In Dakota County, two women were kept for forty days and nights in the jailor's corridor, having their beds on top of the cage separated from the male prisoners in the cage only by an iron grating, with openings similar to those in Washington County; free to see, touch and converse with the

male prisoners. The Ramsey County jail is kept in constant violation of the law. Male and female prisoners can readily converse, and incorrigible males are locked up for punishment on the women's side. The women's water closet is an open sink, unscreened from the jailor's corridor. Sheriff O'Brien admitted the violation of law, but said that the commissioners refused to make necessary changes in the building.

The law provides that "juvenile prisoners shall be kept, if the jail will admit of it, in apartments separate from those containing more experienced and hardened prisoners;" but very seldom is such separation maintained, even in jails having more than one room.

This separation of the sexes and children, which is all that our law contemplates, is evidently not enough to prevent criminal instruction in jails. In Hennepin County, municipal and county prisoners are separated; but that is not enough. Shall we grade according to the magnitude of the crime charged? But an innocent man may be accused of murder and a hardened villain may be arrested for petit larceny. Shall we grade on general appearance of the prisoners? Warden J. A. Reed, probably one of the best judges in the State, said some time ago: "The more I have to do with convicts the less confidence I have in outward signs of character. The most innocent looking man is sometimes the greatest rascal, and *vice versa*." The truth is that in our jails,—especially the smaller ones,—there are usually as many grades of character as there are prisoners, and

THE ONLY SAFE PLAN OF GRADING

is that which has now been practiced for several years with complete satisfaction in the Boston jail and the Richland County jail at Mansfield, Ohio, namely, the complete separation of every prisoner from every other during his detention. Popular prejudice is opposed to solitary confinement; but with reasonably speedy trials, comfortable cells, good reading matter, and frequent visits from the officers and other suitable persons, such temporary confinement is not harsh. Innocent prisoners will be thankful to be freed from base associations, and guilty ones will be benefited by an opportunity for quiet reflection. This plan prevents plotting and co-operation for escapes as well as the formation of criminal acquaintances and the maturing of plans for future depredations. It has the approval of the most thor-

ough students of the subject, and, whatever objections arise to it at first thought will, it is believed, yield to a careful and candid study of the subject, especially if undertaken in connection with the actual inspection of county jails.

Your secretary has projected a series of statistics of jails which should exhibit the character of their population, causes of commitment, time of detention, etc.; also the cost of the jails of the State, together with the cost of administration, maintenance, and especially of fuel; but without clerical assistance it was impossible to do the work.

The County Jails and Municipal Lock-Ups OF MINNESOTA.

AITKIN COUNTY

Aitkin County has no jail.

ANOKA COUNTY

Visited September 8, 1883. In basement of court house. Walls of stone. Prisoners' corridor 12x15 feet; two cells, each 5x10 feet. Entrance by stairway from hall above. Outer door and cell doors of wood. One window 2½x3 feet. Heat by a box stove. No ventilation except through grating in door. Seats in the cells with traps but not flushed. A drain hopper in the floor appeared to be used as a public urinal. Pipes freeze in winter. No furniture except an iron cot with straw tick and blankets. No provision for female prisoners. Jail reasonably clean. No prisoners. Capacity, two. This jail, six years old, is too damp for occupation and entirely unsafe. It is not used, except for detention over night, and the county is compelled to board its prisoners in another county.

Sheriff, James C. Frost.

BECKER COUNTY

Becker County has no jail. May 14, 1884, County Auditor A. H. Wilcox notified the secretary of the board of corrections and charities that the county commissioners were about to take steps to build a jail and invited suggestions. June 20th, the secretary met the chairman and one member of the board of commissioners at Detroit; examined the plans as far as completed, and offered certain suggestions.

At the quarterly meeting of the board, August 5th, the plans were examined and the following communication was forwarded.

“Office of the State Board of Corrections and Charities,
“ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 6, 1884.

“*E. G. Holmes, Esq., Chairman of Board of Commissioners, Detroit, Becker County, Minn.,*

“DEAR SIR: At the quarterly meeting of board of corrections and charities the plans of your proposed county jail, submitted by Mr. Bassford, were considered.

“I am instructed by vote of the board to inform you that it is the judgment of this board that it would be for the interests of your county to postpone building the jail until such time as the county can afford to build a jail and sheriff's residence apart from the court house. The board is of this opinion from the fact that it does not seem practicable, in the space which you are able to inclose with your present means, to provide adequate prison facilities and suitably accommodate the sheriff's family. By separating the two buildings you can have better light, both in the court house and the sheriff's house.

“In case you should still deem it necessary to go forward with your present plan, the board of corrections and charities, through its secretary, respectfully offers the following suggestions:

“1. That there should be a vegetable cellar provided for the sheriff's house.

“2. That there be a brick or stone wall (say ten feet high), inclosing a jail yard which should be reached by a door from the sheriff's office and should surround the jail windows, preventing communication from outside and the introduction of tools, etc.

“3. That a separate furnace be placed under the jail, or the plan of heating by furnace be abandoned. The experience of several counties proves that it is impracticable to heat a jail by a hot-air furnace from a distance.

“4. That there be no water closet in the jail—air-tight iron cell buckets being substituted. The water closets in small jails, with a tank overhead, are usually unsatisfactory as well as expensive.

“5. This board has serious objections to the ‘cage plan’ of building jails, but it would seem to be the only plan practicable in your small cell room. If a cage is to be built, the board would consider it indispensable that the corridor be so placed as to re-

ceive the largest possible amount of light; and that the whole front and a part of the roof of the corridor consist of a grating, as well as a part of the rear of each cell. Every such structure, made of flat bars, with which the board is acquainted in the State, is too dark.

"6. The plan does not exhibit the method of ventilation. It is taken for granted that this matter will be carefully provided for.

"7. The board understands that one of the small bedrooms on the second floor is to be fitted up for a woman's cell. This is essential. It would be desirable also to have a room for boys.

"8. The plan provides no living room for the sheriff's family, except the small dining room 12x13 feet, looking to the north. It is essential that the sheriff should have a family sitting room, and it is recommended that the plan be so far modified as to provide a sitting room with southern exposure.

"Please advise this board what action is taken by your board in reference to the matter.

"A copy of this letter will be furnished Mr. Bassford.

"Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HASTINGS H. HART,
Secretary."

No reply having been received to this communication, it is not known to what extent the above suggestions were adopted.

DETROIT VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Was burned in 1882, and a prisoner cremated. The new lock-up was visited June 20, 1884. It is 16x16 feet, built of rough pine two-inch scantling, spiked together. The outside is clapboarded and painted. Four cells, each 3x7 feet, and jailer's corridor, 7x16 feet. Doors of two-inch pine plank, spiked. Opening in each door 9x12 inches. Corresponding opening in each cell of same size for a window. There is one window 3x4 feet in the jailer's corridor. Heat by a box stove. Good brick chimney. No ventilation. Furniture: a box stove, two chairs, a table, a cot-bed and six pairs of good, clean blankets, a pail. No bunks; prisoners sleep on floor. Cleanly swept. One of the best kept lock-ups in the State, though so constructed as to easily become a first-class nuisance.

Its good condition is due to the following excellent village ordinance.

ORDINANCE No. 8.

“Sec. 4. The marshal shall have charge of the village jail, under the direction of the village council, and for the better protection of prisoners, he may appoint a deputy as keeper, at his own expense, and for whose acts he shall be responsible on his bond. The said deputy, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and subscribe to the oath of office as prescribed by law.

“The marshal shall see that the jail is constantly kept in a clean and healthy condition, and that the prisoners are served three times each day with wholesome food, which shall be well cooked and of sufficient quantity, and necessary water for drink and cleanliness.”

Village marshal, John Conway.

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

Beltrami County has no jail.

BENTON COUNTY.

Benton County has no jail.

BIG STONE COUNTY.

Visited June 2, 1884. In upper story of court house; a frame building. Jail consists of a boiler iron cell 5x7 feet and 7 feet high, in a room 18x30 feet. Cell door of iron bars with openings 4x4 inches. The outer room has four windows, with bars of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron, but the walls are of ordinary lath and plaster, presenting no obstacles to escape, consequently it is necessary to guard prisoners constantly or keep them in the cell. The cell has no window, and the door opens toward the inner wall. It is very dark and unventilated. Prisoners suffer greatly in summer. Heat by a stove near cell door. Bedding clean. No sheets or pillow cases. There is no provision for female prisoners. Building has been set on fire once by a prisoner, and is in danger from fire. Cell built in Milwaukee, cost \$300; is unfit for occupancy for lack of ventilation. County pays \$4 per week for board of prisoners, and employs a turnkey at \$1.50 per day

when there are prisoners. One prisoner waited nine months in this place for trial. There had been but two prisoners in a year, both for short terms. This jail is very insecure. Capacity, one. Sheriff, A. E. Randall.

ORTONVILLE VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Is of the usual type and, was in unusually bad condition; very dirty; no furniture, no bunks, one blanket. Disgrace to the town.

Village marshal, R. J. Major.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

Visited June 13, 1884. Connected with sheriff's residence. Court room above the jail. Jail is a stone building, 25x36 feet and 16 feet high inside; nine brick cells in three rows, two rows back to back and a third row in upper tier, with a prisoners' corridor of iron above one row of lower cells. A jailer's corridor, 4½ feet wide, surrounds the entire block of cells, and this corridor was occupied by the prisoners. Outer door of two-inch oak, lined with boiler iron, separated by two feet space from inner door of iron bars. Inside the jail a grated cage, 3x3 feet, has been constructed before the door, for greater security. Made by a blacksmith from iron bars, ½x1½ inches. Scandinavian locks are used on outer doors and cell doors. There is a lever lock for cell doors, seldom used. Corridor floor of stone flagging. Cell floors, brick; walls lined with boiler iron to a height of about nine feet. Remainder of walls sealed with pine. Ceiling consists of 2x8 inch pine plank set on edge and spiked together, lathed and plastered. Eight windows, each 3x7 feet and 7 feet from floor, protected inside by a wire netting; outside by 1½ inch round iron bars, with openings 4x18 inches. Opening to kitchen, 10x12 inches. Heat by a box stove. Fire nearly every day in the year because of dampness. Fire in stove when visited. Ventilation by four flues in walls and by a 2 inch pipe from each cell to roof. Furniture: table, chairs. Six cells have single iron bedsteads with woven wire springs; three have two such beds one above the other. Beds have husk mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases. Cells can be easily kept clean, and bed bugs are few. Clothing furnished by county when necessary. No water closet; cesspool just outside, with drain trap inside, should be closed; makes bad smells and offers avenue of escape. No

provision for female prisoners. Prisoners have escaped by prying off window bar with a stick and by overpowering jailer. The upper corridor is safer and quite well lighted, but is little used.

Prisoners reported food good, abundant and well cooked. Sheriff has 40 cents a day for boarding prisoners. Jail was clean and well kept. Not very secure, but on the whole a better building than the average. Capacity, 12. Register not kept in detail according to law. Sheriff's residence, two bedrooms, sitting room and closet on first floor; kitchen, dining room and pantry in basement. Sheriff's wife reports, "room enough, but badly arranged."

Sheriff, Geo. W. Monks.

Jailer, Clark S. Lattin.

MANKATO CITY LOCK-UP.

The Mankato city lock-up consists of three cells in the fire engine room, on the first floor of the city hall. The cells are each 6x7 feet and 8 feet high. Top and bottom partitions and back of light boiler iron. Front and sides of perpendicular inch bars of round iron, with openings 4½x30 inches. Result, plenty of light and air. Locks, Scandinavian. Bunks made of four parallel inch rods of iron, the two centre ones a little lower than sides; ends solidly attached and a sheet iron bottom. Works well. Straw ticks, straw pillows and blankets. No water closets; tin buckets. Heat by a wood stove. The situation of the lock-up in the engine house insures cleanliness. Firemen will not tolerate filth. Cells built in 1883 by Novelty Iron Works, of Mankato. Cost \$400. Probably the best small lock-up in the State, except that at Northfield. Chief of Police, J. Welch.

BROWN COUNTY.

Visited Dec. 11, 1883. Connected with sheriff's residence and court rooms; built in 1869; 33x36 feet inside. Of very peculiar construction; perhaps modeled after some jail in Germany. Entrance from hall. Space about 20x20 feet in front of door. Three cells on each side; four have very small windows; two more cells project into the room from the further end for greater safety. A narrow passage each side of these two cells extends to the rear. Door so placed as to expose jailer to danger of assault in opening it. Floor of wood; apparently not

protected. Lath and plaster ceiling. Jail imperfectly lighted. Good ventilation by flues in wall. Exposed to danger from fire. Privy vault underneath with bad odors; should be disused and filled up. Heat by box stove. Furniture primitive and meagre. No sheets and pillow cases. Weekly change of underclothing enforced. Jail clean and well kept. Prisoners' food same as that of sheriff's family. Sheriff receives \$4 a week and 25 cents extra for washing. Register well kept. Only two prisoners, man and wife. No provision for female prisoners. Prisoners kept for Lincoln, Lyon and Redwood counties. Fifteen prisoners in a year, all told. Jail primitive and insecure, but well administered. Capacity, 12. Sheriff, Ed. Casey.

Sheriff's residence has four rooms, each 14 x 14 feet. Not room enough, but fairly comfortable.

SLEEPY EYE VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Of the usual type; used also as a village office. Visited June 11, 1884. No bunks; one pair blankets; well lighted; not very dirty.

Not used since last winter.

Village marshal, John Black.

CARLTON COUNTY.

Wooden jail; four cells. Not visited.

CARVER COUNTY.

Brick jail; capacity, six. Not visited.

CASS COUNTY.

Cass County has no jail.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Brick jail; capacity, six. Not visited.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

Chisago County has no jail.

CLAY COUNTY.

Visited March 15, 1884. The most complete and thoroughly built jail in the State. Situated in rear of sheriff's resi-

dence, one square west of court house. Cell room 27x38 feet, inside. Walls of brick, 20 inches thick; not plastered inside. Four of Pauly & Brother's steel cells in a single tier. Prisoners' corridor 6x31 feet. Cells each 6½x10½ feet and 7 feet high. Jailer's corridor 5½ feet wide on three sides of cage. On fourth side only a few inches space. Entrance from a hall. Outer door solid iron, 18 inches from inner door of flat bars with a basket grating, which enables the jailer to see where prisoners are before opening. Outer and inner doors have tumbler locks. Cage has a bar lock secured by Scandinavian padlocks shut up in a steel box inaccessible to prisoners. Cells secured by a lever lock of best pattern. Floor of cement with a drain on each side of cell room with thick grout foundation. Cells raised on railroad iron to allow inspection underneath. Ceiling of corrugated iron right under the roof. No basement. No attic. Roof iron, making the building absolutely fire-proof. Sixteen windows, each 2x4 feet, eight being high up. The eight lower ones are protected by Venetian blinds of iron which nearly exclude the light but do not prevent introduction of tools, etc. Upper windows protected by round bars. Admit light freely, but the top of cage prevents its getting into cells, which are very dark. Heat by steam from court house Works well.

Ventilation from cells by two-inch pipes to roof. Good cross ventilation by windows. Sewer to the Red River. Abundant water from the city water works. Furniture: table; chair for each prisoner; hammocks, blankets, no sheets; bedding very clean. Bathing required. Bath tub, hot and cold water. Only bath tub in working order in any jail in the State, it is believed. Warm water given on request. No vermin. Jail scrupulously clean. Prisoners report food and care first-class. Two female cells on second floor, in separate part of jail; each 6x12½ feet. Look to the east; well lighted; lined with boiler iron; concrete floor on corrugated iron arches. An admirable jail of its kind, but has two radical faults. With sixteen windows, the cells are very dark; and the cells are constructed to accommodate six prisoners each, while those in adjoining cells can converse freely. There is no means for separating prisoners, except by putting in female cells. A lawyer, a negro and a boy were locked up together, the sheriff not thinking it necessary to separate the boy as required by law. Otherwise administration excellent. Since this visit prisoners broke jail by hiding in the dark prisoners' corridor and assaulting the jailer, who was badly injured. Rev.

G. E. Swan (Episcopal) visits jail frequently, and brings good reading, etc., an unusual practice on the part of clergymen; ought to be more frequent. Capacity supposed to twenty-six. Sheriff, C. P. Sloggy. Jailer, Andrew Ellingson. Sheriff's residence commodious and comfortable. Built 1883.

MOORHEAD CITY LOCK-UP

Has six cells, each 6x6 feet, made of 2x4 inch scantling, spiked together. Ceiling of three-inch plank. Barred transom in each cell. A dark, miserable hole; not very clean, and doubtless full of vermin. Not used for sentenced prisoners, who go to the county jail and become a nuisance there.

GLYNDON VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Visited June 18, 1884, is of the usual type, except that the two-inch stuff of which it is composed is planed and could be kept clean. Has been set on fire by prisoners. Furniture: coal stove, dirty blankets, one dirty towel, one broken broom; straw beds on floor, dirty and forbidding; no bunks. Moderately clean; had not had time to get filthy. Very insecure. Chief of police, P. H. Sullivan.

COOK COUNTY.

Cook County has no jail.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

Cottonwood County has no jail.

WINDOM VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Visited Dec. 3, 1883, is of the usual type; was utterly insecure, filthy and unfit for use. Furniture: one wool mattress—no stove.

Village marshal, George Le Tourneau.

CROW WING COUNTY.

Brick cell room with steel and iron cells, manufactured by Pauly & Brother, St. Louis. Not visited. Capacity, ten.

Sheriff, Peter Mertz.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Visited Aug. 2, 1883, and at sundry times. Connected with sheriff's residence, in rear of court house. Jail divided by a brick wall into two sections, each 21x36 feet. Each compartment contains five iron cells in a single row, 5x8 feet by 7 high, with a prisoners' corridor about 5x25 feet, and a jailer's corridor about 8x30 feet. Outer door opens to an entry, whence grated doors with basket gratings open to the two compartments; stone floor; four windows, each 2x8 feet, light one section. The other section, used until recently as a city lock-up, and since the fire in the State prison for the female convicts of the State, is gloomy, being dimly lighted by two windows in one end; windows protected inside by wire netting and outside by iron bars with openings 4x4 inches; heat by a box stove; ventilation by flues in walls; water closets closed up and buckets used, but there is an abominable cesspool just outside. Water carried from outside. Each cell has two iron folding bunks. Beds are supplied with sheets and pillow cases. The deputy sheriff stated that each prisoner is supplied with a suit of clothes belonging to the county, and his own clothes restored on leaving,—an excellent plan, not reported from any other county. Jail reasonably clean. Sheriff receives \$4 weekly for board. Register negligently kept, and copied neatly at intervals. Capacity, 20.

No provision for female prisoners except the division into equal sections.

Five male prisoners were confined in the "cage" and two women had the liberty of the corridor, separated only by a grating with openings about 4x18 inches, having their beds on top of the men's cells, free to converse day and night. These women were sentenced for forty days for lewd conduct. The sheriff's excuse was that he had no other place to keep them. He was acting in plain violation of law, as will be seen by the opinion of Attorney General Hahn, printed in the supplement. This costly jail is insecure and generally unsatisfactory.

Sheriff, Hugh Connelly.

Sheriff's residence suitable and commodious.

The county commissioners being in session were met by the secretary, and their attention called to the condition of the jail.

DODGE COUNTY.

Dodge County has no jail.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Visited March 11, 1884. Situated in cellar of sheriff's residence. Entrance by a dark stairway, through a solid door. Jailer cannot know whether a prisoner lies in wait with a bludgeon until he opens. Walls of stone 2 feet thick, 32x36 feet inside. Two boiler iron cells, each 5x6½ feet; two wooden cells, each 5x8 feet, of 2x8 inch plank spiked together with steel rods; two brick and iron cells, or dungeons, outside the walls, underground; built like the coal cellars under city pavements, unlighted. A corridor, from 6 to 9 feet wide on all sides of cell block.

Entrance door of flat iron bars; hinges set in wood. Very weak. The jail burned down before it was ever occupied and was rebuilt. Discovering that there was no egress in case of fire, the commissioners changed one of three underground dungeons into a cellar way with double iron doors, whose security may be judged from the fact that a prisoner escaped through them with no other tools than a piece of wood burned to a wedge shape and a brick. Floor, common pine, laid on sand. Ceiling, lath and plaster. Roof, tin and sheet iron. Six windows, each 3x3½ feet and 6 feet from floor; protected by round iron bars about 4 inches apart. Corridors light, cells very dark. Heat by box stove. One ventilator about 8x10 inches opens into chimney with good draft. Privy in a vault like outer cells; cesspool underneath; bad stench at times; not flushed. No facilities for bathing; sponge bath optional. Furniture, several broken chairs, iron bedsteads, pillows, straw ticks, no sheets. Prisoners locked up about 6 or 7 P. M. No lights; sometimes two in a cell. One cell on first floor for women or insane persons; out of repair and unused. A woman was kept ten days in a cell, separated only by grated door from prisoners in corridor. Contrary to law. (See opinion of Attorney General Hahn, in supplement.)

Jail serves also as a village lock-up; a bad plan. Not very clean. Visitor: "You don't keep this place very clean." Prisoner: "I never worked outside and you bet I'm not going to work in here." Prisoners declared food satisfactory. Jail built in 1880; cost \$7,000; planned by an "architect" and is a complete botch. Was badly kept, in bad repair, very insecure and exposed to danger from fire. Sheriff has since resigned. Six prisoners; capacity, eight.

Sheriff, Ole J. Urness. Jailer, Joseph Culross.

Sheriff's residence better than the jail—a fairly commodious house, except for the nuisance underneath.

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Jail of brick and iron. Capacity, 6. Not visited.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

Visited July 15th by Mr. H. R. Wells and the secretary. In rear of sheriff's residence. Brick walls lined with two thicknesses of 2-inch oak plank. Cell room, 32x45x14 feet, inside. Ten cells of boiler iron, each 6½x10 feet by 8 feet high, in two rows, back to back. Prisoners' grated corridor 3 feet wide in front of cells. Jailer's corridor about 3 feet wide. Five sets of doors. Outer door of wood; inner door of solid iron; iron door separating north and south corridors, grated door to prisoners' corridor, cell doors. Lever lock on south side; tumbler locks on all doors except outside door, which has Scandinavian locks. Windows, three on each side, each 2x3 feet and 8 feet from floor. Entire jail very dark. Heat by wood stoves close to the door of each corridor, causing great danger from fire. Impossible to rescue prisoners in case of fire in floor. Ventilators from each cell to roof. Privy with vault underneath; bad stench when used. Water furnished in tub for bathing when asked. A chain 5 feet long, attached to a staple in wall of a cell, formerly used for restraint of a prisoner said to be insane. Furniture: one table; one chair; no bunks; beds on floor; clean blankets. Sheriff stated that sheets and pillow cases are furnished. Female cell, 12x16 feet, in another part of building; windows not protected; also similar cell, 9x12 feet. Jail built, 1869 or 1870, and cost about \$20,000. The jail was empty and reasonably clean. Not very secure; prisoners have escaped through floor and wall. Sheriff receives three dollars a week for board and washing. Register neatly kept. This jail, like several in southeastern Minnesota, cost too much. It is unfit for use, and should be entirely remodeled. Capacity, 10.

Sheriff, S. A. Langum. Jailer, James J. Hatlestad.

Sheriff's residence has kitchen, sitting room and two bedrooms, each 16x18 feet, two smaller bedrooms, good pantry and three closets. A good, suitable house, but might be better arranged.

FREEBORN COUNTY.

Visited Sept. 17, 1883. Situated in rear of sheriff's residence. Built of brick, about 21x28 feet. Jailer's corridor, about 12x21 feet. Prisoners' corridor, 9x21 feet, with grating of iron bars about 5 inches apart. Four boiler iron cells, each 4½x7 feet. Lever locks by which cells can be locked from outside. Iron basket in outer door for inspecting interior. Floor grouted. Windows protected by light iron bars. Light insufficient, leaving prisoners' cells very dark. Heat by stove. Ventilation from cells into chimney. Sewer choked up. Prisoners fare like sheriff's family; had no complaints. Sheriff receives four dollars weekly for board. Beds have sheets and pillow cases. Bathing compulsory. No vermin observed. No *Police Gazettes* allowed. Jail built in 1876 by St. Louis Iron Co., and residence in 1878. Cost about \$8,000. Was in fair repair and well kept, but is very insecure; about an average jail. Two prisoners. Capacity, four.

Sheriff, Timothy J. Sheehan.

Sheriff's residence has six rooms; house not warm and rather small, but pretty comfortable.

Albert Lea city lock-up is of the usual type. Cells have pine doors lined with sheet iron, and grated windows five feet by fourteen inches opening into corridor. Privy seat in each cell opens to vault beneath. An abominable place, and a disgrace to the city.

Chief of police, W. C. Mitchell.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

Visited August 17, 1883, by the secretary, with Secretary A. O. Wright, of the Wisconsin Board of Charities and Reform. The jail is in the basement or cellar under the rear of county court house. Walls are stone. Cells are arched vaults, 5½x8 feet, arranged in two rows back to back, the two parts being separate. Outer door solid, with no basket, exposing jailer to assault. When desperate prisoners are confined an armed assistant must watch through a window when door is opened. Keys were kept in a wooden cupboard in hall, quite convenient if friends of prisoner wished to call. Floor of stone flags. Five small windows double barred and further obstructed by a wood-

en platform built above part of them, and a high board fence admitted a dim (but not religious) light to the occupied corridor. Heat by a box stove in which a fire was burning and is needed nearly every day in the year because of dampness. A privy vault at one end of corridor sent up a noisome stench partly disguised by disinfectants. An attempt to ventilate it through the chimney was only partly successful. No bathing facilities. A tub was falling to pieces through disuse in one cell. Jail dirty. In reply to question how often scrubbed, the jailer said: "I guess it was scrubbed last Saturday. I told Andrew (a prisoner) to do it." Andrew admitted that he had thrown some water on the floor and dried it up as well as he could. The iron bedsteads had straw ticks whose finely chopped straw testified to long use. Bedding consisted of blankets, of which one prisoner had five or six pairs in his cell. One prisoner admitted having vermin on his person. A small opening to kitchen. No provision for women except the division of jail into two parts. Five prisoners, of whom one was sick. Capacity, ten. This jail has been condemned by one grand jury after another. There is none worse in the State. It disgraces the county.

Sheriff, Frank A. Carlson.

Sheriff's residence in front part of same basement is very damp and unwholesome. Not fit for occupancy.

GRANT COUNTY.

Grant County has no jail.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

Visited July 23, 1883; also by D. C. Bell, with the secretary, Sept. 10, 1883, and by M. McG. Dana, with the secretary, Sept. 30, 1884, and by the secretary at sundry other times. In rear of sheriff's residence, on same square with court house. A stone building, consisting of two parts. The following is the description of the new part, as seen July 23, 1883. Cell room, 52x36x30 feet, inside. Stone walls, 2 feet thick. A Pauly & Brother's steel cage (the largest in the Northwest), comprising three tiers of cells; a row of six cells and a water closet in each tier, 4x7. On each tier are two cells, each 6x6½x7 feet; four cells, each 6½x10x7 feet, a water closet about 4x6x7, and a prisoners' corridor, 5x43 feet. Jailer's corridor surrounds cell

block, from 3 to 10 feet wide. Two punishment cells, in north-east and southeast corners, constructed entirely of stone, with solid iron doors. Slit in top of each for ventilation, about 2x15 inches. Entrance through jailer's office and a dark hall. Outer door solid iron, tumbler lock. Inner door has a basket grating. Still inside is a semi-circular grating, about 9 feet in diameter, with grated door. Similar entrances on second and third floors, unused. Prisoners' corridor locked by an 18-inch bolt with Scandinavian lock, out of reach of prisoners, and a similar bolt whose lock is inclosed in steel box, also locked. Cells locked by lever bar, operated from outside with lock inclosed in same box. Scandinavian locks can also be used on cells. Corridor, doors, cell gratings and windows all barred with flat 2-inch steel bar, which cuts off two-thirds of light. Prisoners' corridor turned toward inner wall instead of windows, which makes it very dark. Cage rests on railroad iron, which sets on floor of 6-inch stone flags, resting on piers in basement. Roof, slate, main rafters iron. Jail absolutely fire-proof, except for wooden roof boards and small rafters. Windows, thirteen, each 2½x14 feet, and a sky light, 6x6 feet. Light would be ample if jail were properly constructed. Sash, hinged. Heat by steam, direct radiation. Ventilation from ceiling to roof by ventilator about 2 feet in diameter. Warm air rushes out. Top cells hot; bottom ones cold. System wrong. Water closet in each corridor with city water. Soil pipes too small, clogged and made jail a nuisance for over six months in 1883. Larger pipes put in at large expense.

Formerly an iron bath tub in each corridor; recently removed. Sheriff said men did not care to use them; made them a nuisance. Wooden benches in corridor; dangerous material for weapons. Canvas hammocks; blankets; scanty supply of towels. No other furniture. Good fixed wash-stands with abundant city water in each corridor. Food carefully inspected repeatedly; was wholesome and well cooked. Breakfast, bread and butter and coffee; dinner, soup, fresh meat, potatoes, bread and butter; supper, bread and butter and tea. Quantity judged to be sufficient, since wasted food was found repeatedly scattered in corridors. At the time of this visit, the two lower corridors were occupied by municipal prisoners, sentenced for short terms and worked by day on a stone pile. All county prisoners were in upper corridor. Sheriff stated that when sentence did not exceed ten days, no washing was done for prisoners. They came in dirty and lousy,

and went out dirtier and lousier. Stated also that he was not allowed to furnish change of underclothing to county prisoners except in cases of extreme necessity. In reply to inquiry what constituted "extreme necessity," he replied, "When a man comes here for thirty days with one shirt, we do not give him a change." Prisoners stated that they could not keep free from vermin, and officers confirmed it. Water closets overflowed in the corridor, and a horrible stench filled the place. There was a serious lack of discipline. One of the jailers was a man of intemperate habits. There were not (and are not now) any prison rules. The sheriff stated that he went in occasionally and "talked to the boys." Punishments were frequent, but ineffectual. An attempt was made to kill Jailer Sullivan. The ring-leader took the limit of the law in punishment cell, and came out defiant. Prisoners could not be prevented from scattering food in corridors, stuffing water closets with towels and clothing, tearing up blankets and taking good blankets from weaker prisoners, giving them the rags. The sheriff and commissioners had a dispute as to which should furnish towels, and the sheriff stated that for several weeks the prisoners had no towels, or next to none. The attention of sheriff and commissioners was called to the existing evils.

On visiting the jail Sept. 30, 1884, a great improvement was manifest. City prisoners have been moved to the old part. Jail much cleaner; no food scattered; better order among prisoners; whole blankets; all prisoners supplied with weekly change of underwear, though some vermin survive; wooden tub for bathing in each corridor (bathing optional); cells and corridor painted light color, which diminishes darkness; wooden benches replaced by iron. Only two jailers, greatly overworked. No night watchman. Should be one more man, if not two, to take care of sixty-six prisoners. City prisoners are now kept in old part, 25x54x30 feet high; walls, windows, heat and ventilation similar to new part. Two blocks of boiler iron cells at opposite ends of cell room; fifteen double cells and a dark cell for punishment. Cells dark, dirty and infested with vermin; blankets dirty; prisoners dirty. Stone floor slippery with grease; washed weekly. Prisoners should be made to keep it clean daily. Anyone who doubts Minneapolis' need of a city workhouse should visit it. Women's cell second floor, above office, 15x21 feet; two windows look to south. Furniture: four cots with new blankets (some bed bugs), table and chairs.

Boys' cell 15x21; no windows; skylight obscured by soot. Room very dark.

County prisoners 43 men, 1 woman. City prisoners, 20 men and 1 woman. Total, 66. This jail can never be made satisfactory until city prisoners are excluded. While they remain, the city should be required by law to provide prison suits. Every man should be made clean on arrival, and compelled to stay so. Five prisoners have escaped through the ventilator, which still remains unprotected. The sheriff has three dollars and a quarter a week for board and washing; can furnish good board at a profit. Young Men's Christian Association hold religious service every Sunday. Sheriff, James Stoddart; turnkey, James Sheridan.

Sheriff's residence commodious; not inspected.

THE MINNEAPOLIS CITY LOCK-UP

Was visited Aug. 18, 1883, by the secretary, with Secretary A. O. Wright of the Wisconsin Board of Charities and Reform. The following correct description is taken from the *Minneapolis Tribune* of Nov. 16, 1883:

"Midway between Washington Avenue S. and Second Street, a half a block from Nicollet Avenue, is the city prison. The only approach to it is an alley, muddy when not frozen, and dirty at all times of the year.

"The lock-up itself is practically a box with several compartments set in a long, low room with stone walls on all sides. This box is made of two parts and divided into fifteen cells. The front end of the box is made of boiler iron, about three-fourths of an inch thick, and strongly riveted; and this, divided into four cells, is used for the harder and more dangerous cases. The rear end is made of hard wood four inches thick and having outside dimensions of 7x14x28 feet, and divided into eight cells. In each cell is a bunk, and each is furnished with water and sewer connections. Around the entire box is a corridor four feet wide, and the only entrance to the apartment is through the door of the office in the front of the room. There are small windows on two sides to light the corridor, but on the east side the stable used for the patrol service has practically shut out all light on this side of the room, and it is necessary to keep gas lighted most of the day in order to see anything. It is well heated by two stoves in the rear, the pipes from which run around the room near the

ceiling. The ventilation is wholly inadequate, and the odors from men reeking with whisky fill the whole compartment for hours after the morning clearance of a good night's harvest on the part of the police. There is an effort made by the jailers to keep certain cells for the women and more respectable class of lodgers; but on "full nights" these have to be occupied by the ordinary "drunk," and hence cannot be kept in as good shape as is desired.

"The only separation that is possible of the different classes is the cell walls, and as the doors are simply coarse gratings, any noise or talk in one may be heard in all."

Separate apartments for women have recently been provided.

"The jailers say that on many nights they have to double up, and sometimes put three men into cells with conveniences for but one, and this creates trouble if the men are not too drunk to know whether they are alone or not. The cells are kept in good shape, each one being carefully cleaned every morning; and if there were more of them, and managed so that the violent occupants could be wholly by themselves, there would be no fault to find. The plumbing has recently been put in good repair, and by the use of good quantities of disinfectants the place is kept in tolerably healthy condition."

HOUSTON COUNTY.

Visited July 14, 1884, by C. H. Berry and the secretary. In rear of sheriff's residence; stone, lined with brick; cell room about 38x48x20 inside; entrance door of flat bars; two tiers of iron cells in two rows, back to back, five in a row—sixteen cells, each 4½x7x8 feet; four cells, each 7x7 feet, same height; prisoners' grated corridor on each row, 7x28 feet; jailer's corridor on three sides, about 10 feet wide; lever locks for cells, operated from without, besides ordinary tumbler locks; grating of corridors of 1½-inch round bars, with openings 4x30 inches; cell gratings have very small openings; floor, boiler iron; ten windows, each 2x8 feet, light corridors well, but cells are very dark; heat by box stoves, and this immense space must be heated even for one or two prisoners. No ventilation from cells; ventilators provided for, but never completed. Two flues to chimney in wall; hot air furnace a failure, as in nearly every jail in Minnesota, where tried. Water closets flushed with pails, tank out of order. Beds very clean; sheets, pillow cases and blankets; indi-

vidual towels; Sick prisoner on cot in prisoner's corridor; no *Police Gazettes* allowed; no Protestant minister; Catholics come when asked; walls and iron work defaced by rude pictures. Good separate cell for women, 13x20 feet, southern exposure, comfortably furnished; one female prisoner, six male prisoners; capacity, twenty-one. Jail was built in 1875; cost between \$26,000 and \$30,000; plan same as that of Winona County, a very extravagant building for the county; heating very expensive; half the expense of heating can be saved by putting in a floor on a level with upper tier of cells, securing at the same time means of classifying prisoners. Jail in good repair and exceptionally well kept; not very secure, because iron bars are easily cut.

Sheriff, Walter Goergen. Jailer, P. B. Qualy.

Sheriff's residence has four rooms up stairs, and two down stairs, besides office, pantry, closets, etc.; a comfortable house.

HUBBARD COUNTY.

Hubbard County has no jail.

ISANTI COUNTY.

Wooden jail; capacity four; not visited.

ITASCA COUNTY.

Itasca County has no jail.

JACKSON COUNTY.

One cell in stone basement of court house; not visited.

KANABEC COUNTY.

Wooden jail; capacity four; not visited.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

Visited Dec. 28, 1883, by Hon. W. M. Campbell, with the secretary.

Jail on first floor; sheriff's residence above. Brick building. Cell room, 24x30. Three of Herzog Manufacturing Company's

“steel” cells. Each 6½x9 feet, in a row, with prisoners' corridor, 3½x20 feet. A jailer's corridor surrounds the cell block. Cells fastened by lever lock, operated from without. Floor wood. Five windows give very imperfect light because not opposite the openings in the cells. Prisoners' corridor looks away from windows, and is very dark indeed; aggravated by dark red color of cells. Heat by stove. Ventilation by flues opening into chimney near floor. Water closet in cage, flushed from tank on top of cage; connection with village sewer. Blankets in cells; no sheets or pillow cases. Two good cells for female and juvenile prisoners open from jailer's office. Two prisoners; capacity supposed to be twenty.

Jail built in 1883; cost forty-six hundred and fifty dollars. Sheriff's residence was not finished when visited. It will never be satisfactory, because badly lighted and compelling intimate association of prisoners. It is a type of several new jails recently built: *e. g.* those in Martin, Meeker, Todd and Stevens counties.

Sheriff, Peter A. O'Dell.

KITTSOON COUNTY.

Pine jail with one cell. Capacity, two. Not visited.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

Lac qui Parle County has no jail.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lake County has no jail.

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

Visited June 14, 1884. In rear of sheriff's residence on court house square. Walls of brick. Cell room 24x30 feet inside. Four “steel” cells, two each 6½x12 feet, two each 6x6½ feet; one of the latter opening into the jail building, the other two opening into a prisoners' corridor 4x21 feet. Cell block surrounded by jailer's corridor about 4 feet wide,—not wide enough; entrance through sheriff's office, which has an iron door for protection against mobs, but no protection for windows. Only one

jail door, of iron and steel, with basket grating, locked by both tumbler and Scandinavian. Corridor door has Scandinavian locks; cell doors locked by lever operated from outside. All locks out of prisoners' reach. Stone floor, laid upon 6 feet of broken stone and grout. Iron roof with wooden rafters, walls and ceiling plastered. Six windows, each 2x6 feet, protected by iron Venitian blinds like those in Clay County, which exclude light, but nothing else; do not prevent view or passage of tools or even liquor. They are a humbug. Jail is dark, like all such jails. Hot air furnace proved useless, as in most jails; imperfectly heated by stove; must heat all for one prisoner. No ventilation worth mentioning except windows. Water closet flushed from tank; very troublesome; too little water; sewer 50 feet long; soil-pipe too small,—clogs up. Furniture: two tables, chairs, strap-iron bunks, straw ticks, blankets, quilts, sheets and pillow cases; some bed-bugs. Prisoners well fed; no complaints. Sheriff receives \$4 weekly for board and washing. Cell for women entirely separate, 8x13x10 feet high,—a good, suitable cell, but easy communication with outside. Boys kept separate from adults. Three prisoners. Capacity supposed to be fourteen in five cells; built in 1881; cost \$14,000, which was probably \$4,000 too much. This expensive jail has not proved safe; prisoners escaped by cutting a man-hole through a boiler-iron partition from one cell to another, which was unlocked. Like every "steel cage" jail in the State it is very dark and compels intimate association of prisoners. Jail clean and wholesome.

Sheriff, H. L. Gish. Jailer, Henry Baker.

Sheriff's residence has a hall through the centre upstairs and down, and four rooms on each floor, each 15x18 feet,—a plan which has more simplicity than convenience. The plastering is a disgraceful job and the carpentering not an extra one. Le Sueur County did not get its money's worth.

WATERVILLE VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Of usual type; built of elm stuff, spiked. Beds: straw on floor and blankets; no stove. Cleaner than average.

Marshal, R. W. Jacklin.

LYON COUNTY.

Lyon County has no jail.

MCLEOD COUNTY.

Brick jail. Capacity, six. Not visited.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Marshall County has no jail.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Visited Sept. 14, 1883. Situated, with sheriff's residence, in rear of brick court house. Cell room, 20x22 feet, inside. Two of Pauly & Brother's steel cells, each 6½x8x7 feet, with a prisoners' corridor, 5x13 feet, and a jailer's corridor on three sides, from 3 to 7 feet wide (too little room). Cell floors of iron, outer corridor floor of brick. Cell painted a slate color, which does not diminish the obscurity incident to all these cage jails. Heat by base burner. Ventilation to chimney. Water closet flushed from tank on cage. Sewer to cesspool outside the building. Furniture: table with white spread, chairs, canvas hammocks, feather pillows, sheets and pillow cases. No provision for female prisoners. If any, they are kept in sheriff's residence. Jail built in 1881. Steel cells, cost \$3,200. Jail in good repair, except plastering, which is a bad job. Very clean and neatly kept. Secure if prisoners are kept in cell. One prisoner. Capacity supposed to be eight. Prisoner praised fare. "If all prisoners are treated as well as I am here, they are treated better than they deserve." This jail compels the intimate association of prisoners. Essentially same plan as that of Stevens County, which see.

Sheriff, William Bird. Deputy, Clement Royds.

Sheriff's residence at rear much too small. Downstairs two rooms, 15x16 feet and 12x16 feet. Upstairs the same. Two closets. No cellar.

MEEKER COUNTY.

Visited Dec. 27, 1883, by W. M. Campbell, with the secretary. (Very similar to Martin County jail); a separate building; cell room about twenty feet square; two of Pauly & Brothers' steel cells, each about 7x7 with prisoners' corridor 5x14 feet; jailer's corridor surrounds cage from two and one-half to four feet

wide (too narrow). Entrance from sheriff's office; basket grating; good system of lever locks, operated from outside; cell floors iron; cell room floor grouting, thirty inches thick, a poor job. Light imperfect as in all such jails. Heat by box stove; ventilation by four-inch pipes from cells and closet. Watercloset flushed by water from tank on cage, works well; force pump in jailer's corridor; canvas hammocks; no sheets or pillow cases. Two good boiler iron cells to right and left of jailer's office, for women and boys, each $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ feet, with two good windows. Built in 1876; cost about \$5,000; in good repair; secure if prisoners are kept in cage. Prisoner being allowed liberty of jailers corridor escaped by filing iron window bar; no prisoners. Capacity supposed to be ten. A good jail except as to light and necessary intimacy of prisoners.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

Wooden jail. Two cells. Capacity two. Not visited.

MORRISON COUNTY.

Wooden jail. Two cells. Capacity two. Not visited.

MOWER COUNTY.

Visited July 16, 1884, by Mr. H. R. Wells, with the secretary. A miserable decayed brick building in rear of old court house. Jail proper about 23 feet square, inside. Three cells, each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ and a double cell 8×9 feet. Cells against outer wall. Prisoners' room 15×18 feet, which, with the cells, is lined with boiler iron. No jailer's corridor. Outside door of boiler iron with opening 5×11 inches. No basket grating. When jailer opens door he is in eminent danger of assault from prisoner hidden against wall. So the jailer has a tin can with long spout for pouring in water through opening in door and does not enter for days together when he has dangerous prisoners. Cell doors of boiler iron. Each has some thirty-three holes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter for air. Locked with tumbler locks. Two windows, each $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, protected by double iron bars. Heat by base burner. Ventilation by register in ceiling 5×12 inches to roof. Cells entirely unventilated; intolerable in summer. Sheriff has to allow prisoners liberty of room which permits escape. Privy seat in corner of room; very offensive at times. Furniture: iron benches and tables fixed to

wall, iron bunks, furnishing convenient material for tools, husk mattresses (very dirty), blankets (quite clean). Separate room upstairs, for female prisoners, 13x24 feet, used as a storeroom. Very dirty. Prisoners were being fed. Food good and wholesome. Three dollars a week for board.

Jail in very bad repair. Foundation had decayed, and brick wall showed a crack $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, Dangerous to prisoners and jailer alike. Outside stairs in dangerous condition. Prisoners escaped by cutting bars with case knives. Not finishing first night, they put in pasteboard bars to fill the vacancy until next night. Sheriff came to the window and talked through the bars without discovering the breach. Jail was not very clean nor very well kept. Register well kept. Jailer sleeps in building, can overhear prisoners. This is one of perhaps half a dozen jails in the State that have a set of rules.

“STANDING RULES OF THIS JAIL.

“1. Solitary confinement for spitting on the floor or having any rubbish laying around on the floor or tables.

“2. No prisoner allowed to come to the door when opened unless requested.”

Not visited by ministers. No religious services. This jail disgraces Mower County. It is unsafe, a place of torture to prisoners for lack of ventilation. Exposes officers to constant danger. It is reported that county commissioners intend placing a block of cells in basement of new court house. They could not make a greater blunder. Let them take warning of Goodhue, Ottertail and Anoka counties. Two prisoners. Capacity five. Sheriff, H. B. Corey.

AUSTIN CITY LOCK-UP

Is a wooden building 18 feet square, of 2x6-inch pine scantling, spiked; three cells, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ x6 feet; no bunks; no furniture; two or three dirty blankets on floor; building dirty and neglected.

Chief of police, Thomas Riley.

By the special laws of 1878, provision was made for the erection of a workhouse in Mower County, but no action has been taken under the law.

MURRAY COUNTY.

Murray County has no jail.

NICOLLET COUNTY.

Visited by C. H. Berry; also, Sept. 13, 1883, by secretary. Brick jail in rear of sheriff's residence; eight cells of boiler iron, each 4½x8 feet, in two tiers; prisoners' corridor in front of cells, about 5x18 feet; jailer's corridor in front of cage; cells fastened by lever lock operated from outside cage; jail lined with boiler iron spiked to wood beneath, not riveted; two windows cut off by a high board fence, making jail quite dark; heated by stove; ventilation from each cell; water closet was clogged, not flushed; water has to be carried in to wash it; beds clean; prisoners report food good, no complaints; bathing required "about weekly," tub is carried in. No provision for female prisoners. Good books, no *Police Gazettes*, no religious service, no visits from ministers. Jail built in 1868; not in very good repair; well kept. Prisoners escaped by prying off boiler iron plates, simply nailed on, and cutting through boards into attic. A rather primitive jail, not secure.

Sheriff, Henry Moll.

Sheriff's residence reasonably comfortable and commodious.

NOBLES COUNTY.

Visited July 27, 1883. In rear of wooden court house. Cell room 15x22 feet. Walls and ceiling of 2x4-inch pine scantling set on edge and spiked together. Plastered and wainscoted. Floor of wood overlaid with boiler iron and wooden floor on the iron. One Pauly & Brothers' steel cell 7x9x7 feet. Entrance from sheriff's office by a narrow passage. Door opens outward and exposes the jailer to great danger as he must open door wide before seeing where prisoners are. Cell, or cage, has two doors separated by a narrow space. Inner door has a lever lock operated from outside and a Scandinavian lock. Outer door has a lever lock. Both levers padlocked and locks inclosed in a steel case which is also locked. Three windows, each 2x5½ feet, protected by iron gratings, and inclosed by a small yard with tight board fence about ten feet high to prevent communication from outside. Heated by a box stove. Ventilation from top of cell to stovepipe. Cell has four grated openings each 2x7 feet. Grating admits one-third of the light. Cell is very dark. Water closet in cell flushed by water from tank supplied by force pump. Furniture: table, chairs, canvas hammocks, blankets (clean), and

no sheets. Jailer sleeps in office. Cannot hear prisoners very well. Separate cell for female prisoners 5½x9 feet. Ring in middle of floor. Sheriff explained that when an insane man was violent and destructive he could be handcuffed to the floor and prevented from doing mischief. Jail built about 1874; cost \$3,730. In good repair. Very insecure unless prisoners are locked in cage. Clean and well kept. Prisoner escaped through hole in floor by simply knocking out bricks in foundation. Food good and wholesome. Three prisoners, two boys and a man, all from Rock County. Both boys brought to Minnesota by Children's Aid Society of New York; one since sent to State prison. Capacity supposed to be six. Rock and Pipe Stone counties board prisoners here. Prisoners exposed to great danger from fire.

Sheriff, R. R. Miller. Jailer, Peter Banks.

WORTHINGTON VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Is of the usual type. Cells moderately clean and very insecure.

NORMAN COUNTY.

A jail of logs, 16x16 feet. Capacity, two. Not visited.

OLMSTED COUNTY.

Visited July 17th by D. C. Bell and H. R. Wells, with the secretary. In rear of sheriff's residence; stone building. Jail proper 13x28 feet inside. Four cells made of oak plank spiked, each 6x9 feet, with a prisoners' corridor 3½x28 feet. Entrance from sheriff's office. Outer door wooden; inner door iron grating, secured by two Scandinavian locks. Each cell has two similar doors. Corridor has wooden floors. Cells have good stone floors. Cells are lined with heavy sheet iron. One grated window in each cell, high up. Well lighted. Heat from a hot air furnace, which, like the other jail furnaces in the State, does not heat. Sheriff stated that only one cell could be made comfortable in winter. Prisoners are exposed to serious danger from fire. No ventilation, except windows. Water closet outside in a shed, to which prisoners are taken. Iron double bedsteads; two have wool mattresses; two straw; blankets and pillow cases, but no sheets. Wooden stand in each cell, no chairs. Said to be little trouble with vermin. No cells for women. An old jail of primitive

construction; insecure; ought to be condemned. Clean and apparently well kept. Capacity, eight.

Sheriff, H. M. Richardson. Jailer, James L. Fones.

Sheriff's residence inadequate.

ROCHESTER CITY LOCK-UP.

The city of Rochester is building a lock-up in the new city hall, which promises to be an improvement upon the average lock-up.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

Visited March 10, 1884. In basement of court house. Basement walls of brick and stone; no cell room partitioned; two of Pauly & Brother's steel cells, each 6½x7x7 feet; prisoners' corridor 4x13x7 feet; entrance from the extreme end of court house, by a stairway and an iron door with basket grating, useless there, secured by tumbler lock; cells fastened by lever lock operated from outside, also by padlocks if desired; corridor door secured by bolt with Scandinavian lock out of reach of prisoners, and with bar with Scandinavian lock which, with lock of cell lever, is inclosed in locked steel box; system of locks complete and unexcelled; basement floor brick, laid in cement; no ceiling above except court house floor; three windows in that part of basement, each 3x3½ feet; windows protected by round iron bars three inches apart; windows open upon court house square; only one window opposite cells, which are unusually dark. Heat by box stove. Ventilation from cells and water closet by six-inch pipe to chimneys. Water closet and sink supplied with city water. Furniture: canvas hammocks; blankets; no sheets nor pillow cases. Janitor sleeps in the building, but does not have jail keys. Prisoners are in great danger; in case of fire near stairway, rescue is impossible, except by breaking through window bars. Basement damp; water from roof settles to foundation. This costly jail is a nuisance to the county officers and a discredit to the county. With a little more money, a good separate jail could have been built. Cells put in July, 1880. Condemned by grand jury in May, 1884.

In another part of the basement was the old jail, which was in use when visited. A primitive structure with boiler iron cells. Wooden bunks; clean blankets. Ventilation by windows only and unhindered communication with outside. Very inse-

cure. Female prisoners kept in separate room. Food good. Sheriff receives four dollars a week for board, and extra pay for washing. Register imperfect. Two prisoners. Capacity thirteen.

Sheriff, A. Brandenburg. Jailer, S. Jacobson.

FERGUS FALLS CITY LOCK-UP.

Is superior to most lock-ups. Consists of two boiler iron cells, each 5x8 feet, set in a room 12x35 feet in rear of city hall (ground floor). Badly lighted. No ventilation except windows. No bunks. Straw mattress on floor, but it can be kept clean. Was supplied with clean blankets, and, imperfect as it is, is one of the best in Minnesota. Cells cost four hundred dollars in 1883.

Chief of Police, Daniel Sullivan.

PINE COUNTY.

Had a pine jail. Capacity, three. It was burned in May, 1884, and two prisoners with it. Not visited.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

Pipestone county has no jail.

POLK COUNTY.

Visited March 19, 1884; under sheriff's residence; jail proper 26x30 feet inside; built of 2x6 pine scantling laid face to face and spiked; four cells of same material, in two rows, back to back, looking east and west, each about 4x7 feet; outer door of 3-inch oak plank, hinges bolted and clinched, grated opening, 7x12 inches, but no basket grating; cell door similar; all doors fastened with hasp, staple and Scandinavian locks; floor and ceiling of 2x6 inch pine, set on edge and spiked; six windows, each 2½x 3½ feet, with hinged sash, protected by round bars and wire mosquito netting; heat, box stove; ventilation by noisy tin ventilators in windows; privy opens to vault just outside, which has outside ventilation, also ventilates itself to jail; soil pipe contracted; six-foot iron bar kept to clear it; convenient for a weapon or a tool. Furniture: two oak table, four pine benches; wooden bunks in cells furnished with double blankets, straw ticks and bedbugs; no sheets or pillow cases. Jail divided by wooden partition,

not very tight; female prisoners were locked in on one side, male prisoners broke through the three-inch door to get to them. Prisoners say food is well cooked and abundant. Wooden tub for bathing, which is optional. Unlike most jails, this one has rules, as follows:

- "1. No obscene language.
- "2. No scuffling and carousing.
- "3. All vulgarity and nuisance strictly prohibited.
- "4. No disfiguring of walls.
- "5. No tampering with locks.
- "6. No spitting on floor.
- "7. All lights out at 8, sharp.

J. RESTOW, Supt.

"P. S.—*To Visitors:* A cigar will be thankfully received by the prisoners."

Register well kept. Jail clean, whitewashed; as well kept as it will allow, and unusually well lighted, but interstices give refuge for vermin, which could be exterminated only by fire. Prisoners exposed to great danger from fire. Prisoners escaped, with outside aid, by sawing through wall with jailer's wood saws; a high wind prevented jailer's hearing. Six prisoners; capacity, eight. Jail is a nuisance and a discredit to the large county of Polk.

Sheriff, W. F. Zwickey. Jailer, John Ristoe.

Since the above report was written, Reuben Reynolds, member of the board, reports that the commissioners of Polk County are putting into the old jail some steel and iron cells, manufactured by the Herzog Company, Minneapolis. No official notice of this improvement has been received.

POPE COUNTY.

Visited April 22, 1884; in basement of brick court house; 20x22x7; stone walls two and a half feet thick; two cells, each about 11x16 feet; corridor 4½x22 feet; partitions of 2-inch oak plank; outer door of wood covered with sheet-iron; common tumbler lock; inner door fastened with hooks and staples; common cast-iron hinges, easily broken with a piece of cordwood and a brick; cell doors of 2-inch oak plank, iron bar and staples, Scandinavian locks; one door shrunken so that it cannot be locked; floors brick, very imperfect. Furniture: common wooden bedstead, two wooden chairs; dirty blankets and mattresses; one

dirty towel; heat, box stove, no ventilation except windows; one window in each cell, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet; one window in corridor 3×3 feet.

Very damp and unwholesome; utterly insecure; worse, if possible, than the jails of Anoka and Goodhue counties; used, chiefly, as a village lock-up. County had had three prisoners in a year for about twenty days. No others, so it was stated, for nine years. Capacity, 4.

Sheriff, Joseph Peacock.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

Visited Aug. 3, 1883, by M. Mc G. Dana, with the secretary; also May 5, 1884, by C. H. Berry, W. M. Campbell and H. R. Wells, with the secretary; and at sundry other times.

In rear of sheriff's residence. Jail proper, 45×70 feet inside. Walls of stone, two feet thick. Basement has six cells without doors, not used—too damp for use; twelve stone cells on first floor and twelve on second, set in two rows of six each, back to back. Cells each $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ feet inside. Prisoners' corridor, about four feet wide, runs in front of each row of cells and extends across east end of row, composed of iron bars $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, with openings 3×3 inches. Jailer's corridor $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide on west side, and about four feet wide on the other three sides. Basement has an outside iron door with outside Scandinavian lock—very convenient for friends wishing to assist prisoners. Entrance from hall. Outer door wood, with tumbler lock. Two foot space and inner door of boiler iron, tumbler lock and two inside bolts. No basket grating. Corridor doors of iron bars, like grating. Tumbler locks. Outer cell doors of wood; inner of iron bars with Scandinavian lock. No lever locks. Corridor floor of pine, overlaid with boiler iron. Cell floors of stone flags supported on walls of cells below with wooden centre beam. Ceilings of lath and plaster. Windows, basement, two on north side and three on south; first floor, six on north side and five on south; second floor, six on each side. Heat by hot-air furnace. Only jail successfully heated by hot-air furnace in State. Ventilation from each cell to the roof, and from registers in floor to brick stack at rear of jail about 3×3 feet inside; not used as smoke stack. Said to work well in winter. Lavatory, urinal and water closet at rear end of each corridor. No bath tubs. Water closet an iron tank filled with water, emptied four times a day. Open to corridor. Very unsatisfactory—produces

stenches. Twenty-four Jones' cell buckets used. Prisoners destroy rubber part and buckets not air-tight. City water. Iron cots fastened to wall. Easily broken to furnish weapons. Several cells on second floor have no cots. Very dirty straw ticks, double blankets, sheets and towels. No other furniture, except one chair for each female prisoner.

Female prisoners occupy south side of first floor. Can converse readily with male prisoners at rear of jail. Manage to see male prisoners by use of pieces of mirror. One cell on women's side used for punishment of male prisoners. Women compelled to pass grated door of this cell to reach lavatory. Conversation easy. Women's water closet not screened from jailer's corridor. Cells on women's corridor used for insane men.

May 5, 1884, an insane man, eighty-two years old, lay in an open cell in women's corridor, bound hand and foot, on a heap of straw. Lay in his own clothing, in his own filth. No food but prisoners' fare of bread, soup and boiled meat. No nurse. May 7th, he lay on a dirty bed in same condition. Jailer stated that more suitable food had been provided, but prisoner did not eat. Jailer said sheriff had only two dollars a week for boarding prisoners. Could not pay nurses. Sheriff O'Gorman said he had begged to have patient removed, but doctors said he could not be moved. County Physician Ancker said, patient had been ordered sent to St. Peter and was no longer a county patient. As a matter of humanity, he would take the man to county hospital, if able to be moved. Had no authority to transfer hospital supplies to jail without orders of board of control, which would meet May 11. Patient saved officers further embarrassment by dying May 9. Some time ago, a consumptive, arrested for drunkenness, died in the jail; also another prisoner. The best that can be done for a sick man is to put him in the corridor.

Twice within a year the sheriff has had women held as witnesses whom he must either lock up with criminals or keep at his own risk with his servants. Dinner carefully inspected. Very good beef soup with vegetables; good fresh beef, well cooked; boiled potatoes; fair quality of bread, rather dark. Prisoners said quality was good but complained of insufficiency. Jailer admitted that some prisoners did not get as much bread as they wanted. Cells on north side very damp; cells on upper corridors quite untidy; rear end of corridors dirty and bad smelling. Bed ticks dirty; bedbugs plentiful;

dumb waiter for prisoners' food infested with cockroaches; towel and change of underwear furnished each prisoner weekly. Jail reasonably clean except as stated. Fifty male prisoners (three in a cell) and four female. Capacity, thirty-six men and twelve women. Jail built in 1857. Corridor, gratings and boiler-iron floors put in in 1883. In fair repair, but is not very secure,—a fact of secondary importance, since an officer is on duty day and night.

Entire female department violates law as to separation of prisoners. Sheriff says he knows it, but has asked in vain for different arrangements. Hospital cells greatly needed; also cells for boys, who are now allowed freedom of corridor with older prisoners, and bath tubs. A little more labor would then keep the jail clean and free from vermin.

Sheriff, Henry O'Gorman. Jailers, Joseph Davis and L. W. Rowells.

County employs a night watchman and a janitor.

Ample storeroom in basement and common kitchen for sheriff and jail. Sheriff's residence entirely inadequate. First floor: room 18x22 feet, partitioned to make dining room, hall and jailer's sleeping room; sitting room, 18x22. Second floor: two rooms, each about 18x20 feet square, divided by wooden partitions so as to make four sleeping rooms. If county offices were removed from building, hospital, female cells, boys' cells and suitable rooms for residence could be provided.

THE ST. PAUL CITY LOCK-UP

is in the rear of the city hall, adjoining the patrol wagon stable. A brick building containing a tramps' lodging room 15x33 feet. Eleven cells for men built of two-inch oak plank, each about 4x8, and eight feet high. Top of cells consisting of wooden lattice. Two similar cells for women, separated from the tramps' lodging room only by a partition eight feet high, running half way to ceiling, and a wooden grating the rest of the way. Female prisoners have to be taken through a corridor in front of men's cells, in full view of the prisoners. An old buffalo coat constituted most of the bedding in women's cells. No ventilation except through windows. Men's cells very dark and unwholesome. Wooden floors and cells saturated with prison effluvia which the daily scrubbing cannot eradicate. The prison was visited on a chilly Monday morning. A noisome stench filled the place.

The only ventilation was a window opened into the stable of the police patrol, other windows having been closed to keep out the chill night air. Some cells had miserable quilts; others only a shelf of plank with no bedding. Fifteen unwashed prisoners were led out of the thirteen cells in wretched plight; one an insane girl who had been locked in the same cell with a prostitute to prevent suicide. Judge Burr, of the municipal court, informed the secretary that the lock-up was much improved over its former condition. What must have been that condition?

PROPOSED LOCK-UP IN THE NEW CITY HALL.

In the *Pioneer Press* of May 27, 1884, was a description of the proposed plans for the new city hall and court house. It was stated that in the basement was to be a "jail for city." It was stated that "a staircase leads from the police court room to the jail below so that prisoners can be brought into court without being visible to the crowd outside." On examining the plans, the secretary found two cell rooms with thirteen cells, in the basement plan, marked "jail." After consultation with Messrs. Dana and Wells, members of the board, with their approval, he indited the following letter:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.
STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MAY 29, 1884.

Hon. C. D. O'Brien, Chairman Commissioners Ramsey County,

SIR: I do not know whether the law providing that all plans for new jails shall be submitted for advice and criticism to this board before final adoption by the county authorities, applies to the jail proposed to be established in the new court house or not. (See General Laws of 1883, page 171.) Whether that be the case or not, I take it for granted that the board of commissioners will not resent respectful suggestions from this source.

I have been necessarily absent from the city since the action of the commission favoring Mr. Bassford's plans. I was in the city for a few hours to-day, but was unable to see either yourself or Mr. Bassford. I had less than five minutes' conversation with Mr. McCardy, so that my information may be erroneous in some particulars.

I understand that it is proposed to place the city prison, for the detention of prisoners over night and Sundays, in the basement of the new building.

Allow me to suggest some objections to locating such a prison in the proposed building.

First—The proposed building will be too elegant and costly to be devoted to the purpose of a lodging house for drunks, vagabonds and prostitutes.

Second—A city prison is a nuisance under the most favorable circumstances.

Its inmates are usually filthy, foul-smelling persons. Drunken prisoners are often noisy, making great disturbance in summer, when windows must be open. No care on the part of officers can wholly prevent these annoyances. Witness the condition of our present city prison any morning in the year, especially Monday mornings. We would not think of locating an alms house or a hospital in this building, yet either of those institutions could be kept neat and sweet-smelling, which this one can not.

Third—A lodging place for houseless people is indispensable in this climate. Last winter from fifty to seventy often slept at the police station. It must be under the supervision of the police, and is usually associated with a city prison. It brings a horde of vicious, unwashed people about the building where they lodge.

These objections seem to me conclusive, but there may be good reasons, which do not occur to me, which will necessitate its location there.

If such location is decided upon, there would seem to be some defects in the proposed plan.

First—The proposed prison is not half large enough, to say nothing of a lodging room for tramps. The plan seems to contemplate eight cells for men and five for women, thirteen in all. Last Monday morning there were on Judge Burr's docket some thirty-two prisoners, of whom fifteen were in confinement. With the growth of the city the number will increase. Capt. Bissette informs me that there ought to be twenty-five or thirty cells, at least, and I think his estimate too low; at least there should be a possibility of enlargement.

Second—The plan contemplates a staircase directly out of the cell room into the court room above. The stench of the present city prison early in the morning is literally worse than that of a stable. This stairway will give vent for these vile odors directly into the court room, through which they will filter into the rest of the building. If the prison must be in the building it should be isolated as completely as possible.

Third—The female department in the proposed prison is much too narrow. It will be very dark. The one window opens directly upon a public entrance to the building, exposing the prisoners to observation, and in summer to communication.

Fourth—The prison is in a basement some three to five feet below the surface. A basement prison cannot be kept in good sanitary condition. A city prison should be so constructed that the hose can be applied to cells and corridors every morning, freely; then, opening windows and doors and admitting the sun and fresh air, dry it out thoroughly in a couple of hours; but it is next to impossible to dry a basement jail.

Fifth—I am confident that competent sanitarians will agree that the proposed plan will expose the city and county officers to serious annoyance, if not to serious detriment. I would suggest that Dr. C. N. Hewitt, of the State Board of Health be consulted.

Hoping that your board will see fit to submit the plans in detail to the Board of Corrections and Charities for more carefully considered and detail suggestion, I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. H. HART, Secretary.

The letter was laid before the joint commission of the city and county. The *Daily Globe* of June 1st, said: "Dr. Day, of the court house commission, said it was not the intention to make the cells in the basement a general prison, but a place of detention merely until they could be brought before the municipal court.

* * * * Commissioner Gilfillan * * * said that the cells in the city hall were only for criminal detention for a few hours. After this discussion ended Mayor O'Brien remarked that Secretary Hart was laboring under the misapprehension that a jail was to be located in the new structure instead of a place for temporary confinement for the convenience of the courts." Reference to the letter will show that the secretary had precisely the same understanding with these gentlemen and that his objections were to the establishment of a place of detention in the new building. The public press and prominent citizens, some of them members of the commission, seconded the objection and Mr. Bassford, the architect, has since informed the secretary that it had been decided not to locate the lock-up in the city hall.

REDWOOD COUNTY

Redwood County has no jail.

REDWOOD FALLS VILLAGE LOCK-UP.

Visited June 11, 1884. Not finding the village, marshal, the visitor was obliged to make his observations from the outside, but the following description is kindly furnished by Rev. T. T. Van Dolah, of Redwood Falls:

The lock-up "is a frame structure 12x20 feet on the inside and 20 feet high. Made of 2x4-inch studding spiked together, sheeted on the outside and weather-boarded, and sealed on the inside with flooring. Painted inside and out. Heated from office part with coal stove. Contains one bed; straw or husk mattress and pillows; two light and four heavy blankets; one comfortable. Convenient water closet; washbowl, water and soap. I think the ventilation is good. In one word, while it offers no reward for crime the criminals will be comfortable in it. The marshal tells me that in winter it is heated at regular intervals, whether used or not. I did not see anything that indicated filth or vermin about it."

This description agrees with the observations of the visitor. This lock-up is, so far as observed, the best of its kind in the

State. By a small additional expense for paint and sealing it has been freed from the worst features of such places, and made capable of being kept clean. With such a building, and an ordinance like that in Detroit, Becker County, no village lock-up need be a nuisance.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

Visited June 11, 1884. Situated on hill, overlooking village; only building visible in approaching town. On first floor of stone court house. Jail proper, 15x21 feet and 9 feet high. Jail lined with 2x6-inch scantling, for security. Three wooden cells in a row, each 4½x6½ feet and 9 feet high. Prisoners' corridor, 14x15 feet. No jailer's corridor. Entrance through a long hall. One outer door of oak, lined with sheet iron. Common padlock. Cell doors of iron bars, very flimsy. Floor, two inches of hard wood. Ceiling of wood, whose cracks afford passage for bedbugs to county auditor's office above (as in the Stillwater lock-up). Two windows, looking east and west respectively, each 2x3 feet, secured by flat iron bars. Heat by box stove. No water closet; buckets. Furniture: two chairs, table, bench, pine bunks, straw ticks and quilts. No sheets, but bedding pretty clean. A watchman sleeps in the building, but has no key, (as in Otter Tail County). Prisoners are in imminent danger from fire. No provision for female prisoners. Jail was as clean as it could be made. Sheriff receives four dollars a week for board. Food same as deputy sheriff's family. This is one of the worst jails in the State; unfit for use; insecure; unwholesome; vermin-infested. In this place a prisoner waited a year and a half for trial. One prisoner. Capacity, 3. As the sheriff does not live at county seat, secretary was referred to the deputy, who said, hesitatingly: "Yes, I have the key; I'll get it for you." He entered the house; returned: went to the barn and came back with a man at his heels. "This is the prisoner; he has the key." He explained that as the jail was rather unwholesome, the prisoner was taken out at noon to get his dinner. It appeared that the prisoner, in administering family discipline to his wife, frightened her by a beating so that she jumped into a well and drowned herself. The officer was perhaps more lenient because the poor man had recently lost his wife. Escapes have occurred by breaking door and window.

Sheriff, Hans Field. Jailer, John McIntosh.

RICE COUNTY.

Visited May 13, 1884. In rear of sheriff's residence. Cell room of stone; 20x30 by 18 feet high inside. Four boiler iron cells in a row, each 4½x6 feet. Grating of round bars, which do not obstruct light. Prisoners' corridor about 4 feet wide. Jailer's corridor 10 feet wide. Outer door solid iron. Cell doors have lever lock, not used. Floor of boiler iron. Four windws, each 1½x6 feet; three look west, one east. Heat, wood stove. Ventilation imperfect; none in cells. Water closet, flushed with buckets. No water in tank overhead. Furniture: dining table in hall set for prisoners with earthen dishes and knives and forks; chairs in prisoners' corridor. Sheets of colored cotton cloth—(Never saw such elsewhere. Not a bad plan.) No facilities for any but sponge bath, which is optional. Floors and cells not very clean, but beds were clean. No bugs found. Jail overcrowded. Eight men in cells; two in prisoners' corridor; two in jailer's corridor, two women: total, 14. Capacity, 10. Stone cell for women, entirely separate, 8x18 feet; well lighted; comfortable chairs; wooden bedstead; sewing machine. Woman sewing for her family. Prisoners well fed. No rules. No *Police Gazettes*. Religious services until recently. Escapes by cutting bars with saw made from boot-shank, and by digging through walls. Another escape since visit. Jail primitive, insecure; has a general air of decay. Not a satisfactory building. Built in 1872 or 1873.

Sheriff, Ara Barton.

FARIBAULT CITY LOCK-UP.

In basement of county jail. One cell, 12x15 and 9 feet high, partly under ground; very dark, damp, mouldy and unwholesome. Wooden ventilator, said to draw. Light only through grated door from outer room of about same size, lighted by one small window, half closed by a box. Two other windows "boarded up for winter." Outer door of oak, lined with sheet iron. Prisoners have tried repeatedly to burn out. Furniture: Lamp, bucket, tin cup. No bunks; no bedding. Lock-up unusually clean, but not a fit place to lock up a human being. Sometimes as high as fifteen tramps in one night.

Chief of police, William De Laney.

NORTHFIELD CITY LOCK-UP.

Visited June 4, 1884. In basement of engine house, but, being on side of steep hill, is very little below ground. Cell room, 20x30 feet; well lighted by three windows. Two boiler iron cells, built like those in Mankato, Blue Earth County. Well lighted; easily kept clean. Grout floor; clean. Blankets apparently clean. Windows double barred, but admit light freely. Doors fastened by Scandinavian locks, accessible to prisoners. Used sometimes for sentenced prisoners. Not an expensive lock-up, but as good as any in the State.

ROCK COUNTY.

Rock County has no jail.

LIVERNE VILLAGE LOCK-UP.

Is of the usual type.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Visited Oct. 7, 1884. In rear of sheriff's residence. Entrance from a hall; outer door of solid iron; space of about eighteen inches, and inner door of flat bars with basket grating opening to kitchen, 6x18 inches. Brick cell room 28x32 feet inside. Six of Pauly & Brother's steel and iron cells, three in a row in two tiers, one above the other; each cell 6½x8 feet. Each tier has a prisoner's corridor 4x18½ feet. Cells and prisoners' corridor secured by lever locks like those in Hennepin County. Jailer's corridor four feet wide on two sides, six feet wide next sheriff's residence; no corridor in rear. Floor: brick on two feet of grouting, and cemented; cement a poor job, scaling off. Roof: tin, with wooden rafters and roof boards. Ceiling of lath and plaster. Jail might easily have been made fire-proof. Eight windows, each 2 feet 10 inches by 8 feet, protected by three-fourths-inch round iron bars. Iron shutters on lower part of each window, 2½ feet square, like those in Clay County and equally objectionable. Heat by a hot-air furnace which, as usual, does not heat. Repairs were being made to render it efficient, but success is improbable. Furnace is not under jail. Box stove and cook stove in jail. Ventilation by two 6-inch pipes from cell block; also by a large flue which was found to be

completely bricked up, but was being opened at time of visit. Water closet in each corridor connected with cesspool 50 feet away. Abundant supply of water brought in pipes into each corridor, from a creek in hills 1,600 feet away. Some trouble from freezing. Furniture: canvas hammocks; double blankets; clean in upper corridor, dirty in lower; wooden benches in each corridor. Lower corridor used for city prisoners, worked on the streets under guard. (When they run away, "let them run"). Two first-class cells for women and boys, entirely separate; each 6x12 feet; made of light boiler iron; well lighted, supplied with water closet, running water and strap iron cot. Eleven city prisoners; twelve county prisoners. Capacity supposed to be twenty-six. Jail built in 1882. Cost about \$20,000. As in all such jails, the interior of cage is very dark, and the prisoners are forced into intimate companionship, aggravated by presence of city prisoners. Contrary to the usual practice, brief printed rules are posted up.

Sheriff, S. C. McQuade. Jailer, Robert McQuade.

Sheriff's residence: first floor, parlor and sitting room, each 13½x16 feet; kitchen, 12x12 feet; summer kitchen, built by sheriff at his own expense. Second floor, four bedrooms, each about 8x13½ feet. Residence is inconvenient and inadequate; no closets; no pantry.

THE DULUTH CITY LOCK-UP

is built of 2x6-inch pine scantling, spiked together. Building set up on piles. Four cells, each 6x8 feet, and a corridor 8x12 feet. Windows 10x24 inches, one in each cell and one in corridor. Heat by a box stove, which cannot save prisoners from freezing in winter. Fixed bunk and privy seat in each cell. No vaults beneath. Furniture: double blankets, very dirty; one old quilt ditto; two wooden pails, a lamp, a tin cup, a clay pipe and a bottle of whisky. Lock-up insecure; exposed to fire; cells very dirty; bugs abound; a disgrace to the city of Duluth.

Chief of police, J. S. Daniels.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Visited Sept. 13, 1883. Situated in rear of sheriff's residence. Cell room with brick walls 28x33 feet by 14 high, inside; plastered; eight cells in two rows, back to back, built by Ætna Iron Works, Quincy, Illinois. Cells each 6x7 feet and 7 feet high.

Prisoners' corridor in front of each row, about 4½x24 feet. Jailer's corridor only about 2½ feet wide on three sides, and 9 feet on fourth; much too narrow. Tools can be readily handed to prisoners. Cells and prisoners' corridor made of case-hardened iron and "Bristol steel." Front of cells and corridor of round bars, with openings 3x14 inches, affording good light, unlike most "cage" jails. Entrance door of plate iron; inner door a half-circle of grating, to protect jailer when entering. Corridor and cell doors have each a lever lock, terminating in a steel box outside the corridor, instead of a single lever for all cell doors. Good system. Cage floor, iron. Cell room floor, grouted; very bad job; fills place with dust and dirt. Windows of good size, protected by iron bars; should have netting also. Heat by coal stove. Whole place heated for one prisoner. Water closet and lavatory in each corridor, flushed from tank on top of cage. Cell and corridor floors painted. Two swinging iron bunks in each cell. Sheets and pillow cases, even in cells reserved for drunks. Everything very clean. Ventilation to roof. Good cell for women upstairs. Sheriff has \$4 per week for board and washing. Register neatly kept. Jail and residence finished in 1882, at a cost of about \$11,000. Cage cost \$5,000. No religious services. One prisoner. Capacity, eighteen. Much more satisfactory than most of the cage jails. Better lighted and only two prisoners in a cell, instead of four or six. Proximity to windows a serious defect. On the whole, one of the best jails in the State. The old jail in basement of court house was a miserable place, but no worse than some now in use.

Sheriff, Theodore Weiland.

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

Sherburne County has no jail.

SIBLEY COUNTY.

Visited June 14, 1884. On the first floor, under sheriff's residence. Jail proper has brick outer walls; 18 feet square inside; partition from hall of 2x8 inch pine, spiked; one cell of same material; two cells of 2-inch oak plank; prisoners' corridor 12x18 feet, plastered on brick walls; entrance from a hall; outer and inner doors made of iron bars, by village blacksmith; the Scandinavian locks can be easily reached from the inside;

floors inch pine; ceilings and floors above, the same; escapes easy; prisoners escaped through floor by tunneling the 4-foot stone wall with a knife; two windows, each 2x4 feet, look east, protected by double iron bars. Heat, box stove; hole in each cell for ventilation, not very successful. Furniture: table, bench, iron woven-wire bedsteads, like those in Blue Earth County; sheets, pillow cases, blankets and quilts, all clean; no bugs; one prisoner, first in nearly two years; capacity 6; a very insecure, primitive affair; would easily become a nuisance if not well kept. Great danger from fire; Babcock extinguisher in hall. Jail built 1870; cost about \$5,000. Patrick Bray has been sheriff for sixteen years.

Sheriff's residence reached by steep and dangerous stairs; two bed rooms each 8x10 feet; kitchen 16x16 feet; office (used also as sleeping room) 6x12 feet; storeroom, on ground floor, 16x16 feet. A poor excuse for a residence.

STEARNS COUNTY.

Visited March 11, 1884. On ground floor under sheriff's residence, in rear of court house. Jail proper has brick walls, 25½x24 feet inside, with an "L" 12x18. Six brick cells, back to back, in two rows; each 6½x9. Prisoners' corridor 6 feet wide in front of each row, besides the "L" above mentioned. A passage 3 feet wide connects the two sides which are separated by a light wooden door. Entrance from jailer's office. Outer door a common panel door. Inner door of boiler iron with grating 1x2 feet. No basket grating. Jailer exposed to assaults. Cell doors secured by sliding bolt with Scandinavian lock within easy reach of prisoners. An outer door of oak to each cell; very little protection. Ordinary pine floor laid on grouting, masonry and timber. Ceiling, lath and plaster. Windows each 3x4 feet. Three west, one north, two east. Protected by round iron bars 4 inches apart. Sash hung on hinges. Boiler iron shutters inside to within six inches of top. Can be locked. Furniture: good table; wooden benches; no chairs. Clean bedding consisting of straw ticks and bolsters and blankets. No sheets or pillow cases. Cell reserved for city prisoners kept clean, except that blankets were a little suspicious. Heat, two box stoves. No ventilation except windows. Privy, with a funnel of masonry; diameter 3 or 4 inches at bottom. Cesspool below. A 10-foot iron rod sharpened to wedge, used to keep opening clear; handy for a tool. Place kept clean. Chloride

of lime used. A good cistern under jail with pump and sink. Prisoners do their own washing. Changes required. No suitable provision for female prisoners. Sheriff receives \$4 a week for board. Food inspected; abundant, good and clean. Bill of fare unusually extensive. No religious services or clerical visitation for a long time. The jail is a crazy old trap, very insecure; yet the sheriff never loses a prisoner. The secret is vigilance and good discipline. Some of our jails seem to be run by the prisoners: this one is run by the sheriff. The same class of prisoners who are impudent and turbulent elsewhere are respectful and well behaved here. Prisoners are treated with great kindness and strict obedience is exacted. Plants at windows; fine ivy; pictures on wall. White walls, free from marks. No better kept jail in the State. Probably none so well kept. Sheriff showed saw made from steel pen with which a prisoner cut his fetters. Eight prisoners. Capacity, twelve.

Mathias Mickley sheriff or deputy almost constantly since 1856.

SAUK CENTRE CITY LOCK-UP.

Visited March 21, 1884. Building 12 feet square, of 2-inch oak plank. Two cells, each 5x12 feet. One window with six small panes. Heat by box stove. Visitor was informed that the place was whitewashed and scrubbed last fall, and would be again this spring. Comments on cleanliness unnecessary. This lock-up is about as bad as the average.

B. F. Carr, chief of police.

STEELE COUNTY.

Visited March 1, 1884. In rear of sheriff's residence. Brick cell room, 27 feet square. Three of Pauly & Bros.' (?) steel and iron cells, each 6½x12 feet, with prisoners' corridor in front, 4x18½ feet. Entrance from sheriff's office. Basket grating in door. Cells and corridor have bar and lever locks, similar to those in Meeker County. Jailer's corridor about six feet wide on two sides of cell block, and about three and one-half wide on other two. Its floor is of wood. Six windows have the same objectionable iron shutters found in Clay and Le Sueur counties. Jailer has pried the slats apart with a crow-bar to diminish the darkness. Cells very dark. Hot air furnace a failure as usual. A stove in jailer's corridor. Coal placed in reach, and prisoners replenish fire

by reaching through bars. Plan exposes prisoners to danger from fire. Ventilators in wall do not ventilate. Water closet rusted out and useless. No sheets or pillow cases. Female cell 8x8 feet, opens from sheriff's office, so arranged that prisoners can readily converse with those outside. No prisoners. Capacity supposed to be fourteen. Jail not very clean, probably because empty. Sheriff receives four dollars per week for board, washing extra. Register well kept. Sheriff's residence has kitchen, 14x16 feet, dining room, 11x14, parlor, 12x24, and four sleeping rooms up stairs. Rather better than the average.

OWATONNA CITY LOCK-UP

Is of the usual type; built of scantling, and is kept in the usual manner.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Visited Feb. 19, 1884 and April 21, 1844. Jail in sheriff's residence, attached to rear of court house; cell room with brick walls 20x25 feet inside; two steel cells, each about 6½x10 feet, with prisoner corridor 4x13 feet and jailer's corridor surrounding cage; entrance from sheriff's office by two doors, a foot apart; inner door has basket grating; system of lever locks, similar to that of Nobles County; jailer's corridor has grout floor; seven windows, each 2½x4 feet, 6½ feet from floor; most of the light reaches top of cage, and cells are unusually dark, even for this sort of a jail; ventilation to chimneys; water closet flushed from tank; sewer frozen up, producing stench; heat, box stove; good cell for female prisoners on second floor, 12x16 feet, ventilated to chimney, well lighted and comfortable. This jail was built in 1883, as an appendage to the court house. It is too small, too dark, and compels intimate association of prisoners. Stevens County will never be satisfied with it. No prisoners. Capacity supposed to be ten.

Sheriff's residence has, on first floor, kitchen 12x15 feet, dining room 15x18; second floor, bedrooms 9x16, 12x16, 12x15 and 15 feet square; no sitting room. Accommodations inadequate. Food for prisoners must be carried from kitchen through dining room and long hall into court house and back through office to rear of jail, about one hundred feet, through seven doors.

MORRIS VILLAGE LOCK-UP

is a wooden building of the usual type.

SWIFT COUNTY.

Visited July 29, 1884. In south end of wooden court house. Jail proper, 12x27 feet. Entrance from outside to jailer's corridor, 9x12 feet, by a wooden door. Two cells, one each side jailer's corridor, each 9x12 feet, one lined with oak plank the other made of 2x4 inch pine scantling, spiked. The oak cell has one window, protected by iron bars and an inside shutter of oak plank, shutting out light. Last used for an insane man. Pine cell has two windows, protected by iron bars. Heat from stove in jailer's corridor filters into cells through corridor windows. No ventilation except windows. No water-closets. Pine cell has an ordinary, cheap bedstead and chair. Oak cell has a mattress on the floor. Female prisoners can be kept separate. No prisoners. Capacity, four. Jail not clean; no suitable furniture; very insecure; prisoners have to be guarded day and night. Unsuitable for the purpose.

TODD COUNTY.

Visited March 20, 1884. Sheriff's residence attached to rear of court house, as in Stevens and Martin counties. Brick cell room, 20x32 feet. Six of Pauly & Brothers' steel and iron cells, each 6½x8 feet, in two rows, with prisoners' corridor between, about 4x18 feet. Jailer's corridor surrounds cell block, two feet wide on one side and five feet wide on remaining three. Cell room too small. Outer door solid iron with basket; cells have lever locks, as in Hennepin County. Four windows, each 2½x8 feet, protected by round iron bars. Cells and prisoners' corridor dark, as in all such jails. Jailer's corridor floored with oak and ceiled with lath and plaster. Prisoners have liberty of jailer's corridor and escapes are to be expected. Heat by box-stove; water-closet drained to a cesspool outside walls and ventilated to chimney. Cells furnished with hammocks and blankets; no sheets and pillow-cases. Two good cells for women and boys on second floor, each 12x15 feet, well lighted and comfortable. Jail was very clean and well kept. Food good and well cooked. Sunday services for prisoners. Three prisoners. Capacity supposed to be sixteen. Jailer sleeps in his corridor. An honest effort after a good jail, but it is dark, compels intimacy of prisoners, and corridors are too narrow.

Sheriff, Silas J. Davis. Jailer, S. F. Reichert.

Sheriff's residence much too small. First floor, two rooms, 9x15 and 10x15 feet, and a little pantry tucked under the stairs. Second floor, three rooms, 9x13, 9x13 and 6½x8 feet, besides two closets. Narrow quarters for a sheriff with his wife and children, a jailor and a hired girl. The visitor suggested that an unoccupied room 12x18 feet, intended for the commissioners, be given to the sheriff. This county, like Martin, Stevens and Becker, tried to do too much with a little money.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Traverse County has no jail.

BROWNS VALLEY VILLAGE LOCK-UP.

Visited June 2, 1884. Built on the usual plan of 2x4 inch pine scantling. Two cells, each 5x7 feet; corridor 7x10. Iron grated doors. Bedding clean. Heat by hard coal stove. Prisoner escaped through privy seat. One window of six panes, each 10x12 inches. Better kept than usual. No marshal. Lock-up in charge of J. S. Noble, county attorney.

WABASHA COUNTY.

Visited Aug. 16, 1883. In rear of sheriff's residence. Brick cell room, iron cells, locked by lever system. Three prisoners. Visit was very brief, and no description taken. Capacity about ten.

Sheriff, Henry Burkhardt.

LAKE CITY LOCK-UP.

Visited Aug. 24, 1883. Built of 2x6 inch pine scantling, spiked. Two cells, each 8x9 feet, and a corridor 9x16. Privy seat in each cell, vault beneath. Four windows, each 14x26 inches; broken panes furnished ventilation. Cell door of iron bars, outer door of wood. Used chiefly for drunks, who are fed on bread and water. There was one prisoner, sentenced for twelve days, but the marshal stated that he had discretionary power, and should release the man if he could find work for him. Lock-up moderately clean.

Marshal, A. K. Gaylord.

WADENA COUNTY.

A wooden jail. Capacity eight. A poor excuse. Not visited.

WASECA COUNTY.

Visited June 9, 1884. In rear of sheriff's residence. Brick cell room, 25x27 feet inside. Eight cells of boiler iron, in two tiers of four cells each, one above the other. Two cells, each 6½x8 feet, intended for two prisoners; four cells, each 5x6½ feet, intended for one prisoner; prisoners' corridor on each tier, 4½x22 feet; front composed of round iron bars. Jailer's corridor, 10x27 feet on south side, 3 feet wide on west side, none on north and east sides. Entrance from sheriff's residence through double doors of boiler iron. Outer door solid, inner door has basket grating to protect jailer. Doors to cage and cells of round bars with spaces 4x18 inches, admitting light quite freely. Cells secured by peculiar lever bolts, a separate one for each cell, and Scandinavian locks. Floor of 2x4 inch scantling set on edge and covered with boiler iron. Cell room ceiling of wood. Roof of iron with wooden rafters. Windows, two east and two west, each 2x6 feet, protected by round bars, with spaces 2x10 inches. Jail pretty well lighted; much better than usual. Cells painted a light color. Heat from hot air furnace in basement beneath; not sufficient in very cold, windy weather. Ventilation good from each cell. Plenty of water, tank overhead. Water closet in each corridor, intended to be flushed from tank; out of order; flushed by buckets; some bad odor. Furniture: chairs, spittoons, husk mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases. Bedding clean; no vermin. Floors not very clean. Observation window in sheriff's bedroom—a good plan. Iron bars of corridor have been cut by prisoners, but jail is sufficiently secure with vigilance. Good food, well cooked. Sheriff receives four dollars per week for board and washing. No religious services. Never visited by ministers, except the Catholic priest, who comes when sent for. Good reading matter, no *Police Gazettes*. Cell for women, 15x18 feet, in sheriff's residence. Good suitable room, used as a servant's bedroom. Three prisoners. Capacity twelve.

Sheriff, H. Wilson. Jailer, H. H. Evenson.

Sheriff's residence commodious and suitable.

WASECA CITY LOCK-UP

is situated on low and very wet ground; built of 2x6 inch scantling spiked; two cells, each 6x9 feet; corridor 9x12; an offensive privy opens into the room. Furniture, a box stove, some dirty, musty straw and an old quilt. Building rotten and insecure, has contained as many as twenty persons at a time. Except the tramps' department of the Winona city lock-up, it is probably the worst in the State.

JANESVILLE VILLAGE LOCK-UP

Was visited May 27, 1884. It is twelve feet square, built of 2x4 inch oak scantling; very insecure; very dirty; a miserable hole.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Visited Sept. 13, 1884. A brick jail built in connection with sheriff's residence, in rear of court house; cell room 18x28 feet, and 25 feet high; eight boiler iron cells, four in a row, in two tiers, and an additional cell for women; each cell 4½x7 feet, and designed for two prisoners. Prisoners' corridor three feet wide on each tier; jailer's corridor six feet wide on one side only; entire front of cage of five-eighths inch round iron bars, with openings 2x12 inches. One of the very few well lighted cage jails in the State; windows, three, each 3x5 feet, and three, each 3x3 feet; light shines directly into cells. Entrance by two double doors of boiler iron, one to office and one to residence. Outer doors of boiler iron; same doors have each a large basket grating for protection of jailer; cage locked by Scandinavian locks, cells by tumbler locks; no lever locks; floor, stone flags; ceiling, brick arches and iron girders; tin roof, making cell room fire-proof. Windows protected by steel bars; heat by boxstove; ventilation by windows and a large ventilator in roof. Grand jury in May found jail in unsafe condition, and recommended repairs, which were in progress. A water closet was being put in. Good supply of water from city water works. Furniture, in each cell, a broken chair, a swinging table (some of them broken), two iron swinging bunks with straw ticks, blankets, sheets and pillow cases, and a separate towel for each prisoner. Female prisoners are kept in a cell 5x7 feet, at one end of men's corridor, and separated from it by a grating. Male prisoners were locked in

cells, owing to a recent attempt to escape, but conversation is easy. Jailer stated that ordinarily they had liberty of corridor. This arrangement is a standing violation of law and decency. Bars have been cut in cells and corridor. Jail not very secure. Prisoners pronounce food clean and wholesome; complain of too little; probably unjustly. Jail not very clean, perhaps owing to repairs. Four male prisoners and one female. Capacity 18. City prisoners kept in lock-up. Jail built in 1872.

Sheriff, C. P. Holcomb; jailer, Adam Marty.

Sheriff's residence—ground floor: parlor, 18x18 feet; dining room, 14x14 feet; kitchen, 12x15 feet; summer kitchen, 16x16 feet; servant's bedroom, 6x10. Second floor: bedrooms 12x15, 15x16, 18x18, and store room, 10x10 feet. House large enough but not very well arranged.

STILLWATER CITY LOCK-UP

is on first floor of city hall. Brick cell room, 21x45 feet; eleven single cells, each 4x6½ feet, made of 2x4 inch planed oak scantling, spiked; walls and ceilings lined with sheet iron and painted. Cell doors of round bars with openings 3x10 inches. Tumbler locks and brass padlocks. Jailer's corridor, 4 feet wide, surrounds cell block. Cells on east side very dark; six cells on west side, moderately well lighted. Windows: four north, four south and two west, each 2½x6 feet. Furniture: wooden bunks, painted; good, clean blankets. Heat by base burners; light by gas; ventilation by windows only, cell ventilators having been closed up. Good supply of city water. No separate place for women. The whole place was reasonably clean and wholesome. Badly lighted and ill ventilated as it is, this is the best large lock-up in the State. It is, however, an intolerable nuisance to the city officers overhead. The new sheet iron lining protects prisoners from vermin, but city officers report that bedbugs infest their offices and go home in their clothing, while unwholesome odors endanger their health.

A strong effort has been made to secure the removal of the lock-up from the hall, and plans, for the most part admirable, have been prepared by City Engineer Lewis W. Clark for a city prison, to accommodate twenty-two prisoners, and to cost about \$4,500. This plan, with some changes to make it fire-proof and exclude vermin, will meet the needs of any city in the State at a very low cost. The following is its description: Main build-

ing (outside measure), 28x48 feet; police office in front of same, 12x16 feet outside. Two tiers of cells, each containing eleven cells and a water-closet, cells 5x7 feet and 7 feet high (in clear); corridor around cells, five feet wide and fifteen feet high (in clear); iron balcony around upper cells three feet wide, suspended by rods from ceiling; floors of Portland cement, all sloping in such a manner as to carry all water to one point, where it can be taken into the sewer, to allow thorough washing of the whole building by hose.

WATONWAN COUNTY.

Watonwan County has no jail.

WILKIN COUNTY.

Had a wooden jail with two boiler iron cells placed in the centre of a large room. Capacity four; not visited. In February, 1884, the jail took fire while containing two drunken prisoners; and one was fatally burned. Many of the jails in the State are equally exposed to danger from fire.

WINONA COUNTY.

Visited at sundry times by D. C. Bell, C. H. Berry, M. M. G. Dana, and the secretary. The plan and construction of this jail are almost identical with that in Houston County; which see. The jail was scrupulously clean; sheets and pillow cases furnished and weekly bathing enforced. The hot air furnace is a failure as in Houston County. Although there is a good cell for women in sheriff's residence, a woman was found in the upper corridor of men's department where she could converse freely with male prisoners, and pass articles back and forth. The reason given was that the woman preferred to be there, which is doubtless true. The sheriff's attention was called to this violation of the law forbidding the detention of men and women in the same apartment.

Sheriff, E. V. Bogart.

Sheriff's residence, a commodious three story house.

WINONA CITY LOCK-UP

was visited July 18, 1884, by D. C. Bell, C. H. Berry, and the secretary. The lock-up proper is in rear of fire engine house.

Cell room, 14x21 feet. One wooden cell 6x8 feet and seven feet high. Two iron cells 5x8x7 feet. Yale padlocks on outer door and iron cells. Two windows, each 3x8 feet; but cells very dark. Walls of brick, painted, but not plastered—a good plan. Very inadequate ventilation by flues. Cells have straw mattresses and woolen blankets, moderately clean. Cells scrubbed weekly. This department is much better than the average lock-up.

Tramps, when arrested in summer, are kept in the basement, or rather cellar, of the building. It is very damp and unwholesome. There are two rooms, 10x10 and 10x12 feet; no door between. Two windows, each 18x36 inches, double barred. Two fixed benches serve as bunks and seats. No bedding. Two buckets were full and unemptied, and the floor was strewn with human ordure. Apparently the place had not been cleaned in a long time. The register showed twenty-seven tramps incarcerated here in June, 1884, and ten in the first fifteen days of July. The officer in charge expressed the opinion that it was "good enough for tramps." If there is a worse place used for detaining human beings in the United States, the writer has not heard of it.

Chief of police, William Miller.

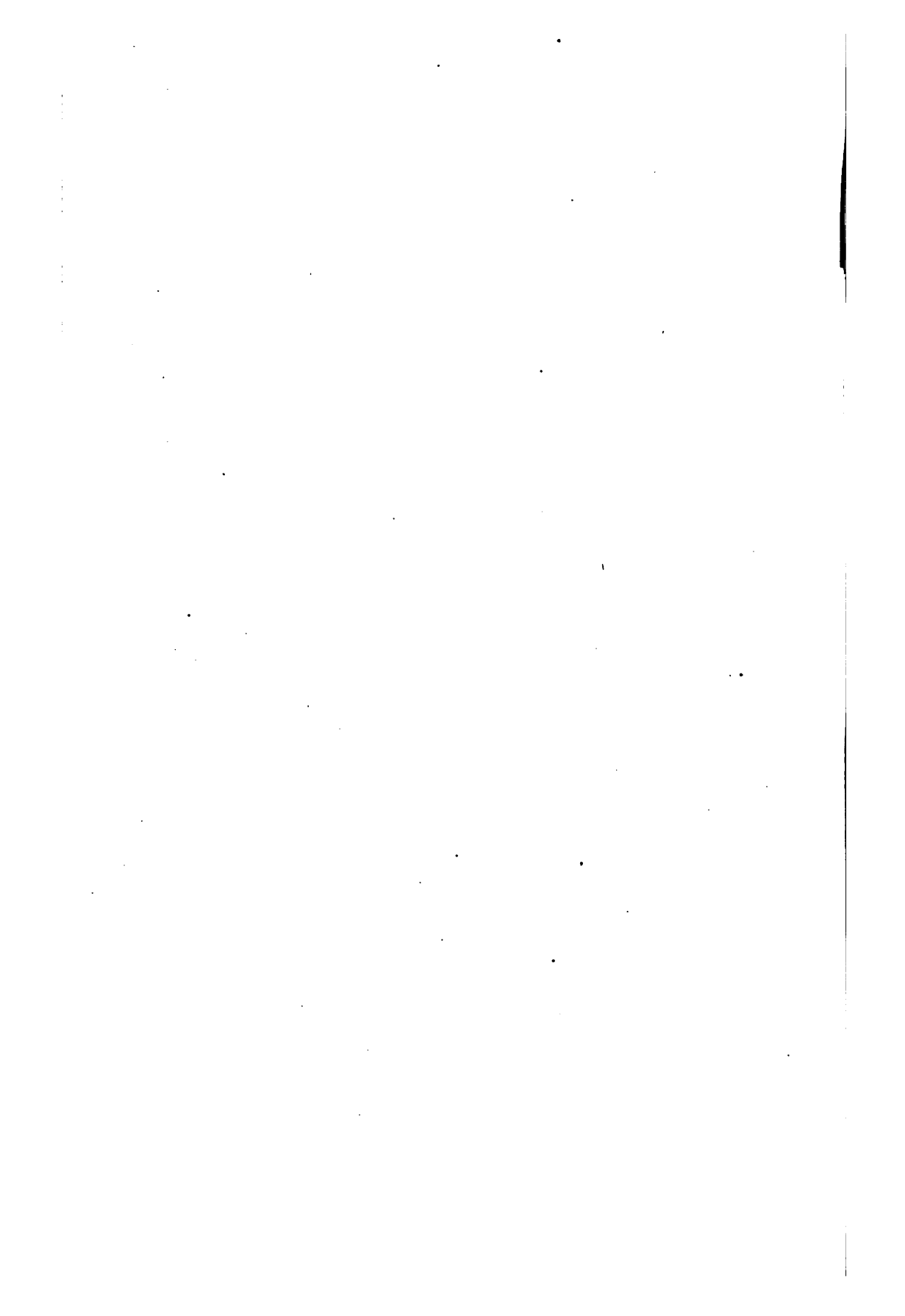
The legislature of 1879 authorized the building of a work-house in Winona. It would be a great blessing to Winona and adjoining counties if such a work-house were built and the jails emptied of idle convicts.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Wright County has no jail.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

A wooden jail. Capacity, six. Not visited.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART IV.

P A U P E R I S M.

1. SOURCES OF PAUPERISM.

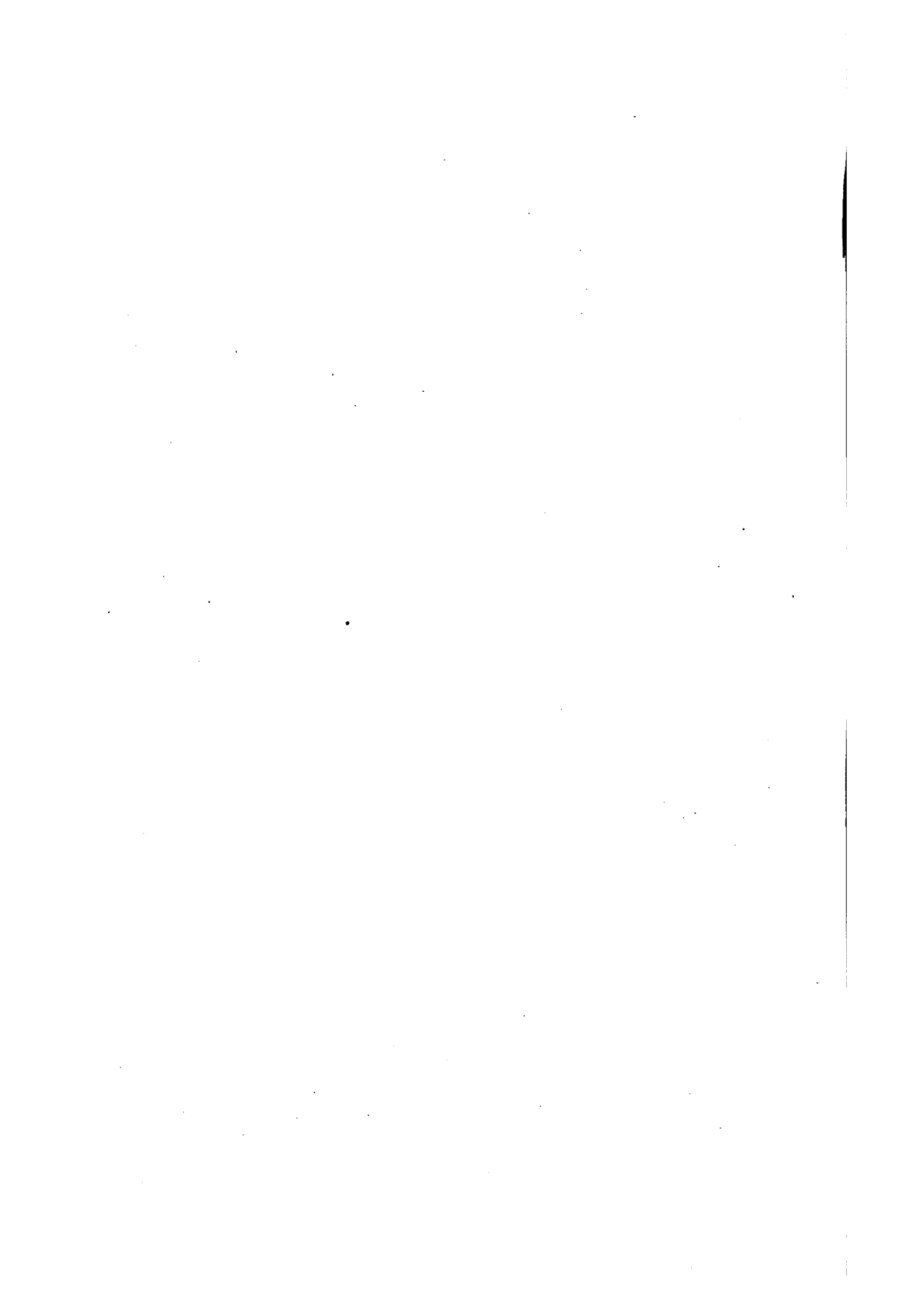
With Table K.

2. PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

3. INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

4. RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

With Tables L, M, N, O, P, Q and R, Exhibiting County Expenses.



1. SOURCES OF PAUPERISM.

In order to get an intelligent view of the subject in hand we need to consider the sources of pauperism.

Most of the pauperism of Minnesota is imported. Many of these paupers have become such since coming to Minnesota, through misfortune or other causes, while a considerable number were paupers before coming to this State. There can be no doubt that we are sufferers to some extent from the shipment of paupers from foreign shores. The seaboard cities now exercise great care to prevent the landing of destitute persons in their streets but they cannot interfere with immigrants ticketed to Western points. A young Norwegian of feeble mind was shipped by his father (said to be well to do) in care of other emigrants. He was landed in Otter Tail County, penniless and friendless, and became a county charge immediately. A woman, who admits that she was sent out from Glasgow, has been a charge upon Wabasha County for the past two years. Many of the Connemaras sent out by the Tukes committee from Ireland were public charges in Ireland and have required public assistance here. The society gave each family upon their arrival a sum of money and private agencies have contributed to their relief, but the public has been compelled to bear part of the burden, and there is reason to doubt whether the interests of our State have been duly respected in this immigration.

Minnesota is also the recipient of much floating pauperism from other states. A case is reported where a man was about to become a poor house inmate in Illinois, having relatives in Meeker County, Minnesota. His friends in Illinois sent him to Minnesota, anticipating that he would become, in due time, a county charge, when his Minnesota relatives might turn an honest penny by obtaining the contract for his board. A considerable number of the paupers in our poor houses are non-resident. In some cases as many as half; but humanity compels commissioners to provide for them.

PAUPER MIGRATION.

It is astonishing with what ease paupers travel from one part of the country to another at public expense. It is the general practice of public authorities to forward non-resident paupers to their alleged destination or to the next town or city.

Reports made to this office show nearly \$3,000 expended by counties and cities for this purpose during the past year, and undoubtedly much is expended in the same way by private parties. The railroad companies furnish tickets at half rates for transporting such persons. Estimating at two cents a mile, this \$3,000 would represent 150,000 miles of travel, or the transportation of 1,500 paupers one hundred miles each.

A few instances out of many that might be cited will illustrate the evil. A woman with two children, resident in Detroit, concluded to join her husband in the British provinces. As he had no means to send for her or to support her, the authorities in Detroit sent her to Chicago, the Chicago authorities to St. Paul, the St. Paul authorities to St. Vincent, whence she doubtless made her way to her destination, three hundred miles beyond Winnipeg. A woman came penniless from Arkansas to St. Paul, in search of alleged relatives, and spent two or three weeks in comfortable quarters. Search in the records of three counties failed to discover the names of the relatives, and she finally concluded to return to Arkansas. A blind man made his way from Pennsylvania, spent sometime in St. Paul and Stillwater and finally obtained transportation to Mankato in search of his brother's widow. Multitudes are traveling up and down the country in the same way, and find little difficulty in traveling any distance. Within our own borders, the same thing goes on constantly. A public officer in the city of St. Cloud said, "When a man comes here sick or injured and says, 'I think, if I were in Minneapolis or St. Paul I could get into a hospital,' we give him a ticket at once."

In Le Sueur County paupers are a charge upon the several towns, not upon the county. It is reported that in one town a family was about to become a town charge, and cause heavy expense. A citizen proposed to the supervisors that he would become responsible for the family for a year for one hundred dollars. The bargain was promptly closed, and the citizen spent fifty dollars in sending the family to Dakota, pocketing the other fifty dollars. A man named Thomas Cunningham came into

Steele County in the fall of 1883, became intoxicated and lost the front part of both feet by freezing. He had no legal residence anywhere, so far as could be discovered. Steele County cared for him in the poor house nearly a year. He became dissatisfied and left, going to Rochester, whence, at his request, the authorities sent him to Winona, and the Winona authorities sent him to St. Paul; where, after subsisting on charity for several days, he disappeared, probably to become a vagrant beggar.

None of these migratory paupers pay their own expenses. The public supports them and pays their fare besides. The system is wasteful and mischievous, but its remedy is a difficult matter, in the absence of any central agency of investigation, and in the absence of any uniform legislation by adjoining states.

With your approval, I made a careful investigation, in the fall of 1883 and the subsequent winter, of the immigration of children from the city of New York, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society of New York. Four counties have been recently revisited. The results of this inquiry are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE K.

NEW YORK CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA.

COUNTY.	Age when brought.								
		Total number brought.	Number not reported.	Total number reported.	Remaining in vicinity where placed.	Gone from vicinity.	Doing well.	No special complaint.	Doing badly.
	1 to 12.								
Cottonwood.....		22	2	20	15	5	14	1	1
Freeborn.....		29	6	23	23	.....	21	1	.....
Fillmore.....		12	8	4	3	1	1	1	2
Martin.....		38	18	20	19	1	19	1	.....
Nobles.....		22	.....	22	22	.....	20	2	.....
Rock.....		31	7	24	21	3	18	1	4
Watowan.....		17	.....	17	13	4	8	4	2
Total.....		171	41	130	116	14	101	11	9
	13 or over.								
Cottonwood.....		14	4	10	4	6	4	1	3
Freeborn.....		27	1	26	13	13	16	2	6
Fillmore.....		13	5	8	4	4	3	2	3
Martin.....		29	11	18	13	5	13	4	1
Nobles.....		49	8	41	17	24	23	5	9
Rock.....		23	6	17	14	3	9	2	5
Watowan.....		14	.....	14	5	9	2	6	5
Total.....		169	35	134	70	64	70	22	32
	All ages.								
Cottonwod.....		36	6	30	19	11	18	2	4
Freeborn.....		56	7	49	36	13	37	3	6
Fillmore.....		25	13	12	7	5	4	3	5
Martin.....		67	29	38	32	6	32	5	1
Nobles.....		71	8	63	39	24	43	7	9
Rock.....		54	13	41	35	6	27	3	9
Watowan.....		31	.....	31	18	13	10	10	7
Total.....		340	76	264	186	78	171	33	41

The number is almost equally divided between those under thirteen years of age when brought and those thirteen and over; and in every county a sharp dividing line separates them into two classes, indicated as follows:

	All ages.	Per cent.	Under thirteen.	Per cent.	Thirteen or over.	Per cent.
Total number reported	264	100	130	100	134	100
Remaining in the vicinity, where placed.....	186	70	116	90	70	52
Gone from vicinity.....	78	30	14	10	64	48
Doing well.....	171	65	101	78	70	52
No special complaint...	33	12½	11	4	22	8
Doing badly.....	41	16	9	7	32	24

The following statement shows the ages when brought as nearly as can be ascertained:

Age.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number brought.....	3	1	3	11	10	23	17	19	17	18	23
Age.....	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	All ages
Number brought.....	26	31	22	35	22	21	25	2	2	9	340

The conclusions reached by this inquiry may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. A few vicious children have been sent out by the society, but there is no evidence that they were sent intentionally, and the society has promptly taken charge of such children on request.

2. The selection of homes for the children is not made with sufficient care and deliberation, resulting sometimes in unsuitable selections.

3. The supervision of the children after being located is inadequate, local agencies being needed.

4. So considerable a proportion of the children thirteen years or older turn out badly that their importation under the present system is deemed prejudicial to the State.

5. The younger children thus far have uniformly done well, and the placing of such children in homes in this State is not thought to be against the public interest, provided the defects in the system above mentioned are remedied.

Minnesota is fortunate in having very little pauperism of home growth. The hardy settlers who have developed our prairies make their own way and train their children to like habits. Home-grown pauperism has its origin, usually, in an inheritance of disease, idleness or vicious tendencies; in accidents, such as sickness, grasshoppers, or cyclones, or in misconduct, as intemperance, licentiousness or other crime.

Surprising as it may seem, we find the least pauperism in the poorest districts; in sparsely settled counties whose inhabitants almost universally live meagrely and handle little money, the demands upon the public purse are far less, proportionately, than in more prosperous localities. Examination of the accompanying statistics will verify this statement. There is a sharp distinction between pauperism and poverty. Poverty is often a blessing and never a disgrace; pauperism is never a blessing and usually a disgrace. He who has once held out his hand for private or public alms has lost what once lost is hardest to regain, independence and self-reliance. It is of the highest importance to stimulate and foster a sturdy spirit of independence in the worthy poor, and the unkindness of destroying this spirit by thoughtless alms-giving or reckless distribution of the public dole is greater even than the unkindness of neglecting the wants of those who really need assistance.

2. THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

The most important and fruitful preventive work is that for children. Let each citizen train his own children to habits of industry, thrift and self-denial, and let the children of vicious and pauper parents be removed from degrading influences and placed in homes where they may learn to labor and to save. The results of such wise endeavor in our own State are seen in the success attending the Reform School and the School for Deaf and Blind Children. There were but two or three deaf-mutes among the six hundred paupers in our poor houses last year. The institutions for such children in our own and other states train them to habits of industry and self-support instead of beggary. Of more than five hundred vicious children, trained and sent out from the State Reform School, only a small fraction, probably much less than ten per cent, have followed vicious courses since

discharged. This is the best form of charity. Already orphans homes are growing up in our State to do the same good work for orphan and homeless children.

The prevention of adult pauperism is more difficult. We must stimulate providence and encourage industry. The motto has come to be adopted by many of the best friends of the poor, "Not alms but a friend." In Otter Tail County, in the First Commissioner's District, including the city of Fergus Falls, the commissioner in charge disbursed during a year \$105 for temporary relief of pauperism. In the Fourth Commissioner's District (a rural district) of the same county, the commissioner distributed \$614 for temporary relief during the same year. In the First District, when application was made for assistance, the commissioner would say kindly, "my friend, do you realize what you are doing when you accept county aid? You will make paupers of your family, which is a disgrace. Go home and see if you cannot get along; if not, come back to me again and I will investigate your case." The result was that in many cases they never returned; while in other cases a little neighborly aid from benevolent individuals tided over the emergency, without impairing independence. As a rule, when one has once received aid from the public treasury, he is willing to accept it thereafter.

To prevent pauperism it is necessary to discourage frauds and professional beggars. When a laboring man, struggling on scanty wages, sees others, equally able-bodied, make a good living by begging from door to door, with some pitiful tale, it is hard to be content with his lot. Hence the importance of rigid scrutiny and the application of labor tests to able-bodied beggars. Many professional beggars, who are able to get an honest living, make merchandise of some misfortune and realize a comfortable income by trading upon the sympathies of the generous. Not only self-protection against imposition, but justice to the industrious, self-supporting poor, demands that aid should be refused to beggars of all sorts, unless the giver can satisfy himself that they are either deserving, or, at least, in dire extremity. We are often forced to aid the undeserving from humanity, but we have no right to do it without investigation. Apparent hardness is, sometimes, the truest charity. He who gives indiscriminately to professional beggars, may be sure that at least four-fifths of his money is worse than thrown away.

3. INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

In small communities the needs of residents can be readily investigated by individual effort. Strangers must sometimes be helped, but it should be with extreme caution. In larger communities individual effort is insufficient; benevolent organizations or public officers must undertake the work. In the city of Minneapolis this work is well done by the superintendent of the poor. In the morning he receives applicants at his office, questions them shrewdly and records their answers. In the afternoon he visits them at their homes and learns the facts by personal scrutiny. Actual need is promptly relieved, impostors detected, idleness is rebuked and the industrious are helped to find employment.

In the city of St. Paul the work is partially accomplished by the Society for the Relief of the Poor, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the city physician, but the work is imperfect. In other counties investigation devolves upon the county commissioner, whose efficiency varies. In one county it is reported that regular aid was given to one family living comfortably, with canary birds in the window. The beer wagon, it was said, left a keg of beer at the house frequently. In another county a commissioner is said to have demanded admission for paupers from his district to the poor house, not because it was indispensable, but because his district had not its full quota. In a third county a poor woman applied to a neighbor for assistance. Inquiry revealed the fact that she had a few days before received her monthly stipend of \$8 from the county treasury. She explained her need by saying that she had to use the \$8 for her daughter's confirmation.

In counties like Polk, with seventy-two townships, thorough investigation is next to impossible. There is room for improvement in most of our counties. In Michigan there is a system of county superintendents of the poor, which is said to be effective. Such an officer would be useful in many of our counties. Scott County has an "overseer of the poor" whose functions seem to embrace a general oversight of all paupers and not the superintendency of the poor house, which is the duty of that officer in every other county of the State where the office exists. His salary is \$125 per year.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES.

In large cities, experience proves that official investigation, however thorough, is insufficient. Private benevolent organizations spring up; hospitals, relief societies, day nurseries, city missions, etc., while churches and benevolent individuals labor for the relief of the unfortunate. So many independent agencies, in addition to official aid, open a wide door for abuses. Lazy vagabonds avail themselves of this opportunity, and there springs up a class of people known as "rounders," who make a business of profiting by as many organizations as possible. Benevolent citizens, too busy to make personal investigation, have not the means of obtaining accurate information respecting applicants. To meet these difficulties, there have sprung up in many of our large cities, societies for organizing charity, whose office is not to dispense alms, but to facilitate the co-operation of existing agencies, and, at the same time, to efficiently aid the poor by helping them to help themselves. These societies become clearing-houses of information respecting the pauper class. They investigate cases on request by paid or volunteer visitors; collect and register information secured by investigation of relief societies or public officials, and furnish this information, on request, to any proper person. In connection with these societies have grown up various auxiliary establishments to aid the poor, such as friendly inns, where meals and lodgings can be earned by sawing wood; charitable wood and coal yards, where fuel is sold in small quantities at wholesale rates; day nurseries, where children of working women are efficiently cared for at a nominal price of, perhaps, five cents per day. In all these establishments, and others which might be named, the aim is to furnish needed aid without pauperizing the individual; to discourage street begging and vagrancy, and to secure prompt and efficient relief in every case of actual need; applicants for aid, if found to be suitable subjects, being referred immediately to a suitable agency.

The most notable charity organization society in the country, is that in Buffalo, New York. The societies in Boston and Indianapolis are very efficient. Similar organizations exist in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Milwaukee, and many other cities. A movement is on foot for the establishment of such societies in St. Paul and Minneapolis. They are heartily favored by citizens who have had much experience in dispensing public and private charity.

4. THE RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

Having done what we may to prevent pauperism and to prevent by investigation the misapplication of public charity, there remains a large amount of pauperism which must be relieved by public or private charity. The people are ready and willing to deal generously with their unfortunate fellow citizens; but the wise administration of public charity is a very difficult thing. In many of our new counties the county commissioners have had little experience in dealing with pauperism, and have no means of comparing their work with that of other counties. It is the aim of this report to give such information as will enable commissioners to compare their work with that of other counties. To this end are offered the following

STATISTICS OF POOR RELIEF.

Table L exhibits the total and *per capita* expenses of the several counties, so far as ascertained, for six years ending Sept. 30, 1884, the figures for the first four years being taken from the reports of the State Examiner, those for the past two years being taken from reports to this board.

Table M exhibits in detail the expenditures in the several counties for the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, including the counties having the town system.

Table N exhibits the same for the twenty-four most populous counties of the State, arranged in the order of their population.

Table O exhibits in detail the expenditures of the several counties for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, but does not include the counties having the town system except Hennepin County. This table includes *per diem* and expenses of commissioners for care of the poor and the salaries of the board of control in Ramsey County and the superintendent of the poor in Hennepin County.

Table P exhibits the same for the twenty-three most populous counties included in Table O, arranged in the order of their population.

TABLE "L."
EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR, DURING SIX YEARS
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Population per census of 1880.	1878-9. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1879-80. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1880-81. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1881-2. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.
Aitkin.....	966					\$218.33	59.7	\$447.08	122.2
Anoka.....	7,108	\$1,938.08	27.3	\$3,413.70	48.0	2,082.47	29.3	2,374.55	33.4
*Becker.....	5,218	804.53	7.5	500.19	9.6	518.70	9.9	492.40	9.4
Benton.....	3,012	465.56	15.5	487.58	16.5	529.42	17.2	850.24	11.6
*Big Stone.....	3,688					55.70	1.5	812.80	8.5
*Bleu Earth.....	27,889	4,654.15	20.3	4,906.98	21.4	4,069.68	17.7	10,131.78	44.3
Brown.....	12,018	2,698.99	22.4	2,641.80	22.0	2,411.35	20.1	3,193.10	26.6
Carlton.....	1,230	212.83	17.3	230.97	18.8	392.79	31.9	3,689.90	48.9
*Carver.....									
Cass.....									
*Chippewa.....	5,408	233.16	4.3	293.49	5.4	391.81	7.3	385.16	7.1
*Chicago.....	7,982	1,469.18	18.4	1,376.40	17.2	1,500.97	18.9	1,711.60	21.5
Clay.....	5,887	464.08	7.8	644.67	11.0	840.60	5.8	1,825.71	31.0
Cook.....									
Cottonwood.....	5,533	427.99	7.7	571.90	10.3	543.35	9.9	788.55	13.9
Crow Wing.....	2,319	616.53	26.6	609.00	26.3	595.20	25.7	760.26	32.8
*Dakota.....	17,391	4,952.34	28.5	4,896.27	28.2	3,743.22	21.5	4,167.24	24.0
*Dodge.....	11,844	2,276.08	20.1	2,725.94	24.0	3,807.32	33.6	4,525.75	40.0
†Douglas.....	9,190	2,844.41	10.3	1,183.62	13.1	1,314.76	14.4	3,964.18	43.4
Faribault.....	13,016	1,385.95	10.6	1,720.88	13.1	1,611.05	11.6	2,514.82	19.3
*Fillmore.....	28,162	3,514.15	12.4	3,425.87	12.2	2,685.97	9.5	2,832.26	10.0
†Freeborn.....						10.50		270.00	
*Goodhue.....	29,651	18,294.23	61.7	16,771.84	56.6	14,312.61	48.3	16,862.81	56.9
Grant.....	3,004	400.30	13.3	355.35	11.8	501.56	16.7	900.60	30.0
*Hennepin.....									
*Houston.....									
Hubbard.....									
Isanti.....	5,063	477.32	9.4			380.69	6.9	492.09	9.7
Itasca.....									
Jackson.....	4,806	44.38	0.9	536.90	11.2	586.31	12.2	865.85	18.0
Kanabec.....	505	276.95	54.3	317.13	62.8	196.50	39.0	141.63	28.0

TABLE "L."—Continued.
EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR, DURING SIX YEARS
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Population per census of 1880.	1878-9. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1878-80. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1880-81. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1881-2. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.
†Kandiyohi.....	10,159	\$1,156.55	11.4	\$896.49	8.8	\$1,119.94	11.0	\$1,509.28	14.9
Kittson.....	4,891	108.40	2.2	184.70	3.8	239.14	4.9	373.20	7.6
Lac qui Parle.....	196	9.22	8.7	71.27	67.2	10.00	9.4	55.00	51.9
†Le Sueur.....	16,108	5,999.54	36.6	1,568.87	9.1	3,858.36	24.0	1,899.73	11.8
Lincoln.....	6,257	74.85	1.2	1,087.98	17.1	112.62	1.8	74.45	2.5
*Lyon.....	12,942	1,072.16	8.7	1,344.46	10.9	956.11	7.7	1,202.63	9.7
Marshall.....	5,249	1,946.52	25.7	1,492.39	28.2	983.12	17.8	882.34	16.8
Martin.....	11,739	1,153.51	9.8	1,976.89	16.8	2,067.78	17.8	2,668.54	22.9
Meeker.....	1,501	223.70	14.8	816.25	54.4	328.21	21.9	904.76	53.6
Mill Lake.....	5,875	1,214.65	20.7	763.51	12.8	1,408.61	24.0	799.49	13.6
*Morrison.....	3,604	83.69	2.3	106.68	106.68	249.19	6.6	520.14	14.4
Murray.....	12,353	3,139.45	25.5	2,596.96	24.0	3,229.76	26.2	2,892.80	23.6
*Nicollet.....	4,435	568.77	12.8	1,065.06	24.5	931.55	21.0	763.24	17.2
Nobles.....	21,643	4,235.29	19.7	4,334.45	20.1	3,512.96	16.3	3,304.27	15.6
*Norman.....	16,675	3,725.18	19.9	2,533.51	15.7	7,894.52	42.3	7,283.93	39.0
*Olmsted.....	1,865	250.92	18.4	306.62	22.6	239.24	17.5	142.75	10.4
*Otter Tail.....	2,092	351.90	8.2	725.57	12.4	88.78	0.8	143.24	6.8
Pipe Stone.....	11,453	623.66	30.7	10,812.69	23.5	542.25	9.3	236.23	4.4
*Polk.....	45,890	14,068.94	10.7	10,812.69	23.5	13,043.80	28.4	14,645.00	31.9
*Pope.....	10,701	893.59	7.4	1,095.99	10.2	1,298.25	5.5	1,599.35	19.6
*Ramsey.....	22,481	7,815.31	34.8	6,822.37	30.3	1,868.93	12.7	1,729.06	13.6
Redwood.....	3,659	70.13	1.9	810.89	38.3	6,810.89	38.3	3,393.59	27.0
*St. Louis.....	4,504	1,525.90	33.9	1,454.69	32.6	2,837.67	25.3	3,083.56	47.2
*St. Louis.....	13,516	3,887.80	28.8	607.13	4.5	2,868.66	21.2	2,810.57	20.8

TABLE 'L.'—Continued.
EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR, DURING SIX YEARS
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Population per census of 1880.	1878-9. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1879-80. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1880-81. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.	1881-2. Poor Fund.	Cents per capita of population, census of 1880.
Sherburne.....	8,855	\$631.49	16.4	\$694.96	17.2	\$1,003.51	26.0	\$803.46	20.8
Sibley.....	10,637	1,717.49	16.1	2,214.62	20.8	2,202.94	20.7	649.36	6.1
Stearns.....	12,460	2,944.45	23.6	3,100.37	24.9	8,485.43	68.1	3,566.25	28.6
Steele.....	3,911	35.00	0.9	147.41	3.8	244.10	6.2	1,246.17	31.9
Stevens.....	7,473	1,306.96	17.5	1,116.35	14.9	1,250.00	16.7	1,291.96	17.3
Todd.....	1,507			10.00				133.00	
Traverse.....	18,206	6,932.09	38.1	6,352.81	34.9	22.50	1.5	237.10	15.7
Wabasha.....	2,080	244.46	11.7	138.15	7.6	6,578.99	36.1	6,861.89	37.0
Wadena.....	12,895	1,799.35	14.5	2,667.30	21.5	2,174.44	10.4	6,646.69	31.0
Washington.....	19,583	8,184.08	41.8	8,599.66	44.0	2,502.00	20.2	3,033.03	24.5
Watsonwan.....	5,104	471.13	9.2	647.23	12.6	7,095.06	36.2	8,843.62	45.2
Winona.....	1,906	306.94	16.2	384.65	20.2	512.87	10.0	700.71	13.7
Wright.....	27,197	5,017.14	18.4	5,937.51	21.8	202.75	10.6	1,768.69	32.8
*Yellow Medicine.....	5,884	916.37	15.6	816.37	13.9	7,514.33	27.6	8,199.81	80.1
Totals.....	598,700	\$130,202.58	22.2	\$124,277.95	22.0	\$3,063.32	52.6	4,556.76	77.4
Unreported to wns and counties, estimated	182,073	43,373.52	23.2	47,307.65	22.0	\$140,717.42	23.6	\$167,807.00	28.0
Totals.....	780,773	\$173,576.10	22.2	\$171,585.60	22.0	\$184,155.02	23.6	\$219,339.17	28.0

*Has a county poor house.

†Paupers are a charge upon the several towns.

TABLE 'L.' — Continued.
EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR DURING SIX YEARS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1883.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Estimated Population, April 1, 1884.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Remarks.
Aitkin.....	2,500	\$750.00	30.0	2,000	\$484.10	24.2	
Anoka.....	9,000	2,714.68	30.2	10,000	2,406.88	24.0	
*Becker.....	6,000	2,617.50	43.7	6,500	2,850.42	40.5	
Bentoni.....	5,000	127.75	2.6	6,000	303.96	5.2	
*Big Stone.....	5,000	765.53	15.3	25,000	4,846.79	19.4	Town system since March 1, 1882.
*Blue Earth.....	25,000	4,860.38	19.8	14,000	3,886.31	27.7	
Brown.....	13,820	2,887.48	21.6				
*Carlton.....	2,500	653.47	26.3				
*Carver.....	14,520	1,459.80	10.0				
Cass.....	500						
*Chippewa.....	6,000	1,075.32	18.0	7,500	1,766.81	23.6	
*Chisago.....	8,783	1,725.63	19.6	10,000	1,784.59	17.9	
*Clay.....	10,000	4,810.86	48.0	16,000	6,102.69	38.1	
Cook.....	600			6,000	0.00	0.00	
Cottonwood.....	6,000	744.69	12.4		569.32	9.5	
*Crow Wing.....	10,000	824.62	8.3				
*Dodge.....	17,500	4,075.87	23.3	13,000	3,773.47	29.0	
*Douglas.....	11,505	3,293.31	28.6	13,000	2,804.33	22.3	
*Fillmore.....	12,250	2,745.56	22.4				
*Fergus.....	13,000	3,070.29	23.6	15,000	3,293.17	22.0	
*Fillmore.....	30,000	3,134.76	10.4	30,000	2,513.86	8.4	
*Fletcher.....	17,945	3,241.52	18.0				
*Goodhue.....	30,000	21,381.60	71.3	30,000	17,474.00	58.3	
*Grant.....	3,800	1,189.97	31.3	4,000	1,172.23	29.3	
*Hennepin.....	90,520	26,138.08	28.9	115,000	31,846.90	27.5	
*Houston.....	17,000	1,691.65	10.0	17,250	1,428.61	8.2	
Hubbard.....	17,400			1,200	36.00	3.0	
Isanti.....	5,900	900.95	15.2	6,700	1,141.53	17.0	
Itasca.....	400						
Jackson.....	5,709	600.68	10.5	6,000	1,307.45	21.7	

TABLE "L" — Continued.
EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR DURING SIX YEARS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1883.	Pauper Expenses.	Cent per Capita of Population.	Estimated Population April 1, 1884.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Remarks.
Kanabec.....	760	\$109.51	14.6				
†Kandiyohi.....	11,170	963.12	8.5				
Kittson.....	2,400	1,707.00	71.1				
Lac qui Parle.....	5,900	249.65	4.3				
Lake.....	130	17.59	99.0	600	154.05	25.7	
†Le Sueur.....	18,190	2,825.12	15.5				
Lincoln.....	4,000	245.10	6.1	4,000	125.25	3.1	
*Lyon.....	7,600	870.26	11.6	7,500	1,818.30	17.5	
McLeod.....	16,000	1,064.71	6.6	16,500	1,888.69	10.9	
Marshall.....	2,500	1,001.26	40.0	8,000	1,708.12	21.3	
Marth.....	6,000	1,064.54	17.9				
Meeker.....	16,000	2,786.77	18.7	16,000	2,716.53	18.1	
Mille Lacs.....	1,800	231.89	15.4	2,000	1,635.41	24.1	
Morrison.....	8,000	317.86	4.0	8,000	1,692.52	17.8	
*Mower.....	16,000	1,521.19	7.9	16,000	1,589.96	10.8	
Murray.....	4,000	370.35	14.4	5,000	5,000.90	18.8	
*Nicollet.....	14,214	2,198.41	15.5	15,000	1,417.26	20.2	
Nobles.....	6,000	1,193.43	18.6	7,500	1,664.04	8.9	
Norman.....	6,000	3,893.05	16.8	22,000	4,357.07	19.8	
*Olmsted.....	23,000	3,893.82	43.8	22,000	9,525.62	43.3	
*Otter Tail.....	20,000	8,917.75	90.8				
Pine.....	2,000	417.75	90.8				
Pipestone.....	2,000	405.65	15.2	3,500	617.85	17.1	
Folk.....	16,000	4,329.42	28.8	20,000	3,598.07	17.7	
*Poppe.....	16,000	810.03	12.5	7,500	7,655.52	10.2	
*Ramsey.....	67,000	21,842.16	31.8	90,000	26,538.58	29.5	
Redwood.....	6,000	1,183.15	19.9	6,000	1,454.10	24.2	
Renville.....	14,000	1,549.69	11.0	14,000	1,884.03	13.4	
*Rice.....	20,573	5,958.94	28.0	27,000	7,148.07	28.4	
*Rock.....	4,500	5,510.87	11.8	5,000	7,772.05	15.4	
*St. Louis.....	15,000	3,521.18	23.5	22,000	7,406.78	33.6	
							Town system since Jan'y 1, 1884.
							Town system since Nov. 22, 1881.
							Town system adopted 1882 abandoned 1883.

TABLE "L" — Continued.
 EXPENDITURES OF COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR DURING SIX YEARS
 ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1883.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Estimated Population, April 1, 1884.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Remarks.
Scott.....	14,000	\$2,830.10	19.4	14,800	\$3,788.79	25.2	Town system since Jan'y 1, 1882. Town system since Feb. 16, 1877.
Sherburne.....	4,050	606.79	12.5				
†Shibley.....	11,370	1,065.80	8.9				
†Stearns.....	24,744	2,272.22	9.1				
*Steele.....	15,000	2,606.96	17.4	16,000	2,661.76	17.8	
Stevens.....	6,000	1,820.91	26.4				
*Todd.....	7,000	2,142.17	25.5	9,000	1,761.11	19.5	
Traverse.....	2,500	401.24	25.8	8,000	1,861.70	24.7	
*Wabasha.....	19,000	7,701.86	16.0	3,500	668.80	18.7	
Wadena.....	2,800	940.31	40.3	19,200	7,525.86	40.8	
Waseca.....	18,654	4,148.44	30.4	4,000	1,808.08	32.5	
Washington.....	23,087	8,767.49	37.8	15,000	4,312.31	30.7	
Watsonwan.....	6,000	606.60	10.1	24,000	10,566.13	44.0	
*Winona.....	3,500	616.04	17.5	6,500	776.40	11.9	
†Wright.....	29,000	6,808.72	23.7	3,400	239.51	8.8	
Yellow Medicine.....	19,817	3,246.77	16.4	37,200	7,994.09	21.6	
Unreported towns and counties estimated.....	6,250	2,064.75	33.0	7,000	2,313.06	3.3	Town system since March 7, 1878.
Totals.....	948,130	\$219,162.79	23.1	1,073,050	\$344,853.41	21.9	

† No Report.
 ‡ No reports were asked from the several towns for this year.
 * Has a county poor house.
 † Paupers are a charge upon the several towns.

TABLE "M."—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883. (PART I.)

COUNTIES.	Population per Census of 1880.	Average Cents per Capita for 4 years ending Sept. 30, 1883.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1883.	Net Current Expenses for Poor House.	Boarding and Nursing Paupers outside of Poor House.	Total for In-door Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Physicians and Medicine and	Cents per Capita of Population.
Hitsaen.....	124	10.6	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hackon.....	4,508	46.1	5,700	.....	.....	\$147.08	2.6	\$109.09	1.9
Kanabec.....	10,159	11.5	11,170	.....	.....	60.00	6.7	40.00	5.3
Kittson.....	4,905	4.6	2,400	.....	.....	181.20	1.6	189.10	1.4
Lac qui Parle.....	4,891	84.3	9,800	.....	.....	.....	49	100.00	9.3
Lake.....	16,108	20.4	18,120	.....	.....	59.00	.....	100.00	1.7
Le Sueur.....	2,845	6.7	4,000	.....	.....	388.00	1.8	106.85	6
Lincoln.....	12,877	9.2	17,000	.....	.....	61.10	1.8	147.00	3.7
Lyon.....	5,246	22.3	2,000	.....	.....	318.41	4.8	20.10	3
Marshall.....	11,789	16.3	7,600	.....	.....	388.74	4.8	120.10	3.8
Meeker.....	5,871	36.5	5,000	.....	.....	372.70	12.1	236.10	9.2
Mille Lacs.....	16,779	17.5	18,000	.....	.....	876.59	14.6	149.23	5.4
Morrison.....	8,675	17.5	8,000	.....	.....	374.00	6.8	592.55	3.4
Mower.....	8,604	9.7	18,000	\$618.19	.....	123.98	.....	76.22	4.2
Murray.....	12,833	24.8	14,214	.....	.....	143.90	.....	51.00	3
Nicollet.....	4,485	18.9	6,000	431.57	.....	275.00	4.3	.....	3
Nobles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228.47	6.9	547.23	3.9
Norman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.74	.....	.....	3.1
Norman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.80	.....	426.85	7.1
Olmsted.....	21,543	17.9	23,000	609.50	.....	869.80	1.1	466.90	2
Otter Tail.....	18,675	29.2	20,000	2,648.11	.....	.....	16.4	2,295.32	11.5
Pine.....	1,865	17.2	2,500	.....	.....	110.25	5.5	130.45	6.1
Pipe Stone.....	2,092	6.8	2,500	.....	.....	171.59	5.5	108.45	4.3
Polk.....	11,433	15.2	15,000	.....	.....	1,780.42	11.9	945.00	6.8
Pope.....	5,874	9.2	6,500	.....	.....	95.00	1.5	124.10	1.9
Ramsey.....	45,890	.....	67,200	5,384.37	.....	10,911.69	16.2	2,200.00	3.3

TABLE "M."—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883. (PART I.)

COUNTIES.	Population per Census of 1880.	Average Cents per Capita for 4 Years ending Sept. 30, 1883.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1883.	Net Current Expenses of Poor House.	Boarding and Nursing Paupers outside of Poor House.	Total for Indoor Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Physicians.	Cents per Capita of Population.
Redwood.....	5,375	10.5	6,000	.....	\$288.00	\$288.00	4.8	\$208.40	3.5
Renville.....	10,791	11.3	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	197.35	1.4
† Rice.....	22,481	35.1	25,875	\$1,250.00	.....	1,250.00	4.8	397.00	1.5
Rock.....	3,669	24.1	4,500	6.00	.....	6.00	1	205.00	4.6
† St. Louis.....	4,504	51.5	15,000	897.98	.....	897.98	6	420.00	2.8
Scott.....	13,516	18.8	14,500	.....	903.94	903.94	6.2	104.55	1.7
† Sherburne.....	3,855	20.1	4,050	.....	144.04	144.04	3.5	65.35	1.6
† Sibley.....	10,637	15.9	11,970	.....	32.40	32.40	3	.....	.....
† Stearns.....	21,956	.....	24,744	.....	804.45	804.45	1.2	568.06	2.3
† Steele.....	12,460	.....	15,000	1,088.10	986.07	2,074.17	13.5	384.30	2.6
Stevens.....	3,911	10.7	5,000	.....	485.52	485.52	9.9	844.35	6.9
Swift.....	7,473	16.6	7,500	.....	790.30	790.30	10.5	570.15	7.6
† Todd.....	6,133	.....	7,000	280.20	187.00	447.20	6.4	128.60	1.8
† Traverse.....	1,507	8.6	2,500	.....	.....	.....	22.6	175.00	7
† Wabasha.....	18,205	36.7	19,000	4,298.91	.....	4,298.91	.....	.....	.....
Wadena.....	2,080	15.2	2,500	.....	243.77	243.77	9.7	286.60	11.9
Waseca.....	12,885	20.2	13,654	.....	568.55	568.55	4.2	339.00	2.5
† Washington.....	19,663	41.8	23,087	1,574.97	2,307.74	3,882.71	16.8	542.51	2.3
Watonwan.....	5,104	11.4	6,000	.....	289.65	289.65	4	176.45	2.9
Wilkin.....	1,906	35	3,500	.....	52.00	52.00	1.5	152.29	4.4
† Winona.....	27,197	24.5	29,000	1,342.73	.....	1,342.73	4.6	600.00	2
† Wright.....	18,104	.....	19,817	.....	1,935.35	1,935.35	9.7	34.00	2.2
Yellow Medicine.....	5,664	39.9	6,250	.....	1,204.96	1,204.96	19.4	299.06	4.3
Totals.....	780,773	23.9	943,130	\$37,633.62	\$46,727.07	\$84,360.69	8.9	\$23,789.69	3.0

* Has the town system; each township cares for its own poor.

† Expenses partly estimated.

† Has a county poor house.

TABLE "M." — Continued.
 DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1883, EXCLUDING PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS ON POOR FARMS, PER DIEM AND
 EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND EXPENSES OF CARING FOR INSANE. (PART II.)

COUNTIES.	Burial Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Outdoor Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Transporting Paupers.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Other Purposes.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Total.	Cents per Capita of Population.
Aitkin.....	816.50	30.0	\$750.00	30.0	825.70	3	\$71.83	.....	\$750.00	30
Anoka.....	27.00	14.4	1,297.43	14.4	95.00	1.6	.....	.....	2,714.68	30.2
Becker.....	28.40	2.9	1,172.91	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,617.50	43.7
Beeton.....	25.17	2.4	123.27	2.4	23.30	5	8.00	.....	127.75	2.6
Big Stone.....	136.15	6.3	1,586.34	6.3	153.85	5	263.70	.....	765.53	15.3
Blue Earth.....	47.00	16.8	2,328.48	16.8	50.00	3	286.85	.....	4,960.38	19.8
Brown.....	48.60	2.6	65.52	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,987.48	21.5
Carlton.....	21.20	4.9	703.80	4.9	19.30	1	37.30	.....	2,633.47	26.3
Cass.....	26.50	7.8	462.71	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,463.80	10
Chippewa.....	453.02	12.6	1,098.18	12.6	12.30	1	117.22	.....	1,075.62	18
Chicago.....	.....	16.1	1,614.28	16.1	22.80	2	6.50	.....	1,725.63	19.6
Clay.....	.....	4.5	.....	4.5	.....	.....	15.00	.....	4,810.86	48
Cook.....	37.00	12.4	744.69	12.4	4.00	.....	.....	.....	0.00	0.00
Cottonwood.....	85.00	2.3	223.25	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	744.69	12.4
Crow Wing.....	45.50	3.7	653.91	3.7	24.80	.....	.....	.....	882.55	8.3
Dakota.....	39.55	6.8	784.73	6.8	39.00	1	63.54	.....	4,076.67	23.3
Dodge.....	28.50	11	1,464.66	11	23.60	2	.....	.....	3,299.31	28.6
Douglas.....	28.05	3	1,500.68	3	61.70	4	3.75	.....	2,149.56	16.2
Faribault.....	37.20	11.7	2,095.40	11.7	24.00	2	121.95	.....	3,070.29	20.4
Fillmore.....	326.30	35.3	10,585.92	35.3	290.00	1	.....	.....	3,184.76	10.4
Freeborn.....	60.00	1.1	443.07	1.1	40.00	1	.....	.....	3,241.52	18
Goodhue.....	1,451.53	7.6	6,855.86	7.6	596.30	1	.....	.....	21,881.60	71.3
Grant.....	77.55	1.6	1,178.17	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189.97	30
Hennepin.....	.....	1.1	.....	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,188.08	28.9
Houston.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,691.65	10
Hubbard.....	.....	13.5	794.90	13.5	12.30	2	26.25	.....	1,000.00	0.00
Isanti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900.95	15.2

? Town system went into effect March, 1883.

TABLE "M." — Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883. (PART II.)

COUNTIES.	Burial Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Outdoor Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Transporting Paupers.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Other Purposes.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Total.	Cents per Capita of Population.
†Husca.....			\$629.71	5.7	\$14.80	.3			\$600.68	10.5
Jackson.....			19.51	2.6					69.01	14.6
Kanabeck.....			51.57	9.8	35.00	.3			663.12	6.9
Kandiyohi.....	\$16.25	.1	1,482.05	21.6					1,777.08	71.1
Kittson.....			146.65	3.6					245.08	71.1
Lac qui Parle.....			3.59	3.6	5.00	4			117.80	98.3
Lac.....			2,809.77	12.7					2,824.93	15.5
†Le Sueur.....	70.50	.3							245.10	6.1
Lyon.....	37.00	.3							870.38	11.6
†Mason.....	74.41	.1	457.29	6.1					1,054.71	6.6
McLeod.....	20.00	.1	568.47	8.6	48.40	.3			1,001.26	40.6
Marshall.....	123.25	4.3	344.16	13.8					1,054.84	17.6
Meeker.....	16.00	.3	20.00	3					2,796.77	18.7
†Mille Lacs.....	55.00	.4	1,863.22	12.4					281.89	15.4
Morrison.....			81.22	4.4					317.86	4
†Murray.....	64.40	.4	317.86	4					1,421.19	7.9
†Nicollet.....			102.35	2.5	29.20	.1			877.85	9.4
†Norman.....			365.96	2.6					2,189.41	15.4
†Olmsted.....	12.50	.2	841.71	14.0	47.75	.3			1,172.45	19.6
†Otter Tail.....	51.50	.9	356.43	5.9	35.00	1.5			938.08	15.6
†Pine.....	90.80	4	2,441.58	10.6	73.95	.3			3,892.28	16.8
†Polk.....	160.50	.8	2,723.18	13.6	190.50	1			8,658.74	43.3
†Pope.....			187.09	9.3					417.79	20.8
†Ramsey.....	5.00	.2	125.61	5					405.65	16.2
†St. Louis.....	45.00	.3	1,551.80	10.3	10.20				4,810.42	23.8
†Trotter.....	30.00	.5	560.93	8.6					810.08	12.5
†Wabasha.....	1,678.33	2.5	6,087.34	9.1	464.80	.7			21,342.16	31.8

TABLE "M." — Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883. (PART II.)

COUNTIES.	Burial Expenses.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Outdoor Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Transporting Paupers.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Other Purposes.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Total.	Cents per Capita of Population.
Redwood.....	.....	.....	\$598.17	10	.....	.....	\$98.56	1.6	\$1,193.13	19.9
Renville.....	.....	.....	1,392.34	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549.69	11
†Rice.....	\$150.00	.6	4,159.94	16.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,956.94	23
†Rock.....	32.00	1.7	251.37	5.5	.....	.....	16.50	.4	510.87	11.3
†St. Louis.....	313.30	2.1	1,889.90	12.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,521.18	23.5
Scott.....	24.25	.2	1,681.61	11.6	\$19.75	.1	96.00	.6	2,880.10	19.4
Sherburne.....	24.00	.6	273.40	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	506.79	12.5
†Sibley.....	28.25	.1	1,084.40	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,086.80	8.9
†Stearns.....	69.00	.5	1,327.31	5.4	35.15	.1	9.00	.....	2,272.22	9.1
†Steele.....	27.75	.6	86.49	.5	43.00	.3	.....	.....	2,608.96	17.4
Stevens.....	16.00	.2	489.71	8.7	13.88	.3	.....	.....	1,320.91	28.4
Swift.....	53.02	.8	700.72	9.3	65.00	.9	.....	.....	2,142.17	28.5
†Todd.....	.....	.....	1,171.94	16.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800.76	26.8
†Traverse.....	.....	.....	3,402.45	17.9	58.00	2.1	.....	.....	7,401.24	16
†Wabasha.....	28.00	1.2	347.94	13.9	22.00	.9	.....	.....	7,940.31	37.6
Wadena.....	86.25	.6	1,866.21	14.5	43.00	.3	.....	.....	4,145.44	30.4
†Waseca.....	649.80	2.8	3,623.22	15.6	69.25	.3	1,125.43	8.3	6,767.49	37.3
Washington.....	.....	.....	180.40	2.3	40.00	.7	.....	.....	686.50	10.1
Watonwan.....	47.75	1.1	289.00	8.5	75.00	2.2	.....	.....	618.04	17.5
†Winona.....	308.00	1	4,269.49	13.6	191.90	.5	.....	.....	6,268.72	32.7
†Wright.....	19.11	1.1	1,943.67	6.3	16.64	.1	.....	.....	3,246.77	16.4
Yellow Medicine.....	72.75	1.1	335.49	5.3	192.50	2.4	.....	.....	2,064.75	38
Totals.....	\$7,428.39	.8	\$82,796.32	9.8	\$3,405.32	.4	\$2,389.38	.2	\$219,162.79	23.1

* Has the town system; each township (area for its own poor.

† Expenses partly estimated.

† Has a county poor house.

TABLE "N."
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR PAUPERISM IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883,
IN COUNTIES REPORTING 15,000 POPULATION, EXCEPT PURCHASE OF FARMS AND PERMANENT
IMPROVEMENTS.

COUNTIES.	Population, Jan. 1, 1883. Estimated.	Board and care of Paupers, includ- ing Poor House Expenses.	Cents per Capita.	Medicine and Physicians	Cents per Capita.	Burial Expenses.	Cents per Capita.	Out door Relief.	Cents per Capita.	Transporting Paupers.	Cents per Capita.	Other Purposes.	Cents per Capita.	Total Expenses.	Cents per Capita.
† Saint Louis.....	15,000	\$897.98	6.0	\$20.00	2.8	\$813.30	2.1	\$1,889.90	12.6	\$10.20	.....	.....	.....	\$3,521.18	23.5
Polk.....	15,000	1,780.42	11.9	945.00	6.3	45.00	3.3	1,551.80	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,882.42	28.8
† Meeker.....	15,000	374.00	2.5	502.55	3.4	55.00	4.4	1,865.22	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,796.77	18.7
† Steele.....	15,000	2,024.17	13.5	384.30	2.6	69.00	5.2	1,864.68	12.5	48.00	.....	.....	.....	3,696.90	24.6
† Faribault.....	15,000	1,131.06	7.5	348.35	2.3	28.50	2.2	1,500.68	10.0	61.70	.....	.....	.....	3,070.29	20.4
† McLeod.....	16,000	283.44	1.9	134.40	1.8	20.00	1.1	568.47	3.5	48.40	.....	.....	.....	1,054.71	6.6
† Houston.....	17,000	1,143.43	6.8	266.25	1.6	77.55	4.4	1,781.17	11.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,691.65	10.0
† Dakota.....	17,000	3,037.96	17.4	275.00	1.6	85.00	5.2	653.91	3.7	24.80	.....	.....	.....	4,076.67	23.3
† Freeborn.....	17,946	723.27	4.0	361.65	2.0	37.20	2.2	514.50	2.8	24.00	.....	.....	.....	1,421.52	18.0
† Mower.....	18,000	762.09	4.3	51.00	3.3	64.40	4.4	2,309.77	12.7	29.20	.....	.....	.....	1,421.52	7.9
† Le Seuer.....	18,190	338.00	1.8	106.85	.6	70.50	4.4	3,402.45	17.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,825.12	15.5
† Wabasha.....	19,000	4,298.91	22.6	34.00	.2	15.11	.....	1,245.67	6.3	16.64	.....	.....	.....	7,701.36	40.5
† Wright.....	19,817	1,935.35	9.7	2,295.32	11.5	160.50	.8	2,723.18	13.6	190.50	.....	.....	.....	8,246.77	41.4
† Otter Tail.....	20,000	3,289.24	16.4	466.99	2.0	90.80	4.4	2,441.58	10.6	78.95	.....	.....	.....	8,538.74	43.3
† Onstaded.....	23,000	809.50	3.5	542.51	2.3	646.80	2.8	3,623.22	15.6	69.25	.....	.....	.....	3,882.82	16.8
† Washington.....	23,087	3,892.71	16.8	568.06	2.3	136.25	1.1	1,327.31	5.4	153.85	.....	.....	.....	8,767.49	37.8
† Stearns.....	24,744	304.45	1.2	580.00	2.3	136.15	5.5	1,556.34	6.3	153.85	.....	.....	.....	2,272.22	9.1
† Blue Earth.....	25,000	2,238.19	8.9	387.00	1.5	150.00	6.6	4,159.94	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,960.38	19.8
† Rice.....	25,875	1,250.00	4.8	690.00	2.2	305.00	1.1	4,509.49	15.6	151.50	.....	.....	.....	5,956.94	23.0
† Winona.....	29,000	1,242.73	4.6	3,707.23	12.3	328.30	1.1	10,585.92	35.3	290.00	.....	.....	.....	6,908.72	23.7
† Goodhue.....	30,000	6,452.15	21.6	2,200.00	3.3	1,678.33	2.5	890.25	3.0	41.00	.....	.....	.....	21,381.60	71.3
† Fillmore.....	30,000	1,451.51	4.8	2,200.00	3.3	1,678.33	2.5	6,067.34	9.1	464.80	.....	.....	.....	8,134.76	31.8
† Ramsey.....	67,200	10,911.69	16.2	2,449.15	2.7	1,451.53	1.6	6,865.36	7.6	596.20	.....	.....	.....	21,342.16	31.8
† Hennepin.....	90,520	14,785.84	16.3	2,449.15	2.7	1,451.53	1.6	6,865.36	7.6	596.20	.....	.....	.....	26,184.08	28.9
Totals.....	606,879	\$65,468.09	10.7	\$18,237.61	3.0	\$5,885.27	1.0	\$62,622.86	10.3	\$2,324.14	.4	\$459.05	.1	\$104,990.52	26.5

* Has the town system, paupers being a charge upon the several towns. † Has a county poor house.

TABLE "O."

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884, EXCLUDING THE PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS THEREON AND EXPENSES OF CARING FOR THE INSANE. (PART I.)

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation per census of 1880.	Population April 1, 1884 (estimated).	Net current expense of poor house.	Boarding and nursing paupers outside poor house.	Total "in- door relief."	Cents per capita of popula- tion.	Medical attendance and medi- cines.	Cents per capita of popula- tion.	Burial expenses.	Cents per capita of popula- tion.
Aitkin.....	866	2,000		\$484.10	\$484.10	24.2				
*Anoka.....	7,108	10,000		943.47	943.47	9.4	\$104.25	1	\$84.75	.8
*Becker.....	5,218	6,500	\$1,326.11	291.24	1,617.35	24.9	868.94	14.9	157.90	2.6
Beltrami.....										
†Benton.....										
*Big Stone.....	3,688	6,000					88.00	6	15.00	.4
*Blue Earth.....	22,889	23,000	1,999.10	251.30	2,250.40	9	568.23	2.3	133.50	.5
Brown.....	12,018	14,000		108.06	108.06	.8	398.75	2.8	33.00	.2
Carlton.....										
†Carver.....										
*Chippewa.....	5,408	7,500	761.22	407.55	1,168.77	15.5	231.90	3.1	18.50	.3
*Chicago.....	7,982	10,000	381.44	470.20	851.64	8.5	100.75	1	43.00	.4
Cook.....	6,887	16,000		2,198.38	2,198.38	13.7	590.15	3.7	386.80	2.4
Cook.....	65	400								
Cottonwood.....	5,683	6,000		162.25	162.25	2.7	59.85	1	9.50	.1
Crow Wing.....										
*Dakota.....	17,391	18,000	1,717.40	263.36	1,980.76	11	689.80	3.7	105.00	.6
*Dodge.....	11,344	13,000	1,324.16	380.60	1,704.76	13.1	368.70	2.8	32.80	.3
†Douglas.....										
*Earlham.....	13,016	15,000		276.07	276.07	1.7	778.55	4.9	13.50	.1
*Fillmore.....	28,162	30,000	439.12	1,021.55	1,460.67	4.9	323.40	1	35.35	.1
†Freeborn.....										
*Goodhue.....	29,651	30,000	3,900.40	1,085.97	4,986.37	16.6	2,816.98	9.4	97.50	.3
Grant.....	3,004	4,000		438.35	438.35	10.9	232.76	6.3		
*Hennepin.....	67,013	116,000	6,807.79	11,047.73	17,855.52	15.4	2,100.00	1.8	1,456.15	1.3
*Houston.....	16,332	17,250		317.42	1,178.51	6.8	170.80	1	43.80	.2
Hubbard.....	0	1,200								
Isanti.....	5,063	6,700					224.36	3.4	16.00	.2

TABLE "O."—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884. (PART I.)

COUNTIES.	Population per census of 1880.	Population April 1, 1884 (estimated).	Net current expense of poor house.	Boarding and nursing paupers outside poor house.	Total "in-door relief."	Cents per capita of population.	Medical attendance and medicines.	Cents per capita of population.	Burial expenses.	Cents per capita of population.
Itasca.....	4,806	6,000		\$446.61	\$446.61	7.4	\$278.25	4.6	\$15.00	.2
Jackson.....										
Kanabec.....										
†Kandiyohi.....										
Kitson.....										
Lac qui Parle.....										
Lake.....	106	600		59.55	59.55	10	74.50	12.4	8.00	1.3
†Le Sueur.....										
Lincoln.....	2,945	4,000		22.00	22.00	.5	68.25	1.7	25.00	.6
*Lyon.....	6,257	7,500		700.09	700.09	9.5	325.00	4.3	20.00	.2
McLeod.....	12,342	15,500		625.50	625.50	4	168.50	1.1	83.50	.6
Marshall.....	992	8,000		203.83	203.83	2.5	271.95	3.4	8.00	.1
Martin.....										
Meeker.....	11,739	15,000		1,365.00	1,365.00	9.1	328.25	2.2	69.25	.4
Millie Lacs.....	1,501	2,000		427.66	427.66	21.4	37.80	1.9	12.95	.6
Morrison.....	5,875	9,000					200.00	2.2	50.00	.6
*Mower.....	16,799	18,000	\$949.89		949.89	5.3				
Murray.....	3,604	5,000	698.96	335.50	365.50	7.1	51.80	1	40.00	.8
*Nicoll.....	12,333	15,000		64.45	768.41	5.1	371.15	2.5	49.25	.3
Nobles.....	4,435	7,000		121.05	121.05	1.7	275.15	3.9	25.00	.4
Norman.....		7,500					430.00	5.6		
*Olmsted.....	21,543	22,000	1,123.01	412.90	1,535.91	6.9	813.40	3.7	108.05	.6
*Otter Tail.....	18,675	22,000	3,065.55	519.76	3,585.31	16.3	1,823.50	8.3	53.00	.2
Pine.....										
Pipe Stone.....	2,092	3,600		335.10	335.10	9.3	265.30	7.3		
Folk.....	5,874	20,000		1,563.07	1,563.07	7.8	880.00	4.4	45.00	.2
Pope.....		7,500		69.09	69.09	.9	148.80	2		
*Ramey.....	45,890	90,000	6,182.69	8,954.40	15,137.09	16.7	1,800.00	2.2	679.00	.8
Redwood.....	5,375	6,000		574.46	574.46	9.6	1,109.95	1.8	110.75	.1

TABLE "O." — *Continued.*

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884, (PAKT I.)

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion per census of 1880.	Popula- tion per April 1, 1884 (estimated).	Net current expense of poor house.	Boarding and nursing paupers outside poor house.	Total "in- door relief."	Cents per capita of popula- tion.	Medical attendance and medi- cines.	Cents per capita of popula- tion.	Burial expenses.	Cents per capita of popula- tion.
Beauville	10,791	14,000	.....	\$1,374.03	\$1,374.03	9.8	\$310.00	2.2	.....	.....
*Rice.....	22,481	27,000	\$1,237.16	153.00	1,400.16	5.2	443.51	1.6	\$108.50	.6
*Rock.....	3,669	3,000	102.49	376.23	478.74	9.6	395.00	3.9	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	4,504	22,000	1,865.86	1,988.00	3,853.86	15.2	396.58	1.8	386.09	1.7
Scott.....	13,516	14,800	.....	2,473.79	2,473.79	16.8	473.70	3.2	61.36	.4
Sherburne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sibley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Searus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Sveete	12,460	15,000	1,110.90	753.85	1,864.75	12.4	170.00	1.1	46.00	.3
Stevens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Stodd	7,473	9,000	.....	893.00	893.00	10.4	324.40	3.5	53.00	.4
*Tadousac	5,133	8,000	690.75	144.00	834.75	16.4	215.77	2.7	22.56	.3
*Trotter	5,507	3,500	.....	58.00	58.00	1.7	57.00	1.6	.....	.....
*Wabasha	18,206	19,200	3,915.62	.....	3,915.62	20.4	771.89	4.0	51.00	.9
Wadena	2,080	4,000	.....	125.55	125.55	3.1	137.85	3.9	24.00	.7
Waseca	12,335	15,000	.....	900.41	900.41	6.0	309.70	2.1	12.00	.1
*Washington	19,563	24,000	1,835.15	2,458.05	4,293.20	17.8	579.63	2.4	580.40	2.4
Washington	5,104	6,500	.....	271.55	271.55	4.2	226.25	3.5	15.15	.2
Wilkin	1,906	3,400	.....	119.16	119.16	3.5	134.90	4.4	45.83	1.3
*Winona	27,197	37,200	3,056.34	6.60	3,062.94	8.3	601.75	1.6	224.30	.6
Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Yellow Medicine	5,884	7,000	.....	1,780.06	1,780.06	25.4	302.75	4.3	19.00	.3
Unreported towns and counties, estimated	144,150	191,700	.....	7,476.30	7,476.30	3.9	3,253.90	1.7	575.10	.3
Totals.....	780,773	1,078,050	\$45,473.20	\$67,715.31	\$103,187.51	9.6	\$23,333.72	2.7	\$6,334.09	.6

* Has a county poor house. † Paupers are a charge upon the several towns; no reports collected except in Hennepin County.

TABLE "O."—Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1882, EXCLUDING THE PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS THEREON, AND EXPENSES ON CARING FOR THE INSANE. (PART II.)

COUNTIES.	"Outdoor relief."	Cents per capita of population.	Transportation of paupers.	Cents per capita of population.	Per diem of commissioners.	Cents per capita of population.	Miscellaneous.	Cents per capita of population.	Total.	Cents per capita of population.
Aitkin.....	\$1,215.51	12.2	\$21.10	.2	\$37.80	.4			\$484.10	24.2
*Anoka.....	109.06	1.7	43.35	.7	53.80	.8			2,406.88	24
Becker.....									2,990.42	45.5
Beltrami.....										
†Benton.....	165.96	2.7	87.00	1.5					303.96	5.2
Big Stone.....	1,712.04	6.9	154.60	.6	30.00	.1			4,846.79	19.4
*Blue Earth.....	8,845.51	23.9							3,885.81	27.7
Brown.....										
Carlton.....										
†Carver.....										
Cass.....	257.57	3.9	20.00	.3			\$40.07	.5	1,766.81	23.6
*Chippewa.....	757.00	7.7	7.00	.7	25.60	.3			1,784.99	17.9
Chisago.....	2,792.17	17.5	120.09	.7	15.00	.1			6,102.59	38.1
Clay.....										0.00
Cook.....	338.82	5.7							569.92	9.5
Cottonwood.....										
Crow Wing.....										
*Dakota.....	999.56	5.6	18.35	.1					3,773.47	31
*Dodge.....	997.82	4.6	10.25	.1	200.00	1.5			2,904.38	22.3
*Douglas.....	2,089.90	13.1	5.00	.5	65.15	.4			3,229.17	20.2
†Fillmore.....	886.44	2.8	138.00	.5	124.50	.4			2,918.76	9.7
*Fergus.....										
*Goodhue.....	9,487.05	30.3	168.90	.6	317.20	1.1			17,474.00	58.3
*Grant.....	481.12	11.7			20.00				1,474.93	29.8
*Hennepin.....	6,752.78	5.8	562.45	.4	3,220.00	2.8			81,848.00	27.5
*Hibson.....	15.00	1.3			35.50	.2			1,428.81	8.2
Hubbard.....					90.00	1.7			1,360.00	8
Island.....	886.72	18.4			4.50				1,141.68	17

TABLE "O."—Continued.
 DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR
 ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884. (PART II.)

COUNTIES.	"Outdoor relief."	Cents per capita of population.	Transportation of paupers.	Cents per capita of population.	Per diem of commissioners.	Cents per capita of population.	Miscellaneous.	Cents per capita of population.	Total.	Cents per capita of population.
Itasca.....	\$346.59	9.1			\$21.00	.4			\$1,307.45	21.7
Jackson.....										
Kanabec.....										
†Kandiyohi.....										
Kitson.....										
Lac qui Parle.....										
Lake.....	12.00	2							154.05	25.7
†Le Sueur.....										
Lincoln.....	10.00	3								
*Lyon.....	167.71	2.2			103.50	1.3			1,316.20	17.5
McLeod.....	728.39	4.7			82.80	.5			1,688.69	10.9
Marshall.....	1,092.14	13.7	\$33.00	.4	63.20	.8	\$31.00		1,703.12	21.3
Martin.....										
Meeker.....	954.03	6.4							2,716.53	18.1
Mille Lacs.....			4.00	.2					482.41	24.1
Morrison.....	1,322.82	14.7	10.00	.1	20.00	.2			1,602.82	17.8
*Mower.....	1,190.67	1							1,140.56	6.3
Murray.....	100.85	2			34.25	.7			1,582.40	11.6
*Nicollet.....	779.06	5.2	46.05	.3					2,009.92	13.4
Nobles.....	887.17	12.7	92.92	1.3	16.00	.2			1,417.29	20.2
Norman.....	149.06	2	95.00	1.3					4,664.06	8.9
*Olmsted.....	1,784.16	8.1	72.95	.3	47.60	.2			4,357.07	19.8
*Otter Tail.....	3,560.11	16.2	18.25	.1	485.45	2.2			9,625.62	43.3
Plus.....										
Pipe Stone.....	825.00	4.2	17.45	.5	120.00	.6			617.85	17.1
Folk.....	547.63	7.3	95.00	.6					3,628.07	17.7
Pope.....	7,391.12	8.2	229.37	.2	1,300.00	1.3			765.62	10.2
*Ramsey.....	519.94	8.6	47.00	.8	1,93.00	1.6			26,636.68	29.5
Redwood.....									1,455.10	24.2

TABLE "O." — Continued.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884. (PART II.)

COUNTIES.	"Outdoor relief."	Cents per capita of population.	Transportation of paupers.	Cents per capita of population.	Per diem of commissioners.	Cents per capita of population.	Miscellaneous.	Cents per capita of population.	Total.	Cents per capita of population.
Renville.....	\$5,082.15	18.7	\$75.00	.5	\$125.00	.9			\$1,884.03	13.4
*Rice.....	76.71	1.5	65.85	.2	35.60	.1			7,148.07	26.4
*St. Louis.....	3,266.50	14.9	4.75	.8	21.60	.4			7,772.06	15.4
Scott.....	485.70	3.2	119.25	.8			\$125.00	.8	7,406.78	33.6
Sherburne.....									3,738.79	25.2
†Sibley.....										
†Stearns.....	451.21	8	59.30	.4	90.50	.6			2,681.76	17.8
Stevens.....	494.21	5.5	4.50		6.00				1,781.11	19.5
Swift.....	814.13	10.2	19.50	.2	75.00	.9			1,981.70	24.7
*Todd.....							541.80	15.4	656.50	18.7
*Wabasha.....	3,087.65	16.1	37.00	.9					7,825.96	40.8
Wadena.....	366.78	23.9	103.70	.7	28.00	.2			1,303.06	32.5
*Wasca.....	3,253.50	21.6	100.80	.4	234.50	1.2			4,812.31	30.7
*Washington.....	4,771.60	20	11.35	.1					10,776.13	44
Wilson.....	253.10	3.9							76.40	1.9
Wilkin.....									589.51	8.8
*Winona.....	3,920.60	10.5	46.50	.1	138.00	.4			7,594.09	21.6
Wright.....	180.25	2.7	21.00	.3					2,313.06	33
Yellow Medicine.....	14,760.90	7.7	191.70	.1			45.00		26,307.90	13.7
Unreported towns and counties, estimated.....										
Totals.....	\$63,876.39	8.9	\$2,968.28	.3	\$7,311.05	.7	\$782.37	.1	\$244,853.41	23.9

* Has a county poor house.

† Paupers are a charge upon the several towns; no reports collected except in Hennepin County.

TABLE "P."
 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR PAUPERISM IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884, IN COUNTIES REPORTING FIFTEEN THOUSAND POPULATION, EXCLUDING PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS THEREON, AND NOT EMBRACING COUNTIES HAVING THE TOWN SYSTEM EXCEPT HENNEPIN COUNTY.

Countries.	Estimated Pop- ulation April 1, 1884.	Net Current Ex- penses of Poor House.	Boarding and Nursing Fa- pers Outside Poor House.	Total Indoor Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Medical Attend- ances and Medi- cines.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Burial Expense.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Outdoor Relief.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Transportation of Paupers.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Per Diem of Commissioners.	Cents per Capita of Population.	Total.	Cents per Capita of Population.
Meeker	15,000	\$1,365.00	\$1,365.00	\$1,365.00	9.1	\$23.25	2.2	\$69.25	.4	\$954.03	6.4	\$47.05	.3	.....	.....	\$2,716.33	18.1
Nicollet	15,000	64.45	64.45	763.41	5.1	371.15	2.6	49.25	.3	779.06	5.2	72.95	.3	.....	.....	2,009.92	13.4
Steele	15,000	1,110.90	753.85	1,864.75	12.4	170.00	1.1	46.00	.3	451.21	.4	59.30	.4	\$90.50	.6	2,631.76	17.5
Waseca	15,000	900.41	900.41	309.70	2.1	309.70	2.1	12.00	.1	3,258.50	21.6	103.70	.7	28.00	.5	4,812.31	30.7
McLeod	15,800	625.50	625.50	625.50	4	168.50	1.1	83.50	.6	2,728.38	4.7	120.09	.7	15.00	.1	4,639.69	10.9
Clay	16,000	2,193.38	2,193.38	1,938.38	13.7	590.15	3.7	386.80	2.4	2,792.17	17.5	5.00	.....	66.15	.4	6,102.59	38.1
Faribault	16,000	276.07	276.07	276.07	1.7	778.55	4.9	13.50	.1	2,069.90	13.1	.....	.....	85.50	.2	3,229.61	20.2
Houston	17,250	861.09	317.42	1,178.51	6.8	170.80	1	43.80	.2	999.56	5.6	18.35	.1	.....	.....	1,428.61	8.2
Dakota	18,000	1,717.40	1,717.40	1,980.76	11	669.80	3.7	105.00	.6	190.67	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,773.47	21
Mower	18,000	949.89	263.36	949.89	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,440.56	6.3
Wabasha	19,200	3,915.62	.....	3,915.62	20.4	771.69	4	51.00	.3	3,927.65	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,823.96	40.8
Polk	20,000	1,123.01	1,563.07	3,915.62	20.4	880.00	4.4	45.00	.2	3,825.00	16.2	95.00	.5	120.00	.6	8,628.07	17.7
Olmsted	22,000	412.90	519.76	1,535.91	6.9	813.50	3.7	103.05	.6	1,784.16	8.1	72.95	.3	47.60	.2	4,357.07	19.8
Otter Tail	22,000	3,065.55	.....	3,595.31	16.3	1,396.58	1.8	53.00	.2	3,560.11	16.2	18.25	.1	485.45	2.2	9,625.62	43.3
St. Louis	22,000	1,985.86	1,368.00	3,353.86	15.2	386.58	1.8	885.09	1.7	3,265.50	14.9	4.75	.....	.....	.....	7,406.13	33.6
Washington	24,000	1,835.15	2,458.05	4,293.20	17.8	579.63	2.4	580.40	2.4	4,772.04	20	100.80	.4	234.50	1	10,666.38	44
Blue Earth	25,000	1,999.10	251.30	2,250.40	9	133.50	2.3	133.50	.5	1,712.04	6.9	154.60	.6	30.00	.1	4,846.79	19.4
Rice	27,000	1,237.16	163.00	1,400.16	5.2	566.25	1.6	188.50	.6	5,052.15	18.7	55.85	.2	35.60	.1	7,148.07	26.4
Fillmore	30,000	439.12	1,021.55	1,460.67	4.9	323.40	1	35.35	.1	896.44	2.8	188.00	.5	124.50	.4	2,918.36	9.7
Goodhue	30,000	3,900.40	1,085.97	4,986.37	16.6	2,816.98	9.4	97.50	.3	9,087.96	30.3	168.90	.6	317.20	1.1	17,474.90	58.3
Winona	37,200	3,056.84	6.60	3,063.44	8.3	601.75	1.6	224.30	.6	3,920.60	10.5	46.50	.2	1,900.00	1.3	7,994.09	21.6
Ramsey	90,000	6,182.69	8,954.40	15,137.09	16.7	1,800.00	8.2	579.00	.8	7,891.12	8.2	229.37	.2	1,900.00	1.3	26,536.56	29.5
Hennepin	116,000	6,807.79	11,047.78	17,855.52	15.4	2,100.00	1.8	1,466.15	1.3	6,752.78	5.8	562.45	.4	3,220.00	2.8	31,446.90	27.5
Totals	645,150	\$40,886.03	\$35,616.77	\$76,502.80	11.9	\$17,475.89	2.7	\$4,814.94	.7	\$64,297.69	10	\$2,000.91	.3	\$6,370.80	1	\$171,468.93	26.4

* Has a county poor house.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TABLES.

It will be seen at once that no general principles have governed the administration of poor relief in the State. There is the most hopeless diversity of expenditure. But it will be observed that the total expenditure of the State, in proportion to population, varies scarcely at all, being from twenty-two cents to twenty-three cents per inhabitant, per annum. (The apparent exception of 1882 is only apparent, since the computation is made on the basis of the census of 1880.) This average corresponds very closely with those of the States of Ohio and Wisconsin, which are, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

Ohio: 1880-1, 24.2 cents; 1881-2, 21.2 cents; 1882-3, 25 cents per inhabitant.
 Wisconsin: 1879-80, 15.1 cents; 1880-81, 21.8 cents; 1881-2, 26.1 cents.

In the other states reported the rate per inhabitant is higher, being as follows:

	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1.	1881-2.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Illinois .....	.....	29.8	.....	31.8
Michigan	29.2	27.7	27.1	30.1
New York.....	45.4	45.3	46.3	.....
Pennsylvania	30.9	27.8	27.0	29.2
Minnesota.....	22.2	22.0	23.6	28.0

In Massachusetts, the cost is much higher, being, as nearly as can be ascertained, between 70 and 80 cents per annum for each inhabitant. It appears that in none of these states, except Massachusetts and New York, is the average rate so high as 30 cents. In each one of these states, as in our own, the rate from year to year varies but little. In most, if not all of these States, the poor fund includes the care of many pauper insane in poor houses. We have but twelve insane persons in Minnesota poor houses.

If we examine the record of individual counties, we find that, in most cases, the county rate is quite uniform. In short, it appears that the rate of expenditure in each county is largely a matter of established custom rather than an adaptation to the actual needs of the poor. Table Q, which follows will illustrate this statement. It comprises only those counties whose expenditure is exceptionally high or exceptionally low; and it shows that in most cases the rate of expenditure varies little from year to year.

TABLE Q.

COMPARATIVE PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF POOR EXPENSES
IN COUNTIES SPENDING MORE THAN THIRTY CENTS, OR
LESS THAN TWELVE CENTS, PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population,	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	1884.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Goodhue.....	30,000	61.7	56.6	48.3	56.9	71.3	58.3
Becker.....	6,500	7.5	9.6	9.9	9.4	43.7	45.5
Washington.....	24,000	41.8	44.0	36.2	45.2	37.8	44.0
Otter Tail.....	22,000	19.9	15.7	42.3	39.0	43.3	43.3
Wabasha.....	19,200	38.1	34.9	36.1	37.7	40.5	40.8
Traverse.....	3,500	.....	.....	1.5	15.7	16.0	40.8
Clay.....	16,000	7.8	11.0	5.8	31.0	48.0	38.1
St. Louis.....	22,000	33.9	32.6	52.3	87.4	22.5	33.6
Yellow Medicine.....	7,000	15.6	13.9	52.6	77.4	33.0	33.0
Wadena.....	4,000	11.7	7.6	10.4	31.0	37.6	32.5
Waseca.....	15,000	14.5	21.5	20.2	24.5	30.4	30.7
General average in the State.....	1,073,050	22.2	22.0	23.6	28.0	23.1	22.9
Watonwan.....	6,500	9.2	12.6	10.0	13.7	10.1	11.9
Murray.....	5,000	2.3	11.5	6.6	14.4	9.4	11.6
McLeod.....	15,500	8.7	10.9	7.7	9.7	6.6	10.9
Fillmore.....	30,000	12.4	12.2	9.5	10.0	10.4	9.7
Cottonwood.....	6,000	7.7	10.3	9.9	13.9	12.4	9.5
Norman.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.6	8.9
Wilkin.....	3,400	16.2	20.2	10.6	92.8	17.5	8.8
Houston.....	17,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	8.2
Mower.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.9	6.3
Big Stone.....	6,000	.....	.....	1.5	8.5	15.3	5.2
Lincoln.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	2.5	6.1	3.1
Lac qui Parle.....	5,800	2.2	3.8	4.9	7.6	4.3	.....
Hubbard.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	3.0

Table R exhibits the expenditures of a few counties for outdoor relief to a class of pensioners who receive a monthly stipend for their support.

TABLE "R."

PARTIAL STATEMENT OF "OUTDOOR RELIEF" IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1884,
 COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF COUNTY AUDITORS.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population.	Regular Pensioners Paid Monthly.				Others Aided.	Total of Both Classes Reported.			
		No.	Maximum Amount.	Average Amount.	Total Amount.		No.	Maximum Amount.	Average Amount.	Total Amount.
Saint Louis.....	15,000					72	\$65 00	\$29 90	\$2,183 00	
Meeker.....	15,000	19	\$120 00	\$65 21	\$1,239 00	12	120 00	47 03	1,458 00	
Faribault.....	15,000					17	125 00	57 86	983 64	
Dakota.....	17,500					28	48 05	20 93	584 50	
Otter Tail.....	20,000	25	174 00	66 92	1,673 00	60	174 00	30 12	2,559 82	
Washington.....	23,087	34	192 00	74 34	2,527 50	26	192 00	52 11	3,126 85	
Rice.....	25,875					20	95 00	27 90	557 89	
Winona.....	29,000	42	60 00	32 26	1,355 00	121	60 00	21 66	3,530 00	
Goodhue.....	30,000	66	144 00	62 92	4,153 50	74	144 00	41 23	5,936 67	
Hennepin.....	90,000	56	83 65	49 63	2,779 45		83 65	49 63	2,779 45	
Brown.....	13,920	34	120 00	57 53	1,956 00		120 00	57 53	1,956 00	
Scott.....	14,500					45	67 32	31 68	1,425 82	
Todd.....	6,133					25	306 85	50 98	1,274 45	
Waseca.....	13,654	25	160 00	86 09	2,152 33	31	160 00	72 51	2,247 74	

The astonishing diversity displayed in these tables may be partially explained by difference of population, situation and circumstances, *e. g.*, St. Louis County is at the head of Lake Superior, and is the landing place of many paupers; Washington County suffers from its relations to the lumbering regions; Goodhue County has a large Scandinavian population. On the other hand, Houston County is off the main line of travel. Mower County is, perhaps, fortunate in the character of her population, etc. But these facts offer only a very partial explanation. Compare, *e. g.*, the expenditures of Waseca and McLeod counties, year by year. They are equal in population, similar in circumstances and neither maintains a poor house. What is the secret of the difference? There may be niggardliness in McLeod County, but there is certainly extravagance in Waseca, for we learn that the county supported twenty-five regular pensioners last year who received an average of eighty-six dollars each, aggregating \$2,152.33; while Hennepin County, including Minneapolis, had only fifty-six pensioners, receiving an average of forty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents each, aggregating \$2,779.45.

Compare Goodhue and Winona counties. The commissioners of Goodhue County have cut down poor expenses nearly \$4,000 during the past year, yet Goodhue spent 58.3 cents *per capita*, and Winona only 21.6; a little more than one-third. Goodhue's medical expenses were 9.4 cents and Winona's 1.6. Goodhue spent 30.3 cents for outdoor relief and Winona 10. It might be supposed that Goodhue County had more paupers to support than Winona; but we find from the reports of the county auditors that while Goodhue County afforded out-door relief to one hundred and forty cases in the year ending Feb. 29, 1884, Winona afforded outdoor relief to one hundred and sixty-five cases; but in the former county the average amount of aid given in each case was \$41.23, and in the latter only \$21.66.

Compare Becker and Watonwan counties, which are equal in population. The former spends 24.9 cents for indoor relief—the latter 4.2 cents. Becker County maintains a poor house at a net cost of \$1,326.11, in which were supported last year an average of one and seventy-two hundredths paupers. The overseer's salary was \$600, and board of himself, wife, children and a hired girl. The value of the farm produce last year is estimated at \$609. The medical expenses of the former are 14.9 cents, and of the latter 4.2 cents *per capita*. Becker County paid a physician \$2 per visit and ten cents per mile each way. It is reported that the

physician had a very sick patient, across the street from his office, to whom he paid four visits a day at \$2 each, charging one mile each way, or twenty cents per visit; the whole bill being \$8.80 per day, which the commissioners were obliged to pay, under their contract.

Further comparison can be made by each reader for himself. I do not hesitate to say that in each of the counties spending above thirty cents annually per inhabitant, and in some which spend less, expenses can be materially reduced by careful investigation of each case, without injustice to the beneficiaries.

As to the counties spending less than twelve cents per inhabitant, it does not necessarily follow that they are too niggardly; but such counties should consider carefully whether they are doing full justice to their unfortunates. It is a disgrace to Fillmore County to herd her paupers together in the poor house like cattle in a stable, while the expenses of the poor house, with an average of fourteen inmates, are but \$439.12 for a year. It is equally discreditable to Houston County to hire an overseer at \$150 a year and keep her paupers in a dangerous fire trap, partly unplastered, while the entire pauper expenses of the county are but 8.2 cents per inhabitant. It is incredible that \$22 is an adequate sum for Lincoln County to spend for a year's medical attendance, or that \$119.16 should cover all the needed indoor and outdoor relief of Wilkin County. And there must surely be an error in the report from Mower County indicating only one cent per inhabitant for all pauper expenses outside the poor house.

These statistics are commended to the careful study of county officers.

The responsibility for these expenses rests secondarily with the county commissioners, who are constituted by law superintendents of the poor, and who have discretionary authority, individually, to aid paupers, to an amount not exceeding \$20. But the responsibility rests primarily with the people who elect them. The commissioners, coming into office, find established customs of dealing with paupers, which can be changed only with difficulty. Increased expenditure in economical counties is criticised as extravagance. Decrease in extravagant counties is denounced as oppression of the poor. The remedy lies in the increase of knowledge on this subject among the people, and the conscientious discharge of their duty by county commissioners, without fear or favor.

THE TOWN SYSTEM.

In ten counties of the State, viz: Benton, Carver, Douglas, Freeborn, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, Sibley, Stearns and Wright, paupers are made a charge upon the several towns under special laws. This is the Massachusetts system and prevails in some other states. The Board of State Charities of Ohio has recommended the adoption of the town system of outdoor relief in that State.

The advantages claimed for this system are unquestionable, viz: closer contact between the poor and the disbursing officers; decreased liability to imposition and greater interest on the part of taxpayers. But it seems to me to be best adapted to a populous, fully organized community. In our sparsely settled towns the total tax levy for pauperism is often only from \$20 to \$40 yearly. A single case of sickness or surgery exhausts the fund in a short time, and neglect is liable to follow. A family becoming a public charge is felt as a very heavy burden upon such a community, and in some towns it is an open secret that such cases are disposed of by giving them a railroad ticket to some distant point.

The cheapness of this system, as compared with the county system, is not demonstrated. We have statistics for only one year, and those statistics are imperfect. While the counties having the town system spend less than the average, they do not spend less than economical counties under the other system. *E. g.*, the rate of Freeborn County under the town system is 18 cents per inhabitant; while that of the neighboring county of Olmsted is 16.8 cents, and that of Fillmore is 10.4 cents under the county system. Carver County spends only 10 cents per inhabitant, but McLeod, with about equal population, spends only 6.6 cents. Benton County spends only 2.6 cents under the town system, but Lincoln and Lac Qui Parle counties report very little more. And as a matter of fact, pauperism costs more in Massachusetts proportionally than in any other State whose statistics are available, and there the town system is universal.

In our new State, with many sparsely settled districts, the county system serves as an insurance to small towns against epidemics and extraordinary expenses. In Wright County, where the town system prevails, the county had to come to the rescue of the town treasuries, two or three years ago, when the small pox broke out.

When the State shall become thickly settled the town system will probably best secure economy and efficiency.

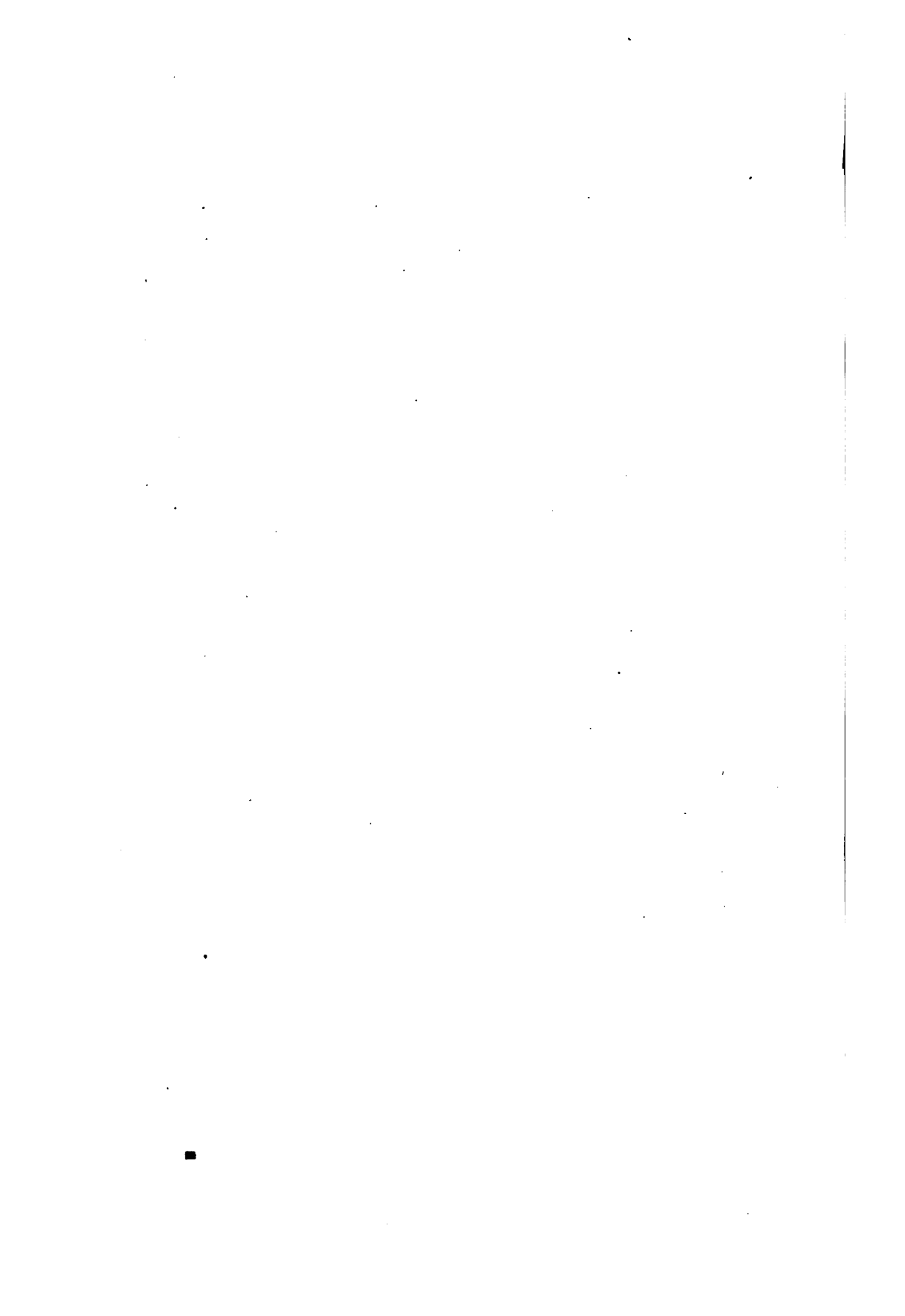
SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART V.

INDOOR RELIEF.

1. **THE BOARDING SYSTEM.**
2. **HOSPITALS.**
3. **POOR HOUSES.**

**With tables S, T, U, V, W, and descriptions of Poor Houses,
Alphabetically by Counties.**



INDOOR RELIEF.

Indoor relief is extended to that part of the pauper population which is lodged and fed at the public expense, whether in private families, hospitals or poor houses.

1. THE BOARDING SYSTEM.

In counties where there are no poor houses, and sometimes where there are poor houses, homeless paupers are boarded in private families at county expense, at so much per week. This plan seems to be a necessity at present in many of the counties of the State, but great pains should be taken to secure good care, especially in the case of aged persons, invalids and children. In some states the inhuman plan has prevailed of bidding off the paupers to the lowest bidder every year. This makes the county *particeps criminis* in the neglect and even abuse which are likely to occur. Paupers should not be boarded with families where they cannot have sufficient good food nor with families where cleanliness and warmth cannot be assured.

The best plan for boarding paupers in families is perhaps that practiced in Anoka and Scott counties, where the commissioner contract with a responsible woman at the county seat to board in her own house all paupers sent to her, at a fair weekly price, subject to suitable conditions as to diet, cleanliness, care, etc. The commissioners can easily inspect, at frequent intervals, guarding against abuses. In sparsely settled counties this plan will be found much more economical than a poor house. In the more populous counties a poor house is a necessity, to secure suitable house room. In poor-houses the overseer should be paid a salary and not a weekly sum for the board of each pauper.

2. HOSPITAL CARE.

The care of the sick and of surgical cases is one of the most difficult problems in frontier counties. Sometimes they are kept

at hotels; sometimes in private families; sometimes they are sent away for hospital care at county expense.

The following is a list of the hospitals in the State, so far as reported:

Duluth—St. Lukes Hospital, under the auspices of the Episcopal church, is a well administered hospital with accommodations for about twenty patients. St. Louis County pays \$1 per day for the board and nursing of each county patient, exclusive of medical attendance; but the county does not undertake to pay more than \$50 for any one patient. Beyond that sum, private charity pays the expense.

Matron, Miss Scott.

Minneapolis has five hospitals: College, Homeopathic, Northwestern, St. Barnabas and Sisters.' The city of Minneapolis sends patients to all of these hospitals, paying an average of \$5.90 per week for board and nursing, exclusive of medical attendance.

Moorhead General Hospital is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Clay County pays \$7.50 per week for board and nursing, exclusive of medical attendance, amounting to about \$2,000 per year.

New Ulm—St. Alexander's Hospital is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Patients are received at 75 cents per day, for board and nursing. Patients are sent, to some extent, from surrounding counties.

Red Wing—Goodhue County Hospital was established by the board of county commissioners in the summer of 1884. It is a new institution, but it is hoped that it will not only contribute to the economical care of the county poor, but will prove a blessing to private patients as well.

St. Paul has four hospitals: St. Lukes, St. Josephs, Swedish and the City and County Hospital. All public patients are sent to the latter, which is conducted by the board of control, the expenses being divided between the city of St. Paul and county of Ramsey. The average weekly expense is \$5.53 per patient, *including medical attendance*; making the cost of maintaining public patients considerably less than in any other county. The administration is good, but the building is inconvenient and greatly overcrowded.

Stillwater City Hospital is under the management of a board of twenty-one ladies, three from each church in the city. The building and grounds are owned by the city, and furnished rent

free, but the institution is self-supporting. Washington County pays a gross sum of \$165 per month for the care of county patients, which amounted last year to about one dollar per day for each patient. The county also provides medical attendance for its patients. The institution is well conducted, and is of great service not only to dependents, but to private patients.

There should be a hospital in the city of Winona, and it is probable that hospitals could be maintained at Mankato, St. Cloud and Fergus Falls. There is, throughout the State, a large class of young men who live in boarding houses, and cannot secure proper care in case of sickness or accident, except at great expense. The establishment of such hospitals as those above described is also a great assistance to the public authorities in caring for hospital cases.

3. THE POOR HOUSES OF MINNESOTA.

Minnesota has twenty-four poor houses of a capacity, without overcrowding (as reported by the overseers), of six hundred and fifty-one. These poor houses are of all grades, from the substantial building of Hennepin County, with suitable accommodations for one hundred and fifty paupers, to the so-called poor house of Rock County, which does not afford adequate provision for the overseer's family, not to speak of any paupers.

STATISTICS OF POOR HOUSES.

The following tables exhibit facts obtained from the reports made to this office, and from inspection of poor houses.

Table S gives the number of inmates in each poor house, classified.

Table T exhibits the estimated value of county property on poor farms.

Table U summarizes the contracts of counties with overseers of poor houses.

Table V is a classified statement of current expenses, excluding the purchase of farms and permanent improvements.

TABLE "S."
 TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE POOR HOUSES OF MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR
 ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL DURING YEAR.						REMAINING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.									
	Capacity of Poor House without Overcrowding.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Insane.	Idiots or Imbeciles.	Epileptic.	Children under 14 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Insane.	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Epileptic.	Children under 14 Years.
Becker	5	1.72	4	7	4	4	2	1	7	1	4	1	2	1	1	3
Blue Earth	24	12.1	21	5	28	1	2	1	5	7	3	11	1	1	1	2
Chippewa	12	1.19	5	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Chicago	14	1.64	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Dakota	20	12.55	20	3	23	1	1	1	2	8	2	10	1	1	1	1
Dodge	16	5.81	8	6	14	1	1	1	8	2	8	10	1	1	1	1
Fillmore	12	13.82	8	9	17	4	1	1	2	8	8	16	3	1	1	2
Goodhue	70	30.14	35	14	49	4	1	1	2	16	8	24	3	1	1	1
Hennepin	150	56.8	96	24	120	2	7	1	4	33	10	43	2	2	1	1
Houston	16	7.19	9	2	11	2	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	1	1	1
Lyon	10	0.25	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Mower	8	4.21	6	4	10	1	2	1	1	4	2	6	1	2	1	1
Nicollet	25	14.2	12	4	16	1	1	1	1	11	4	15	1	1	1	1
Olmsted	35	5.46	12	3	15	1	1	1	1	10	1	11	1	1	1	1
Otter Tail	25	19.28	21	15	36	1	3	1	11	2	6	16	2	2	1	4
Ramsey	45	37.14	53	17	70	2	3	1	5	23	5	28	3	1	1	1
Rice	26	14.	29	11	40	1	3	2	7	6	3	9	1	1	1	1
Rock	2	5.93	30	3	33	1	1	1	1	7	1	8	1	1	1	1
St. Louis	35	7.55	15	2	17	1	1	1	1	6	1	7	1	1	1	1
Steele	12	3.28	15	4	19	1	1	1	1	6	1	7	1	1	1	1
Todd	32	16.49	28	8	36	5	2	1	2	4	1	5	4	1	1	1
Wabasha	25	9.24	20	8	28	4	1	1	4	11	5	16	4	1	1	1
Washington	24	20.46	29	10	39	6	1	1	6	17	4	21	8	1	1	4
Winona	24	20.46	29	10	39	6	1	1	6	17	4	21	8	1	1	4
Totals	643	390.45	468	167	625	26	27	7	66	199	69	268	12	17	3	20

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COUNTY POOR FARMS AND PROPERTY THEREON IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, SEP., 1884, PER REPORTS OF OVERSEERS OF POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Average.	Land.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Machinery.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Estimated Value of Land, Buildings, and Furniture.	Capacity of Poor House without Overcrowding.	Value of Permanent Improvement per Capita of Capacity.
Becker.....	400	\$5,000	\$500	\$100	\$100	\$600	\$500	\$6,700	\$5,000	5	\$1,120
Blue Earth.....	160	4,500	400	400	125	800	150	11,975	10,900	24	454
Chippewa.....	160	2,500	1,700	25		60		4,285	4,225	12	352
Chicago.....	120	960	540					1,500	1,500	14	107
Dakota.....	77	1,500	3,000	900	300	565	300	6,565	5,400	20	270
Dodge.....	200	5,000	3,000	200	200	1,085		9,485	8,200	16	512
Fillmore.....	395	8,000	2,500	300	250	2,500	850	14,400	10,800	12	900
Freeborn.....	320	5,000	5,000					5,000			
Goodhue.....	200	4,000	4,000	2,100	1,400	2,400	100	9,100	9,000	70	129
Hennepin.....	400	20,000	40,000	2,000	1,400	2,400		65,900	62,100	150	414
Houston.....	150	1,540	1,000	200	55	75		2,830	2,700	16	170
Lyon.....	160	3,000	2,000					5,000	5,000	10	500
Marshall.....	160	2,200						2,200			
Martin.....	180	1,400	1,000	88	187	706		1,400	5,088	8	636
Mower.....	160	4,000	2,000					2,000			
Murray.....	250	3,000	3,500	100	150	750		9,500	8,600	25	344
Nicollet.....	160	3,000	6,000	150	200	700	700	11,750	10,150	35	290
Olmsted.....	200	2,000	2,000	200	125	200		5,525	5,200	25	208
Otter Tail.....	210	10,500	25,000	3,000	1,200	2,000	2,000	138,200	133,000	45	2,955
Ramsey.....	165	2,500	300					3,000			
Redwood.....	160	3,200	3,000	300			3,000	11,500	8,300	26	319
Rock.....	160	3,200	3,000	120				3,700	3,700	2	1,890
St. Louis.....	120	3,000	1,800	150		300		3,120	3,120	35	81
Steele.....	120	3,700	1,800	150				5,350	5,050	12	421
Swift.....	320	3,000	1,900	40	65	110	700	5,213			
Todd.....	320	3,000	1,900	40				13,500	13,500	32	431
Wabasha.....	20	1,500	12,000	250				12,800	10,500	25	420
Washington.....	947	6,000	4,000	300	450	1,140	500	7,985	6,300	24	262
Winona.....	220	3,500	2,800	300	500	385	600	600			
Yellow Medicine.....	1/2	150	450								
Total.....		\$216,190	\$131,940	\$9,423	\$5,907	\$14,276	\$9,450	\$386,526	\$338,233	643	\$528

TABLE "U."
 TABULAR STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS OF COUNTIES WITH OVERSEERS OF POOR HOUSES IN MINNESOTA, 1883-4.

COUNTY.	OVERSEER'S NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Capacity of Poor House, without Overcrowding.	Average Number of Inmates.	Number of Acres in Farm.	Number of Acres Cultivated.	Overseer's Annual Salary.	Includes Services of Wife.	Overseer's Family Boarded at County's Expense.	Number in his Family.	Overseer is Paid per Week for Board of Paupers.	Overseer Works the Farm on Shares.	All Produce Belongs to the Overseer.	All Produce Belongs to County.	Overseer Provides Team and Wagon.	Overseer Provides Farm Machinery.	Overseer Provides Furniture for his own Family.	Overseer Provides Furniture for Paupers.	Overseer Provides Bedding for Paupers.	Overseer Provides Clothing for Paupers.	Overseer Pays Farm Help.	Overseer Pays Kitchen Help.	County Provides Everything.	County Provides Everything except as Noted.	County Pays Farm Help.	County Pays Kitchen Help.	County Pays extra for Care of Sick.
1 Becker.....	F. A. Johnson.....	Detroit.....	5	1.72	400	22	\$600.00	+	++	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Blue Earth.....	Thomas McGarry.....	Mankato.....	8	12.1	160	60	400.00	+	++	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Chippewa.....	W. C. Ken.....	Montevideo.....	12	2.24	160	.....	500.00	+	++	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Chicago.....	Oscar Erickson.....	Sunrise City.....	14	1.64	120	.....	\$2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dakota.....	Thomas Redican.....	Empire City.....	20	12.55	77	40	400.00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Dodge.....	John W. Patterson.....	Kasson.....	20	5.81	200	80	425.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Fillmore.....	Silas Avery.....	Lenora.....	12	13.82	395	300	500.00	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Goodhue.....	Terence Connolly.....	Red Wing.....	70	30.14	200	60	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Hennepin.....	Edmund Null.....	Hopkins.....	150	56.8	400	200	1,000.00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Houston.....	Jacob Reichert.....	Hokab.....	16	7.25	150	40	150.00	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Lyon.....	Frank Haney.....	Marshall.....	8	4.21	160	120	350.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Mower.....	Henry Moulton.....	Austin.....	25	14.0	250	.....	450.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Nicollet.....	T. K. Thorson.....	Nicollet.....	35	5.46	160	.....	650.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Olmsted.....	G. W. Sheldon.....	Rochester.....	25	19.28	200	.....	800.00	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Otter Tail.....	C. C. Mills.....	Fergus Falls.....	45	37.14	210	.....	900.00	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Ramsey.....	Guy Rand.....	St. Paul.....	26	14	160	100	500.00	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Rice.....	H. H. Welch.....	Farbault.....	2	.....	160	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18*Rock.....	Charles A. Banks.....	Lu Verne.....	35	5.83	.....	.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 St. Louis.....	L. L. Inman.....	Duluth.....	12	7.55	120	.....	675.00	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Steele.....	S. P. Thorquist.....	Havana.....	0	3.28	320	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Todd.....	F. J. Collier.....	Long Prairie.....	32	16.49	30	30	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Wabasha.....	Adam Amos.....	Wabasha.....	25	9.24	247	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Washington.....	John Neville.....	St. Louis.....	24	20.46	220	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Winona.....	Winona.....

* Overseer pays rent for farm.

TABLE "V."

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE POOR HOUSES OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884, EXCLUDING MEDICAL EXPENSES AND THE COST OF FARMS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS THEREON, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS.

COUNTIES.	Daily Average Number Inmates.	Overseer's Salary.	Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Furniture.	Repairs.
Becker.....	1.72	\$524.16	\$75.45	\$322.63	\$53.65	\$4.25	\$109.47	\$17.53
Blue Earth.....	12.1	399.97	230.00	479.33	129.35	49.00	185.69	187.95
Chippewa.....	1.19	125.00	30.00	184.65	20.44		51.79	
Chicago.....	1.64							15.70
Lakota.....	12.55	400.00	118.56	779.15	455.77	203.75	81.87	22.55
Dodge.....	5.81	425.00	453.75	89.79	57.02	1.20		188.20
Fillmore.....	13.82	500.00	503.92	1,000.13	19.25		1.10	2.95
Goodhue.....	30.14				247.94			280.09
Hennepin.....	56.8	1,000.00	1,355.93	2,046.33	1,052.93	575.24	261.06	762.21
Houston.....	7.19	160.00	153.00	536.25				14.60
Lyon.....	4.25							
Mower.....	4.21	350.00	158.50					
Nicollet.....	14.2	525.00	414.02	66.97	116.30	13.45	36.43	55.98
Olmsted.....	5.46	975.00	192.85	166.18	121.87	16.90	1.50	199.74
Other Talj.....	19.28	800.00	96.00	891.06	224.81	293.65	31.75	101.36
Ramsey.....	37.14	900.00	1,221.00	1,726.17	689.65	656.80	460.49	647.01
Rice.....	14	500.00	66.25	349.58	2.50	97.20		186.63
Rock.....								
St. Louis.....	5.93	130.00			43.40		167.82	433.14
Steel.....	7.55	695.00		148.73	4.00	22.00	27.88	135.01
Todd.....	3.28	318.33		141.64	24.50	3.00	45.57	5.00
Wabasha.....	16.49				333.96	488.70	98.70	
Washington.....	9.24	499.87	460.00	672.81				145.42
Winona.....	20.46	1,000.00		1,037.38	421.24	283.49	59.60	97.25
Totals.....	300.45	\$10,217.33	\$5,529.23	\$10,631.78	\$4,019.08	\$2,658.63	\$1,611.72	\$3,498.38

* Reported by the Clerk of the Board of Control.

TABLE "V."—Continued.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE POOR HOUSES OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884, EXCLUDING MEDICAL EXPENSES AND THE COST OF FARMS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS THEREON, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS.

COUNTIES.	Farm Expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Sales of Produce.	Net Current Expenses.	Annual per Capita.	Weekly per Capita.
Becker.....	\$746.26	\$81.61	\$1,935.11	\$609.00	\$1,323.11	\$771.00	\$14.74
Blue Earth.....	191.36	269.45	2,006.10	7.00	1,999.10	165.21	3.12
Chippewa.....	49.19	251.15	761.22	.....	761.22	639.68	12.23
Chicago.....	.....	365.74	351.44	.....	351.44	232.69	4.45
Dakota.....	20.25	101.66	2,183.96	466.16	1,717.40	136.85	2.61
Dodge.....	69.60	196.22	1,479.78	155.62	1,324.16	227.72	4.35
Fillmore.....	182.46	35.55	2,248.35	1,809.23	439.12	31.77	0.62
Goodhue.....	608.79	\$3,372.57	3,990.40	.....	3,990.40	129.41	2.47
Hennepin.....	.....	797.12	6,409.61	1,651.82	6,807.79	119.82	2.33
Houston.....	.....	42.84	696.69	55.90	851.09	119.76	2.29
Lyon.....	163.01	.....	1,183.91	567.16	1,854.15	225.63	4.31
Mower.....	44.53	516.39	1,974.99	75.00	949.89	49.22	0.92
Nicollet.....	37.10	57.10	1,709.63	611.32	998.36	265.06	3.03
Notsted.....	66.09	322.90	1,032.55	669.62	1,143.91	162.70	3.16
Other Fall.....	270.00	32.52	2,153.55	.....	2,153.55	162.70	3.16
Ramsey.....	676.75	167.11	7,159.98	.....	6,992.99	167.47	3.19
Rice.....	.....	35.00	1,297.16	932.29	1,297.16	88.30	1.69
Rock.....	102.49	.....	1,102.49	.....	1,102.49	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	\$1,211.50	1,985.88	.....	1,987.88	324.88	6.40
Steele.....	4.50	247.96	1,354.58	.....	1,110.90	147.14	2.81
Todd.....	380.59	479.12	1,390.75	773.68	1,690.75	431.90	8.07
Wabasha.....	.....	\$3,053.95	3,915.62	700.00	3,915.62	237.45	4.54
Washington.....	.....	57.05	1,835.15	.....	1,835.15	198.60	3.80
Winona.....	3.50	283.88	3,186.34	130.00	3,056.34	149.38	2.88
Totals.....	\$8,599.46	\$11,966.00	\$54,791.55	\$8,743.50	\$45,472.20	\$151.00	\$2.89

* Reported by the Clerk of the Board of Control. † For six months. ‡ Includes amount paid overseer for boarding paupers.

INMATES OF THE POOR HOUSES.

The whole number in poor houses during the past year has been 625, of whom 468, or 73 per cent, were males, and 157, or 27 per cent, females; insane, 26, or 4 per cent; idiots or imbeciles, 27, or 4 per cent; epileptic, 7, or 1 per cent; children under 14 years, 66, or 10½ per cent.

The daily average during the year was 300.

The number remaining Sept. 30, 1884, was 268, of whom 199, or 7 per cent, were males, and 69, or 26 per cent, females; insane, 12, or 4½ per cent; idiotic or imbecile, 17, or 6 per cent; epileptic, 3, or 1 per cent; children under fourteen, 20, or 7½ per cent.

There are very few able-bodied paupers in the poor houses of Minnesota. The popular idea that pauper labor ought to be utilized would find little material to utilize. It is evident that, in most counties, the commissioners have exercised careful discrimination in admitting paupers.

The children remaining Sept. 30, 1884, were distributed in the following counties: Otter Tail, 4; Winona, 4; Blue Earth, 3; Chippewa, 2; Fillmore, 2; Dodge, 1; Hennepin, 1; Nicollet, 1; Rice, 1; Wabasha, 1. Most of these children are with their mothers, but, in cases where the mothers are not likely to become self-supporting, homes should be found for the children elsewhere, for children brought up in poor houses seldom turn out well.

LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Two counties have 400 acres each; three have between 300 and 400 acres, or more; seven have between 200 and 300 acres, or more; ten have 160 acres each; five have between 100 and 160 acres; three have less than 100 acres, and one has no land; making twenty-two with 160 acres, or more, and nine with less than 160 acres.

I find a growing conviction among officers of the more populous counties that a large poor farm is undesirable. As has been seen, very few of the inmates of our poor houses are able-bodied, so the work must be done by hired help. The overseer has enough to do in the supervision of a large poor house, without running a farm. The farms are not usually a source of much profit, aside from the produce used for inmates. There should

be ample grounds about the house, a well tended garden of several acres, which will employ all inmates able to do outdoor work, and land enough besides to afford sufficient pasture and hay for a good number of cows. From thirty to one hundred acres would probably suffice. The farm should be near a town (preferably the county seat), and should have a good building site, well drained and near good water, with a good, fertile garden spot.

Six counties have farms without buildings, viz.: Freeborn, Marshall, Martin, Murray, Redwood and Swift. Yellow Medicine County owns a house and lot in the village of Granite Falls, which was not in use as a poor house at last reports.

An impression seems to prevail in some quarters that every well regulated county should have a poor house, or at least a poor farm; but experience does not seem to justify this impression. The testimony of some of the older counties is that their farms have been a source of expense, rather than saving; and of others that it is only recently that their poor houses have become an advantage to the counties. The experience of Becker, Chippewa and Todd counties, as shown in the statistics of the past year, seem to indicate that counties having less than ten thousand inhabitants cannot afford to run poor houses. Lyon County's experience seems to point the other way; but it is quite exceptional, and it is safe to predict that it will not be uniform.

PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS.

Several counties have purchased farms because land was cheap and the farm was considered a good investment. "The county pays no taxes and can afford to hold the land," is the argument; but it is a question whether the argument is sound.

In the first place, counties do not always get land at such prices that the investment proves profitable. The official estimate of the present value of some farms in the State is no more than their cost, several years ago; and the county must pay interest, even if it escapes taxes.

In the second place, it often happens that a farm purchased in advance of the county's needs proves to be badly located or unfertile. Mower and Olmsted counties exchanged their farms for others, and several other poor farms ought to be exchanged. Such exchanges are usually made at a loss. The county is safer in purchasing land which has been tested and somewhat improved.

In the third place, the supposed saving is apparent rather than real. A county with a taxable valuation of two million dollars, can easier pay two thousand dollars for a farm which it needs, than the same county, with a valuation of one million dollars, can pay one thousand dollars for the same farm when it does not need it. The burden of taxation is heaviest in the early years of a county.

In the fourth place, this apparent saving is made at the expense of a part of the citizens of the county for the benefit of the whole; for if a poor farm is bought when the county has only five thousand inhabitants, they are making provision which will not be needed until there are ten thousand, and the five thousand new comers escape taxation. But this is not all. How is it that this poor farm gains in value, so as to be a profitable investment? The reply is: because it is not taxed. True, but the taxes of all the surrounding farms have to be larger, so that it may go untaxed. The whole township in which it is situated must pay more school tax, road tax, etc., and the result is that, the profit on the county farm comes largely out of the taxpayers of that locality, instead of being distributed through the county.

For these reasons it would appear to be wise for counties to postpone buying a poor farm until they need it. The purchase can always be made on time if desired.

BUILDINGS.

Most of our counties have made the mistake of trying to utilize permanently an old farm house. Such a building may be temporarily useful; but a poor house should be built for that purpose and no other.

The best course is to adopt a comprehensive plan at the outset, determining just what the building is to be when completed, where it is to stand and in what relation to surrounding buildings. Then let the county proceed to build the main building or one wing in permanent shape, and let it be occupied until the needs of the county call for an additional wing or the central building. Thus, when the poor house is completed, it will be a complete, homogeneous structure.

The board of charities of New York has published an admirable pamphlet on poor house building which will be loaned to county officers by this office on request.

The only poor house in this State worthy of imitation is the

Hennepin County poor house, near Minneapolis, and that plan can be improved upon in several particulars. It is believed that valuable hints can be obtained in the matter of economical building by inspection of the new detached wards for chronic insane patients at St. Peter and those about to be built at Rochester. These substantial buildings provide for one hundred and twenty-five patients each, at a cost of two hundred dollars *per capita*, but do not include house room for officers. A good poor house cannot be built at as low a *per capita* cost, because there must be house room for the overseer, and provision for a small number costs relatively more.

ADMINISTRATION OF POOR HOUSES.

But six of the poor houses in the State have averaged above fifteen inmates during the past year. An elaborate organization, therefore, has not been necessary. In a few cases, as in Ramsey, Goodhue and other counties, there is a printed code of rules, but in general the management of the house is left to the discretion of the overseer. In Fillmore and Rice counties the overseer sells the produce of the farm, and spends the proceeds in running the institution according to his discretion, submitting his accounts periodically to the board of commissioners. This practice should be discontinued. All sales should be for cash, the proceeds being turned over to the county treasury; and all bills should be duly audited and paid from the county treasury. The overseers of these counties are believed to be entirely trustworthy, but suitable safeguards are needed for their protection as much as the protection of the county.

Table "U" should be carefully studied by boards of commissioners. The hiring of an overseer is a most important matter. In some counties the practice has prevailed of opening this place to competition by receiving bids for the position. No competent man can afford to enter such a competition. Some broken down farmer who has failed through mismanagement or laziness is likely to be the lowest bidder. The commissioners should choose their man, pay him a fair salary, and hold him strictly accountable.

One difficulty in the way of getting the best men for overseers is the uncertainty of the position. A capable man cannot afford to move his family and rent his farm for a single year: and the annual wire-pulling necessary to retain the position in some

counties is wearing upon the overseer's self-respect, and prejudicial to the service. It is believed that it will be found beneficial to arrange for a term of from two to four years, conditioned upon satisfactory performance of the duties of the place.

Six counties pay the overseer a fixed weekly sum for the board of paupers: Chisago, Goodhue, Lyon, Rock, St. Louis and Wabasha. In Chisago, Lyon and Rock counties, where there are practically no poor house inmates, this is about the only feasible plan. The counties cannot afford to pay an adequate salary, as is demonstrated by the experience of Becker and Todd counties, and the number of paupers being entirely uncertain it seems necessary to fix the compensation according to the service. In my judgment, Becker, Chippewa, Chisago, Lyon, Rock and Todd counties would do well to rent their farms, and board their paupers in the poor houses of neighboring counties, or else adopt the plan of Anoka and Scott counties until they have an average of at least five poor house inmates. Certainly, no county can afford to pay such prices, for the maintenance of paupers as \$8.07, \$12.23 and \$14.74 per week.

In the larger counties the case is different. The method of paying by the week does not prove economical, except in Goodhue County. The cost in St. Louis and Wabasha counties exceeds the average. The system is a bad one because it makes the profits of the overseer depend upon keeping the paupers as cheaply as possible. It is not right to put such temptations upon overseers. The care of paupers has a tendency to make men somewhat hard-hearted at the best, without adding the influence of cupidity. It should be made for the interest of the overseer to keep his wards warm, clean and well fed, and to secure economy by efficiency and care rather than by niggardliness and neglect.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The same diversity which marks the general expenditures of the counties for pauperism is apparent in the expenses of the poor houses. While the general weekly average per inmate is \$2.89, the range is from 61 cents per week in Fillmore County to \$14.74 per week in Becker County.

In table W is presented a summary of the expenses of all poor houses averaging more than two inmates. In eight poor houses, averaging less than ten inmates, the average weekly cost is \$4.15,

only two spending less than \$3.80 per week. In seven, averaging between ten and twenty inmates, the average weekly cost is \$2.53; but if we deduct the exceptional counties of Fillmore and Nicollet, the average cost is \$3.19 per week. In four counties, averaging above twenty inmates, the average cost is \$2.64 per week. These figures serve to emphasize the opinion already expressed, that counties of small population cannot afford to run poor houses.

TABLE W.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF POOR HOUSE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Average number of Inmates.	Net Current Expense.	Weekly Expense per Inmate
Less than ten inmates —			
Todd	3.28	\$1,381.50	\$8.07
Mower.....	4.21	949.89	4.31
Olmsted.....	5.46	1,123.01	3.93
Dodge.....	5.81	1,324.16	4.35
St. Louis.....	5.93	1,985.86	6.40
Houston.....	7.19	861.09	2.29
Steele.....	7.55	1,110.90	2.81
Washington.....	9.24	1,835.15	3.80
Total.....	48.67	10,571.56	4.15
More than ten and less than twenty inmates —			
Blue Earth.....	12.1	1,999.10	3.12
Dakota.....	12.55	2,183.56	2.62
Fillmore.....	13.82	439.12	.61
Rice.....	14	1,237.16	1.69
Nicollet.....	14.2	698.96	.92
Wabasha.....	16.49	3,915.62	4.54
Otter Tail.....	19.28	3,065.55	3.04
Total.....	102.44	13,539.07	2.53
Total, deducting Fillmore and Nicollet	74.42	12,400.99	3.19
More than twenty inmates —			
Winona.....	20.46	3,056.34	2.88
Goodhue.....	30.14	3,900.40	2.47
Ramsey.....	37.14	6,182.69	3.19
Hennepin.....	56.8	6,807.79	2.33
Total.....	144.54	\$19,947.22	\$2.64

DISTRICT POOR HOUSES.

The suggestion has been made by a gentleman of wide experience in the care of paupers, that counties having no poor houses make contracts with neighboring counties having poor houses, for the board and care of paupers, *e. g.*, Hennepin County has accommodations for one hundred and fifty paupers, in a well administered institution, with good sanitary provisions and a low rate of maintenance. Why should not adjoining counties make contracts with Goodhue County to board their paupers at \$2.50 or \$2.75 per week, and secure better care at a lower rate than they can now secure. Might not Polk County, for instance, build a good poor house large enough to accommodate the paupers of Clay, Polk, Marshall and Kittson for five years to come, a contract being made beforehand for the suitable care of the paupers of those counties for a term of years. In this way could be secured better buildings and more economical administration. The suggestion deserves consideration.

ABUSES.

The chief abuse in our poor houses is lack of separation of the sexes. Scandals have occurred in the poor houses of Winona, Wabasha, Goodhue and Ramsey counties, and are likely to occur in others at any time.

Suitable arrangements for the separation of the sexes are made in Hennepin, Blue Earth, and perhaps in Dodge, Goodhue, Nicollet and Rice counties. Partial arrangements are made in Dakota, Steele, Wabasha and Winona counties. In the remaining fourteen poor houses there is no provision for separation except separate rooms, opening upon a common hall. In Fillmore and Otter Tail counties paupers were quartered in the halls, and in Fillmore and Nicollet counties old men and women of different families were found occupying the same rooms. When it is remembered that licentiousness brings many inmates to our poor houses, and that it is common to find imbecile girls among the inmates, the importance of complete separation, at least by night, is apparent.

There is a general absence of suitable sanitary provisions, such as sewerage, ventilation and bathing facilities. In the Hennepin County poor house are four bath tubs, which constitute eighty per cent of all the bath tubs in the poor houses of

the State. Ramsey County has one, and Wabasha County provided a bath room at the suggestion of Board of Corrections and Charities, but at last reports it was not fitted up.

The lack of suitable hospital facilities is general. In Hennepin County there are suitable, sunny rooms set apart for this purpose, but no other poor house has suitable rooms set apart for the sick. In several poor houses the sick are kept in the paupers' sitting rooms. In Blue Earth County, an infirm woman had her bed in the dining room. In Dakota and Washington counties, there are little bedrooms adjoining the sitting rooms, which can be used for the sick. Every poor house should have cheerful, sunny, comfortable rooms for sick paupers of each sex.

Few of the poor houses have suitable sitting rooms for paupers, some have none at all, and the paupers sit or lounge in their own rooms; others have so-called sitting rooms, used as dormitories; others have rooms set apart in damp basements; others use the dining room. Old and infirm people must have a place to sit, and it should be appropriated exclusively to that purpose.

Several poor houses are deficient in cleanliness. In them are seen dirty floors, windows and wood work, rusty stoves, beds with dirty bedding, and, in several cases, numerous bedbugs. Individual cases need not be mentioned here, but the facts will be found in detail in the descriptions which follow. Cleanliness is practicable in every public institution, and should be required invariably.

On the whole, the county poor houses are much better than the county jails. The defects mentioned are believed to be due to inexperience and inattention, rather than to lack of disposition to care suitably and humanely for public wards. It is believed that the facts herein published need only be made known to secure the removal of most of the abuses named.

THE POOR HOUSES OF MINNESOTA.

((ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTIES.))

ANOKA COUNTY.

Chairman board of commissioners, R. T. Downs.

The county owns no poor farm, but has a contract with Mrs. Delia Starkey, in the village of Anoka, under which she boards all paupers sent by the county authorities at the fixed price of \$3 per week, sick or well. The county clothes the inmates, furnishes bedding for ten beds and medical attendance. Mrs. Starkey keeps a boarding house, and boarders and paupers fare alike. When visited (Sept. 8, 1883,) there were three inmates. The largest number reported at any one time was eight. The paupers' department was better kept than the average Minnesota poor house, though some bedbugs were found. The arrangement is a good one for a county having less than 10,000 population, being more economical than a poor house. Being in the county seat the house can be more frequently and thoroughly inspected than if on a distant farm. The same arrangement gives satisfaction in Scott County.

BECKER COUNTY.

Visited June 19, 1884.

Chairman board of commissioners, E. G. Holmes.

Overseer, Frank A. Johnson.

Capacity without overcrowding	5
Total inmates during year, all adult males.....	4
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	1
Daily average during year.....	1.72

Total current expenses as reported by county auditor.....	\$1,935 11
Produce sold.....	\$109 00
Produce on hand.....	500 00
	609 00
Net current expenses.....	\$1,326 11

Annual cost per inmate.....	\$771 00
Weekly cost per inmate.....	14 74
County paid for boarding and nursing paupers outside the poor house.....	291 24

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$5,000 00
Buildings.....	500 00
Furniture.....	100 00
Machinery.....	100 00
Live Stock.....	500 00
Other property.....	500 00
Total.....	\$6,700 00

Overseer's salary, \$600 per year and board of self, wife and three children and help. Overseer pays all help, at a cost of about \$250 per year. County pays for such work as fencing and repairs and provides team and machinery. Produce goes to county. Farm of four hundred acres, five miles northwest from Detroit, purchased in 1883, at a cost of \$4,450; stocked with two work horses, three cows, two yearlings, one calf, two hogs. Twenty-two acres broken; balance about equally divided between timber and prairie.

Buildings: a log house. First floor: sitting room, 15x16; bedroom, 9x16; kitchen, 14x16; shed, 14x16. Second floor: bedroom (for hired man and male pauper), 15x16; bedroom (entered through hired man's room), 9x16. This room was at one time used for a sick young woman. Detached building for male paupers, 14x16; not plastered; simply an old fashioned log cabin, boarded overhead, and having a new but poor floor. Root house, in which one hundred bushels of potatoes froze last winter. Stables: wretched tumble-down buildings. The dwelling house had settled and floors were in very bad condition; house badly chinked and reported very cold in winter; sills rotten.

The poor house is a very expensive luxury to Becker County. The weekly cost per inmate was \$14.74, at which figure the pro-

prietor of the new first-class hotel at Detroit City, would doubtless be willing to board the paupers, enabling the commissioners to rent the farm and get some returns on the five thousand dollars invested. We renew our recommendation of May, 1884, that the commissioners give the farm to the overseer, rent free, and pay him a fixed weekly sum for each pauper boarded.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

Visited June 13, 1884.

Chairman board of commissioners, James B. Swan.

Overseer, Thomas McGary.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	24
Total number of inmates during year.....	28
Males.....	21
Females.....	7
Epileptic.....	1
Imbeciles.....	2
Children under fourteen.....	7
Inmates remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	11
Males.....	7
Females.....	4
Epileptic.....	1
Imbecile.....	1
Children.....	3
Daily average during year.....	12.1
Total current expenses as reported by county auditor.....	\$2,006 10
Produce sold.....	7 00
<hr/>	
Net current expenses.....	\$1,999 10
Annual cost per inmate.....	165 21
Weekly cost per inmate.....	3 12
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house	251 30

Overseer's estimate of property :

Land.....	\$4,500 00
Buildings.....	6,000 00
Furniture.....	400 00
Machinery.....	125 00
Live stock.....	800 00
Other property.....	150 00
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Total.....	\$11,975 00

Farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Rapidan Township, about five miles from Mankato, cost \$4,000. Building, which is new, cost \$5,300. Eighty acres cleared; sixty acres under cultivation.

Overseer's salary, \$400 per year and board of self and three children (is a widower). County furnishes one hired girl at \$2.50 per week, and allows \$100 a year for farm help. Produce belongs to county.

House is a frame building, 32x40, veneered with brick; good stone basement,—comes to level of ground at rear of building, containing a vegetable cellar, which freezes; laundry, 14x15, with washing machine, three fixed tubs and drain; kitchen, 15x21, with good range, sink, cistern, pump and large cupboards—no pantry. Hallway runs through the basement, with brick walls on each side, running up to the roof. First floor: Paupers' dining room, 14x21; men's sitting room, 14x15, with sink, good settees, neat window shades, heated by stove in hall. Second floor: Men's department—three bedrooms, each 9x15, one, 10x15,—intended for two beds each. Women's department—four similar rooms. Each department has its own narrow hall and stairway. Overseer's rooms on first floor—three rooms, 9x15, 12x15 and 16x15. Brick oven out of doors—not adapted to climate. House heated by stoves in halls; ventilator in ceiling of each hall, about 14x24 inches. House better furnished than most; unusually clean, though a few bedbugs were found. Paupers seemed well cared for and had no complaints. Bill of fare: Breakfast—potatoes, salt pork or ham, sorghum molasses, coffee with sugar and milk, milk; dinner—salt meat, vegetables of all kinds, tea and milk (no sugar), sometimes rice pudding, sometimes pie; supper—fried potatoes, cake sometimes, tea and milk (no sugar). Bread and butter at all meals.

The best small poor house in the State, and a credit to the county, yet far from a model. The house is not convenient,—halls too narrow, no sleeping rooms on first floor, so that a crippled woman had her bed in dining room. No provision for convenient enlargement; bake oven out of doors; cellar freezes. But the complete arrangements for separating men and women attest the wisdom of the commissioners and atone for minor defects.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Not visited.

Chairman board of commissioners, Henry Armstrong, Lauriston.

Overseer, W. C. Kent, Montevideo.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	12
Total number of inmates during year.....	10
Males.....	5
Females.....	5
Imbecile.....	1
Children under fourteen.....	5
Inmates remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	5
Males.....	2
Females.....	3
Imbecile.....	1
Children.....	2
Daily average during six and two-thirds months.....	2.22
Total current expenses, as reported by county auditor.....	\$761 22
Produce sold.....	None.
Expense per inmate for six and two-thirds months.....	639 68
Weekly expense per inmate.....	\$12 25
County paid for boarding and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.....	407 55

Overseer's estimate of property :

Land.....	\$2,500 00
Buildings.....	1,700 00
Furniture.....	25 00
Live stock.....	60 00
Total.....	<u>\$4,285 00</u>

Overseer's salary, \$500 and board of self and family. He to furnish three horses, a cow and all machinery and furniture for his own apartments. County pays all help. Produce belongs to county. Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near Montevideo. Frame house. No special provision for separating the sexes.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

Not visited.

Chairman board of commissioners, Gustaf Hultquist, Shafer.
Overseer, Oscar Erickson, Sunrise City.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	14
Total number of inmates during year.....	3
Males	2
Female	1
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	2
Male.....	1
Female	1
Daily average during year.....	1.64
Total current expenses during year, as reported by county auditor...	\$381 44
Produce sold.....	None.
Annual average per inmate.....	\$232 59
Weekly average per inmate.....	4 45
County paid for boarding and nursing paupers outside the poor house.....	470 20

Overseer's estimate of property :

Land	\$960 00
Buildings.....	540 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

Farm of one hundred and twenty acres, near Sunrise City, was purchased in 1872 for \$600. Frame house.

Overseer's contract: County to pay \$2.90 per week for board and nursing of each pauper; overseer to have farm rent free and provide everything at his own expense. A bad system, since it makes the overseer's profits depend upon the meagreness of the fare and thinness of the clothing of the inmates.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Visited September 16, 1884.

Chairman board of commissioners, John Byers, Hastings.

Overseer, Thomas Redican, Auburn.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	20
Total number of inmates during year.....	23
Males.....	20
Females.....	3
Under fourteen.....	2
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	10
Males.....	8
Females	2
Insane, idiotic, epileptic, or children.....	None

Daily average number of inmates during year	12 55
Total current expenses as reported by county auditor.....	\$2,183 56
Produce sold.....	466 16
	<hr/>
Net current expenses.....	\$1,717 40
Annual cost per inmate	136 85
Weekly cost per inmate	2 62
County paid for boarding and nursing paupers outside the poor house.....	263 36

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$1,500 00
Buildings.....	3,000 00
Furniture.....	900 00
Machinery	300 00
Live stock	565 00
Other property	300 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$6,565 00

Overseer's salary, \$400 a year and board of self, wife and three children. County furnishes everything except furniture of overseer's apartments, and pays all help. Produce belongs to county.

Farm of seventy-five acres, near Auburn Station; cost \$4,500 in 1880; forty acres in crop. Stock: two horses and seven head of cattle. Building: a frame farm house, with an addition, 20x30 feet, with a good cellar.

Overseer's rooms: First floor — parlor, 12x12; office, 12x14; bedroom, 9x11; second floor, bedrooms, 10x14 and 10x12.

Paupers' department: First floor — kitchen, 12x18; summer kitchen, 9x10; pantry, 7x7; dining room, 22x18; bedrooms, 7x7 and 7x8; second floor: men's dormitory, 22x18 (six double beds); women's dormitory, 18x36 (six beds); bedroom, 10x10; store room, 8x12; closet, 3x4. Men and women use the same staircase. No special provision for separating the sexes. Paupers must pass through the kitchen to go upstairs and all slops have to be carried through the kitchen. No place for sick paupers that can be kept warm, except the large dormitories. No ventilation except windows. Building very inconvenient and ill adapted to its purpose.

Administration: Inmates clean and comfortable. Overseer newly appointed; administration promises to be good.

DODGE COUNTY.

Visited July 17, 1884, by H. R. Wells and the secretary.
 Chairman board of commissioners, W. A. Coleman, Dodge
 Centre.

Overseer, John W. Patterson, Kasson.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	16
Total number of inmates during year.....	14
Males.....	8
Females.....	6
Children under fourteen.....	8
Insane.....	None
Imbeciles.....	None
Epileptics.....	None
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	3
Males.....	2
Female.....	1
Child.....	1
Daily average number inmates during year.....	5.81
Total current expenses, as reported by overseer.....	\$1,479 78
Produce sold.....	155 62
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Net current expenses.....	\$1,324 16
Annual cost per inmate.....	227 72
Weekly cost per inmate.....	4 35
Auditor reports amount paid for board and nursing of paupers out- side the poor house.....	680 60

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$5,060 00
Buildings.....	3,000 00
Furniture.....	200 00
Machinery.....	200 00
Live stock.....	1,085 00
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Total.....	\$9,485 00

Overseer's salary, \$425 per year and board of self, wife and child. Overseer provides furniture for his own apartments. County furnishes everything else and pays all help. Produce belongs to county.

Farm of two hundred acres, in Wassioja Township, five miles northwest of Kasson. Stocked with 3 work horses, 9 cows, 4

heifers, 8 steers, 7 calves, 33 hogs, 6 pigs and 1 two-year old colt. Eighty acres under cultivation; forty acres timber. Frame house, built in 1881. Overseer's rooms: First floor—sitting room, 12x15; dining room, 13x20; bedroom, 7x15. Second floor—three bedrooms of same size as rooms below. Paupers' department: First floor—kitchen, 16x16; dining room, 14x15, used also as women's sitting room; two bedrooms for women, 8x11 and 9x12; good wood house. Second floor—men's sitting room, 14x15; furniture very meagre; two bedrooms, 9x11 and 9x12. Outside building, designed for insane (but happily never used for them): Corridor, 14x15; two cells of wood, each 6x13. Will provide comfortable quarters for six or eight men, if necessary, but would be a terrible place for the insane. Store room in attic over kitchen.

Overseer and wife were absent. House was clean. Beds and bedding were clean, but infested with bedbugs brought in old bedsteads from old house. Costly economy that.

Sexes separated. Men upstairs; women downstairs. The paupers' department is well adapted to a small number of paupers, but ill adapted to a large number, and convenient addition is impracticable. The overseer's part of the house is excellent and well arranged; better than that in any county except Ramsey and Hennepin. In fact, the house is a good large farm house, but not a first-rate poor house; but it is a credit to the county, and well administered.

The poor farm is not pecuniarily profitable, unless there were products not reported.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

Visited July 17, 1884, by H. R. Wells and the secretary.
Chairman board of commissioners, E. Stevens, Fountain.
Overseer, Silas Avery, Lenora.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	12
Total number inmates during year.....	17
Males.....	8
Females.....	9
Idiot.....	1
Children under fourteen.....	2
Insane and epileptics.....	None.
Inmates remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	16

Males.....	8
Females.....	8
Idiot.....	1
Children.....	2
Daily average number of inmates during year.....	13.82
Total current expenses for year ending Feb. 29, 1884.....	\$2,248 35
Receipts from sales of produce, etc.....	1,809 23
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Net current expenses.....	\$439 12
Annual cost per inmate.....	31 77
Weekly cost per inmate.....	61
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.....	1,021 55

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$8,000 00
Buildings.....	2,500 00
Furniture.....	300 00
Machinery.....	250 00
Live stock.....	2,500 00
Other property.....	850 00
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Total.....	\$14,400 00

Overseer's salary \$500 and board of self, wife and two children. County furnishes everything and pays all help, employing two hired men and two hired girls constantly. Produce belongs to county.

Farm of three hundred and ninety-five acres in Canton Township, twelve miles southeast of Preston, purchased in 1868 at a cost of \$9,000; house cost \$2,625; barns probably \$1,500; total, \$13,125. Present estimated value, \$10,500. About one hundred acres are in timber; the balance is under cultivation. Farm is stocked with 5 horses, 1 bull, 20 cows, 20 young cattle, 8 calves, 70 hogs and 40 pigs.

Frame house, beautifully situated on rising ground with noble landscape. Overseer's rooms: First floor—sitting room, 12x18; bedrooms, 10x12 and 8x10, for overseer, wife, and two children. Second floor—two bedrooms, each 8x12, for three hired men and two hired girls. Paupers' department—basement; good vegetable cellar—does not freeze, dry and well ventilated; good milk room, with faucet to cistern kept full by running water from a spring. Dining room, of which floor is four to six feet below ground; very damp; smells musty. Table for family and one for

paupers. Kitchen four steps higher; better. Good pantry, 6x14. First floor—men's sitting room, 16x25. Across the hall is the women's sitting room, 16x16. Bedroom, 7x9, occupied by a woman, opens to this sitting room. Store room, 6x8. Laundry, 10x10. Storeroom, for soiled linen, 7x12. Second floor—bedroom, 6x10, for mother and child; 9x9, for very sick old woman and husband. Hallway curtained off for an old lady. Two other bedrooms 6½x10 and 8x10. Garret has a strong room used formerly for insane. Furniture very meagre, consisting of wooden chairs, home-made benches and cupboards, broken stools and rickety bedsteads, and box stoves.

The house was overcrowded. Six men slept in the men's sitting room. In the women's sitting room, 16x16 feet, slept a man and his wife, a woman 84 years old not related to them, and an idiot girl 14 years old, mute and helpless. The overseer stated that last winter six persons slept in this room and three more occupied it by day; and, one winter, nine persons slept in this room. The overseer's family, the hired help and the sick have entirely inadequate quarters: The second floor is not heated, causing hardship to the infirm. At the time of visit meals had to be carried up two flights for six persons. The house was in bad repair. Plastering is in bad condition all over the house. General air of decay.

Administration is as good as the circumstances admit. Beds and bedding very clean; no bedbugs found, though "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Each inmate has his own wash basin and towel. Inmates have appearance of being well fed and cared for. Idiot girl, who has to be cared for exactly like an infant, was scrupulously neat and clean. Bill of fare: Breakfast—salt meat and potatoes; coffee, with sugar and milk; milk. Dinner—meat and miscellaneous vegetables; tea. Supper—sauce, syrup and tea. Good bread and good butter at all meals. Fresh meat in winter, and fresh meat and fresh fish in summer, occasionally. The overseer manages the place, sells produce and stock at his own discretion, pays all bills, including clothing, groceries and help, and calls on the county treasury only for his own modest salary of \$500.

200 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

For the year ending Feb. 29, 1884, his disbursements were	\$1,858 85
From which we must deduct, paid for shipping a family away	\$30 50
Paid for sending a pauper to Norway.....	80 00
	110 50
	\$1,748 35
Add the overseer's salary.....	500 00
	\$2,248 35
And we have a gross expense of.....	1,809 23
The overseer's receipts were.....	1,809 23
	\$439 12
The net expense to the county was.....	\$439 12

This record is unparalleled in the State, except in Nicollet County; and it removes all palliation for the continuance of the disgraceful and indecent crowding and association of inmates, and inadequate accommodation of the overseer and employes. Fillmore County spends less than ten cents a year for each inhabitant of the county in poor relief. Extravagance in poor relief is unjust to taxpayers and paupers alike; but niggardliness is inhuman. The efficient overseer earns more than he receives.

FREEBORN COUNTY

Owens a poor farm; but, under a special law, all paupers are a charge upon the several towns, and the poor farm is unused.

It contains three hundred and twenty acres and is valued at \$5,000.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

Visited Aug. 17, 1883.

Chairman of board of commissioners, Fred Seebach, Red Wing.

Overseer, William Fredine, Red Wing.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	70
Total number of inmates during the year.....	49
Males.....	35
Females.....	14
Insane.....	4

Epileptic.....	1
Children under fourteen.....	2
Idiotic.....	None
Inmates remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	24
Males.....	16
Females.....	8
Insane.....	3
Epileptic.....	1
Daily average number inmates during year.....	30.14
Total current expenses as reported by auditor.....	\$3,900 40
Produce sold.....	None
Annual cost per inmate.....	\$129 41
Weekly cost per inmate.....	2 47
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.	1,085 97

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$4,000 00
Buildings.....	5,000 00
Other property.....	100
Total.....	\$9,100 00

The overseer receives \$2 per week for the board of each pauper, together with his house rent and the use of the pauper labor. Overseer furnishes provisions, fuel, bedding, help; everything, except clothing and medical attendance.

Farm of two hundred acres, about three miles from Red Wing, purchased in 1863 or 1864 at a cost of \$4,000. County owns no live stock. Fifty-nine acres cultivated.

Overseer's dwelling in a separate building; not inspected.

The poor house is a wooden building of two stories and an attic. A good cellar, in good condition. Men's department and women's department entirely separate; the doors between being kept locked. Men's department: Sitting room, 16x30; wash room, but no bath room; twenty-seven single rooms, each about 9x11. Women's department: Kitchen, dining room (for both sexes), sitting room 16x30 and some eight or ten single rooms each about 9x11. Building heated by a hot air furnace. Two fire escapes; a ladder at the men's end of the building and an outside staircase at the women's end.

Administration: Kitchen not very clean, but soap manufacture in progress might be an excuse; inmates' rooms, some clean; others very dirty; accounted for by the fact that each inmate was made responsible for the cleanliness of his own room; a bad

plan. A room occupied by an insane pauper was in a filthy condition.

A code of rules is prescribed by the county commissioners, for violation of which the overseer is authorized to confine inmates in a strong room, on bread and water. There were four beds in each sitting room, although there were plenty of vacant rooms. The beds were a lounging place for inmates, and some sick were kept there; a bad plan.

Bill of fare (reported by an inmate): Breakfast—coffee with sugar and milk, griddle cakes, pork and gravy, milk. Dinner—soup; fresh meat or fish daily; a variety of vegetables; milk. Supper—coffee or tea, with sugar and milk; oatmeal; sauce; currants, apples, etc. Apparently an abundance of wholesome food.

This poor house is commendable for separation of the sexes and apparent effort to maintain a good administration. The system of farming out the paupers to the overseer at so much a week is a vicious one, since it places him under strong temptation to fill his pockets at the expense of his wards. This danger seems to be guarded against in Goodhue County by faithful supervision by Messrs. T. K. Simmons and Fred Seeback, successive chairmen of the board.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

Visited Dec. 12, 1883 and Oct. 29, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, A. C. Austin, Minneapolis.

Overseer, Terence Connolly, Hopkins.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	150
Total number of inmates during the year.....	120
Males.....	96
Females.....	24
Imbeciles.....	7
Children under fourteen.....	4
Deaf and dumb.....	1
Insane or epileptics.....	None
Inmates remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	43
Males.....	33
Females.....	10
Imbeciles.....	2

Child.....	1
Daily average number of inmates during year	56.8
Total current expenses, as reported by overseer.....	\$5,630 18
Produce sold.....	1,400 00
Net current expenses.....	\$4,230 18
Annual cost per inmate.....	74 47
Weekly cost per inmate.....	1 42

Overseer's estimate of county property:

Land	\$20,000 00
Buildings	40,000 00
Furniture.....	2,100 00
Machinery	1,400 00
Live Stock.....	2,400 00
Total.....	\$65,900 00

Overseer's salary, \$1,000 per year and board of self, wife and three children. County furnishes everything. Produce belongs to county.

Farm of four hundred acres, nine miles from the Nicollet House, at Hopkins Station, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, purchased about 1866. Stocked with seven horses, one colt (2 years), one colt (6 months), twenty cows, sixteen steers, twelve heifers, twenty-four hogs (for killing), twenty-two "store" hogs, twelve pigs. Two hundred acres under cultivation.

Building of brick, in the form of a capital letter H, the dining room forming the connecting link. Each section 40x80 feet. Basement under the whole building; with steam-heating apparatus, vegetable and pork cellars; two cisterns, with joint capacity of fourteen hundred barrels; laundry, which is a nuisance, damp and unwholesome for the paupers above and the help below. Had this basement been set up some three feet higher, to the level of the ground, the large space which is now useless could have been made available for kitchen, etc.

Women's department in front half of south wing, first floor. Hospital 14x14x14; looks east; linoleum on floor; large bath room adjoining, with bed for lying-in patient. Women's sitting room, 14x28x14, looks south; comfortable settees and rocking chairs; wash room, 7x14, adjoining; scullery, 10x14, in rear of wash room. Second floor: Dormitories, each about 14x14x12, and containing three double beds.

Women's department separated from men's department on second floor, by securely locked door; on first floor by dining room for both sexes, 18x75x14, well lighted and convenient. Capacity, 150. Kitchen in north wing, 14x34; good range; sink twelve feet long, with pump; good cupboard, etc.

Males occupy west half of south wing. First floor—hospital, 15x34x14; looks to the south; sunny and cheerful; linoleum on floor; badly ventilated; dormitories each about 14x14 on first and second floors, with two beds each. One single room 8x14. Males also occupy the east end of the north wing. First floor—Men's sitting room, 38x38, an admirable room; windows on three sides; comfortable settees, tables, etc. Stairway from this room to hall and dormitories above.

Good dining room for hired help. Four bath tubs in the house, constituting just eighty per cent of the bath tubs in poor houses in the State, and two-thirds of the bath tubs in working order in the jails and poor houses combined.

Overseer's apartments: kitchen and pantry, dining room and sitting room on first floor; all commodious and convenient. Five family sleeping rooms.

A ten-foot hall runs through the south wing and half way through the north wing. Stairways, front and rear, in each wing. Sitting rooms, hospitals and halls heated by steam. Bedrooms sufficiently warmed from halls. Ventilation by transoms, and flues near floor and ceiling in each room. Furniture, good and substantial. Iron bedsteads; all those recently purchased, having woven wire springs. Wadded comforters are used on the beds. They favor filth and vermin, and should be discarded.

Administration thorough and efficient. The internal management falls largely to Mrs. Connolly, who is vigilant and competent. County Physician W. P. Spring visits the poor house regularly and attends his patients faithfully.

Bill of fare—Meat twice a day; (fresh meat in winter three times a week, and in summer twice a week). Coffee twice a day; tea once a day; butter three times a day in summer, and once or more in winter, and apple sauce or sorghum syrup to take its place at other meals. Dinners: stew once a week; soup and meat once a week; meat dinner on Sundays. Good supply of potatoes, onions, etc., raised on the place.

This is the only adequate, convenient and suitable poor house in the State. It has some defects. The plastering on the new

wing was damaged by frost, and will always give trouble. It should have been removed and replaced. The laundry should be removed from the basement to the rear. The lying-in room of the women's hospital looks to the north. The women's department should have been on the overseer's side, and the men have had one whole wing, though there were doubtless good reasons for the present arrangement. But these are minor defects. On the whole, it is a first class institution, a credit to Hennepin County, and in most respects a model.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

Visited July 14, 1884, by C. H. Berry and the secretary.

Chairman of board of commissioners, John Fishel, Brownsville.

Overseer, Edmund Null, Hokah.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	16
Total number of inmates during the year.....	11
Males	9
Females	2
Insane (for two days only).....	2
Imbeciles, epileptics, children	None
Inmates remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	6
Males.....	5
Females	1
Daily average number of inmates during year.....	7.19
Total current expenses, as reported by the auditor.....	\$896 69
Receipts	35 60
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Net current expenses.....	\$861 09
Annual cost per inmate.....	119 76
Weekly cost per inmate.....	2 29

County paid for board and nursing of paupers, outside of the poor house, \$317.42.

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land	\$1,500 00
Buildings.....	1,000 00
Furniture.....	200 00
Machinery	55 00
Live stock.....	75 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$2,830 00

Overseer's salary, \$150, and board of self, wife and four children. Overseer furnishes team, harness and wagon. County feeds the team, pays for all repairs and horseshoeing, and provides a girl at \$1.50 per week; and, in some special cases, a nurse. No girl at time of visit; overseer's wife was doing the work. All produce belongs to the county.

Farm of one hundred and fifty acres, eleven miles from Caledonia and three miles from Hokah. Cost \$2,500, in 1878, with buildings; stocked with one cow and ten hogs. Forty acres under cultivation.

Frame house—an old wayside tavern. A poor cellar, with wall in a dangerous condition. Overseer's rooms: First floor—sitting room, 12x16, bedroom, 9x9, with closet. Second floor—three bedrooms, each about 9x9, one of which is lathed but not plastered.

Paupers' department: First floor—kitchen (and family dining room), 12x25; summer kitchen, 7x14; paupers' sitting room (used as a sitting room and wash room), 15x22; old women's room, 15x15. Second floor—bedrooms, 10x15, 7x9 and 7x9. The old ball room, on second floor, was partitioned into rooms by studding and lath two or three years ago, but was still unplastered. The overseer remarked that he thought it was warmer than before it was lathed. House in bad repair; plastering in bad condition; furniture meagre. Four stoves, but only one chimney, near stairway; pipes run through partitions; great danger from fire, and no salvation for infirm paupers.

Houston County has a jail costing nearly \$30,000, when \$12,000 would have built one good enough; is building one of the handsomest stone court houses in the State, and this poor house is a shame to the county. The county spends for pauperism only $8\frac{7}{10}$ cents per annum for each inhabitant.

The overseer is a good one, and the county evidently intends to keep him, for at a salary of \$150 he will inevitably become a permanent inmate. Mrs. Nulls' services are certainly worth \$3 per week, and the overseer works for his board and that of his children. Besides the poor farm, he works his own farm, several miles away.

LYON COUNTY.

Visited April 24, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, V. M. Smith, Camden.
Overseer, Jacob Reichert, Marshall.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	10
Total number of inmates during the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, one man, who was boarded ninety-one days, at a cost to the county for board of \$8.	
Total current expenses.....	\$178 01
Sales of produce (farm being let on shares).....	567 16
Net income from farm.....	\$389 15
County paid for boarding and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.....	700 09

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	3,000 00
Buildings.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$5,000 00

Overseer's contract: Overseer works farm on shares. He to furnish everything, including furniture, bedding, team and machinery, for half the produce. The county furnishes all seed and pays half the threshing bill. Overseer agrees to board all paupers sent at \$2.50 per week.

Farm of one hundred and sixty acres purchased in April, 1883, at a total cost of \$3,054.46. One hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation; a good farm finely located and well watered by the Redwood River.

Buildings: A pretty good barn which cost about \$500. A rickety old house which should have been torn down. A "poor house" built in the spring of 1884, at a cost of \$640. The old part, used for the overseer's family, consisted of a kitchen 14x15; pantry 6x8; bed rooms 8x8 and 8x12; height seven and one-half feet in the clear.

The new part, or poor house proper, has on first floor a kitchen 13x17; sitting room, 11x13; hall, 8½x13, including stairway. Second floor—hall, 3½x9; four bedrooms, 8½x14, 8½x14, 9x9 and 9x9; two closets, each 2x3½. This building cost \$640, and has not the slightest adaptation to the purpose. It is a cheap farm house, nothing more. The county has expended \$906.33 for buildings and allowing \$500 (which is too much) for the barn; the overseer's estimate of \$2,000 is \$500 too high.

Lyon County has begun several years too early with her poor house, and we venture the prophecy, notwithstanding the apparent profits of the past year, that the farm will be found a losing investment for several years to come.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Visited March 18, 1884.

Chairman of commissioners, John Hughes, Stephen.

Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, purchased in 1883 for \$2,200.

March 8, 1884, Chairman Hughes notified the Board of Corrections and Charities that their board had adopted plans and specifications for a poor house and advertised for bids, which were to be opened March 18th. Having now learned of the law requiring submission of plans to the Board of Corrections and Charities, they desired advice. The secretary of the board attended the meeting of the board of commissioners, March 18th. The bids were opened, and the whole subject canvassed. Becoming convinced that a poor house would be a source of added rather than diminished expense, the commissioners, on the advice of the secretary, voted to reject all bids, and postpone indefinitely the building of a poor house. A letter of June 17, 1884, stated the decision of the commissioners to sell the county poor farm.

The commissioners received the suggestions of the board with the greatest courtesy, and their straightforward common sense led to the immediate adoption of the advice received. It would have been much to the profit of several other counties if they could have received the same advice at the right time.

MARTIN COUNTY

Has a poor farm of one hundred and thirty acres, purchased in 1883, at a cost of \$1,400.

No poor house; none needed. The county is not likely to have use for the farm for several years to come.

MOWER COUNTY.

Visited July 16, 1884, by H. R. Wells and the secretary.

Chairman of board of commissioners, Oscar Ayers, Austin.

Overseer, Frank Haney, Austin.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	8
Total number of inmates during the year.....	10
Males.....	6
Females.....	4
Insane.....	1
Imbeciles.....	2
Epileptic (idiot).....	1
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	6
Males.....	4
Females.....	2
Imbeciles.....	2
Epileptic (idiot).....	1
Daily average number during year.....	4.21
Total current expenses, as reported by county auditor.....	\$1,024 89
Produce sold.....	75 00
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Net current expenses.....	\$949 89
Annual cost per inmate.....	225 63
Weekly cost per inmate.....	4 31
The county paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.....	Nothing

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$4,000 00
Buildings.....	1,000 00
Furniture.....	88 00
Machinery.....	187 00
Live stock.....	706 00
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Total.....	\$5,981 00

Overseer's contract: Salary, \$350 per year and board of self and wife. Overseer furnishes a team, and provides furniture for his own rooms. County provides everything else and pays all help. All produce belongs to the county.

Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles northwest of Austin, purchased in 1876 in exchange for other property. Stocked with 11 cows, 2 heifers, 1 bull, 12 yearlings, 8 calves, 12 hogs, 9 pigs, 60 hens.

House a frame farm house. Overseer's rooms: First floor—sitting room, 13x14; bedroom, 8x12; dining room, 12x15. Second floor—bedrooms, 13x15 and 9x10. Paupers' rooms: First floor—kitchen, 15x16, with a pantry 6x7 taken out of one corner; dining room (used also for sitting room), 11x18. Second floor—bedrooms, 9x10, 7x10 and 11x13; closet, 3x3.

No provision is made for separation of the sexes.

The house is an ordinary farm house, with no special adaptation for its present use; in reasonably good repair; floors neatly painted. Stables very poor and in bad repair.

Administration: House neat and clean; beds and bedding clean; some bedbugs in spite of efforts to eradicate them. Inmates seemed to be well cared for.

The idiotic girl ought to be in the school at Faribault.

MURRAY COUNTY

Bought a needless poor farm in 1879, which can only be a source of expense to the county for several years to come. Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, cost \$1,000. Improvements cost \$210. Total, \$1,210.

NICOLLET COUNTY.

Visted April 25, 1884.

Chairman of county commissioners, F. A. Danahower, St. Peter.

Overseer, T. Thorson, Nicollet.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	25
Total number of inmates during the year.....	16
Males.....	12
Females.....	4
Imbecile.....	1
Under 14 years.....	1
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	15
Males.....	11
Females.....	4
Imbecile.....	1
Under 14 years.....	1
Daily average number during the year.....	14 2
Total current expenses, as reported by county auditor.....	\$1,310 28
Produce sold.....	611 32
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Net current expenses.....	\$698 96
Annual cost per inmate.....	49 22
Weekly cost per inmate.....	92
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house	64 45

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$5,000 00
Buildings.....	3,500 00
Furniture.....	100 00
Machinery.....	150 00
Live stock.....	750 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$9,500 00

Overseer's contract: Salary \$450 per year and board of self, wife and two children. Overseer furnishes a team, wagon and sleigh. County pays all help. All produce belongs to the county.

The farm of two hundred and fifty acres, eighteen miles west from St. Peter, was purchased about 1869. It has about sixty acres of timber, and a fine lake. The frame house was built about 1870. Overseer's rooms: First floor—sitting room, 15x15 bedroom, 12x12; hired girl's room (used also as a store room), 7½x9. Second floor—hired man's room, 7x9. Paupers' department: First floor—kitchen, 15x21; dining room (for overseer and paupers), 15x16. Second floor—bedrooms, 9x20, 11x15, 9½x11, 7x7.

Since this visit the county has built a separate building for male paupers. Even with this addition the overseer's estimate of "capacity without overcrowding, 25," is too high. The building is very ill adapted to its purpose. The rooms are small and unventilated. The staircase opens into the dining room, and all slops must be carried through. There is no storeroom, no suitable pantry, and no sitting room for paupers. The furniture was scanty and decrepit; the house in bad repair. The beds were supplied with only one sheet each. The house was as badly overcrowded as that in Fillmore County. In a room 9x20 feet were a stove, two double beds and a single bed. There being no closets or storerooms, a quantity of old clothes and rubbish was under the beds. The single bed was occupied by an old bed-ridden man. One double bed was occupied by the old man's wife and idiot daughter, the other by two women not related to this family. This arrangement had not seemed objectionable to the overseer, but at the suggestion of the visitor it was promptly changed.

Administration: There were no printed rules. The floors and bedding were moderately clean. Bedbugs were very numerous. The overseer's family ate at the same table with the paupers, and the overseer stated that he did not take sugar in his coffee except on

Sundays, lest the paupers should want sugar too. On an old fashioned spinning-wheel the inmates spin much of their own yarn. The net cost of maintenance is less than in any other county except Fillmore, being only \$49.22 per year for each inmate, or 92 cents per week. Nicollet County ought to spend a little more money and have a creditable institution.

OLMSTED COUNTY.

Visited July 17, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, J. N. Coe, Rochester.

Overseer, Henry Moulton, Rochester.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	35
Total number of inmates during the year.....	15
Males.....	12
Females.....	3
Imbecile.....	1
Blind.....	1
Insane.....	None
Children.....	None
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	3
Males.....	2
Female.....	1
Blind.....	1
Imbecile.....	1
Daily average number of inmates during the year.....	5.46
Total current expenses as reported by auditor.....	\$1,792 63
Produce sold.....	669 62
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Net current expense.....	\$1,123 01
Annual cost per inmate.....	205 68
Weekly cost per inmate.....	3 93
County paid for boarding and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.....	412 90
 Overseer's estimate of property:	
Land.....	\$4,000 00
Buildings.....	6,000 00
Furniture.....	150 00
Machinery.....	200 00
Live stock.....	700 00
Other property.....	700 00
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Total.....	\$11,750 00

Overseer's salary, \$650, and board of self, wife and two daughters. Overseer furnishes a team and pays kitchen help. All produce belongs to the county. The farm of one hundred and sixty acres, is situated about four miles from Rochester.

House: Overseer's part, of wood, new built in 1884. First floor—parlors, 16x27 feet; bedroom, 11x18; pantry, 6x10. Second floor—bedrooms, 12x15, 10x10 and 10x12; hall, 6 feet wide. Paupers' department: Female (in new part, first floor)—kitchen 11x21. Second floor—bedrooms 12x12 and 10x12. Old part, a stone building, two stories and an attic. First floor about 30x50, second and third floors about 24x28. The interior of old part has been reconstructed since visited. The plans of this improvement were not submitted to the Board of Corrections and Charities. The building is unfortunately situated, close under the brow of a hill, making the older portion damp, and not well lighted.

Large stables, not in very good repair.

Administration—The house was in confusion, owing to improvements in progress. It was not very clean; some bedbugs were found, but criticism, under the circumstances, would hardly be just.

Overseer Moulton has served for nine years. He is underpaid.

The provision for the separation of the sexes, made by the new addition, is commendable.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

Visited March 10, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, Jacob Austin, Fergus Falls.

Overseer, G. W. Sheldon, Fergus Falls.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	25
Total number of inmates during the year.....	36
Males.....	21
Females.....	15
Insane.....	1
Imbeciles.....	3
Children under fourteen.....	11
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	16
Males.....	10

Females.....	6
Imbeciles.....	2
Children.....	4
Daily average number of inmates during the year.....	19.28
Total current expenses as reported by county auditor.....	\$3,065 55
Produce sold.....	None
Annual cost per inmate.....	\$159 00
Weekly cost per inmate.....	3 04
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house.	519 76

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$3,000 00
Buildings.....	2,000 00
Furniture.....	200 00
Machinery.....	125 00
Live stock.....	200 00
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Total.....	\$5,525 00

Overseer's salary, \$800 and board of self, wife and one child. Gives bond for \$1,000. County pays all help and provides everything except furniture of overseer's part.

Farm of two hundred acres, let on shares to a farmer. County gets one-third, which was nothing last year. Eighty acres of timber; soil rather stony. Garden of one-fourth acre cultivated by overseer (probably larger this year).

House: A frame building, 44x48 feet; contains thirteen rooms. Overseer's part: First floor—sitting room, 14x16 feet; bedroom, 9x12. Pauper department—kitchen, 16x22; no pantry; dining room 12x16, in which overseer and paupers eat at same table; bedroom, 15x14. Second floor—eight bedrooms, 12x15, 9x15, 9x15, 10x11, 9x12, 10x12, 8x12 and 12x18, open upon a common hall. No separation of sexes; no sitting room for paupers except the hall; beds in the hall.

This building is entirely unfit for the purpose and probably incapable of being made fit. The cheapest course, in the end, will be for the county to abandon the building, sell it for what it will bring, and build a suitable poor house. If the county intends to farm, there should be suitable stables, granaries, etc.

Administration. House clean and in good repair. Inmates appeared clean. Bathing required (but no bath room). Clothing seemed sufficient. Clothing is purchased by overseer in his discretion; food good and sufficient.

Bill of fare: Breakfast—potatoes, salt pork or corned beef, bread, butter, syrup twice a day. Fresh beef about weekly (often for the sick). Coffee or tea with sugar and milk. Dinner—about the same; miscellaneous vegetables in their season. Supper—pie or pudding rarely, no meat, sometimes apple sauce or prunes; buckwheat, oatmeal, graham, Indian meal, etc., are used.

Register well kept, better than usual.

This poor house is too full. Children should be otherwise provided for. One family should not have been sent to the poor house. Otter Tail County is overburdened with pauper expense. The expense of some districts is excessive. Extravagance is unjust to the poor as well as to the taxpayers.

PIPESTONE COUNTY

Has erected a temporary building on a rented lot in the village of Pipe Stone City, at a cost, so far as reported, of \$229.02. With a population of 3,600 Pipe Stone County cannot afford to go into the poor house business. Reference to the experience of Becker, Todd and Chippewa counties ought to convince the commissioners that it is too soon to undertake such an enterprise.

Chairman of board of commissioners, W. B. Brown, Pipe Stone.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

Visited Aug. 3, 1883, by M. McG. Dana, D. C. Bell and the secretary; also at sundry times.

Chairman of board of commissioners, C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul.

Overseer, C. C. Mills, St. Paul.

Capacity, without overcrowding	45
Total number of inmates during the year.....	70
Males.....	53
Females.....	17
Insane.....	2
Epileptic.....	1
Children under fourteen years.....	5
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	33

Males.....	28
Females.....	5
No insane, epileptic nor children.	
Daily average during the year.....	37.14
Total current expenses as reported by clerk of board of control.....	\$7,164 98
Produce sold	982 29
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Net current expenses.....	\$6,182 69
Annual cost per inmate.....	166 47
Weekly cost per inmate.....	3 19
County paid for boarding and nursing of paupers in hospital.....	4,045 20

Value of property as estimated by the board of control:

Land.....	\$105,000 00
Buildings.....	25,000 00
Furniture.....	3,000 00
Machinery.....	1,200 00
Live stock.....	2,000 00
Other property.....	2,000 00
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Total.....	\$138,200 00

Overseer's salary \$900, and board of self and family. County furnishes everything including furniture of overseers apartments. All produce belongs to the county. Farm of two hundred and ten acres, of which the value is now estimated at \$500 per acre. Grounds are nicely kept.

The house is a brick building of two stories and a basement. Overseers apartments on first floor, consisting of parlor, sitting room and bed rooms have been recently renovated and nicely furnished by the county. Pauper's department: basement; kitchen and bake room, laundry, with no drain, water having to be carried up several steps; dining room, used also as mens' sitting room, damp and unwholesome; furnace room and vegetable cellars. First floor: wide hall; rooms for women each side. Second floor, rooms for men and women. In one dormitory 16x22 feet were eight single beds. No sitting room for paupers of either sex. No provision for separation of the sexes. Basement dining room is very inconvenient for infirm paupers. Out buildings not first-class.

Administration—House was clean, except the dining room, used as men's sitting room. Beds were clean, but some bedbugs were found. Paupers seemed comfortable and well cared for. A bath tub contributes to personal cleanliness, a luxury provided

by no other poor house save that in Hennepin County. The following excellent rules are enforced:

“RULES FOR THE RAMSEY COUNTY ALMS HOUSE INMATES.

“No person shall be allowed to enter the alms house as an inmate except by special direction of some member of the board of control.

“All inmates of the alms house shall be in the immediate charge of the superintendent and matron, and must at all times comply with their directions.

“Inmates must not leave the premises without the permission of the superintendent, and must do such work as the superintendent or matron may direct.

“In order to secure their own comfort, the inmates must be respectful and kind to each other, cleanly in their habits, and use no profane or obscene language. No intoxicating liquor shall be allowed on the premises except as ordered by the physician appointed by this board, nor shall any book, print or paper of an indecent character be allowed on the premises.”

Bill of Fare: Breakfast—bread and butter, potatoes, coffee with sugar and milk. Dinner—fresh meat three or four times a week; salt meat twice a week; fish occasionally; potatoes; vegetables in their season; buttermilk twice a week. Supper—bread, syrup and tea.

No complaints from inmates, who seem exceptionally contented.

This poor house is entirely inadequate to the needs of Ramsey County. The land alone is estimated at \$105,000. This amount at six per cent interest would produce \$6,300 per year, which is more than the entire current expense during the year past. The buildings, estimated to have cost \$25,000, are certainly not worth more than \$10,000 for the future uses of the county. Ramsey County cannot afford to hold so valuable a property for this purpose. By selling this farm, a suitable property can be purchased in a less expensive locality and adequate buildings erected without a dollar of additional expense to the county. No more money ought to be spent on these buildings; but a suitable poor house should be provided at once. The county does not need much land. The overseer can save more money by attending to the house and a good large garden than by running a farm. A pasture lot of fifty or seventy-five acres for cows would be all that is necessary.

THE COUNTY AND CITY HOSPITAL

Is conducted jointly by the city of St. Paul and county of Ramsey, under the direction of A. B. Ancker, M. D., county physician. The hospital was organized about 1871. A private residence and grounds were purchased about 1872, at a cost of \$23,000. A wing has since been built at a cost of about \$8,000.

The hospital is well situated, commanding a view of the Mississippi River, and convenient of access.

Officers' Apartments—First floor: dining room 10x18. Second floor: dispensary (used as bedroom of hospital steward), about 8x12; matron's room, about 15x20, occupied by matron and two nurses; Male nurses' room, 12x12; room for three kitchen girls, 10x15.

Hospital Department—Basement: laundry, about 10x20, water heater, ironing stove, boiling stove (sixty gallons), washing machines, four fixed soapstone tubs; a convenient, suitable laundry.

First floor: kitchen, 14x18, with good range; store room, 6x8; pantry, 6x8; scullery, 8x14; dining room for both sexes, 15x27. *Ward B*—For male fever patients, 21x40, with three windows looking east, each 3x10 feet; ten beds. *Ward C*—For rheumatics, etc., 18x20, with two windows looking east, each 3x10 feet; six beds.

Second floor: *Ward D*—For female patients, 21x30 feet, with two windows looking east; ten beds. A small room adjoining has two beds, used for nurses when not required for patients.

In new wing—First floor: *Ward A*—For male surgical cases, 28x50 feet; well lighted by ten windows looking east and west; fifteen beds.

Second floor: Four wards for female patients, of which three are 10x27 feet, and one is 10x20. Bath rooms and water closets in tower adjoining new wing, well ventilated by heated flues.

Heretofore, cases demanding isolation, such as diphtheria, have been accommodated by turning the male nurse out of his room into one of the wards. A room for such cases has now been provided in a separate building.

The house is heated by stoves, except the new wing, which is warmed by a hot air furnace. Fifteen stoves are kept running in the building.

Ventilation is secured chiefly by windows. Unheated ventilators in the outer walls of the new wing have proved inadequate.

Water for drinking and cooking purposes is obtained from a well and is pumped by a windmill to a tank in the tower, overflowing into cistern in basement. City water not obtainable.

Furniture very plain, but in good condition. Good iron bedsteads, those recently purchased having woven-wire spring; mattresses of excelsior, made in the house and frequently renewed. Wool or straw mattresses used on a few beds. Bedding good and in good condition. Wooden chairs and rocking chairs.

Administration: The hospital was very clean, including closets, cupboards and cellar. Beds and bedding clean. No signs of vermin. Bedsteads and floors frequently washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Heads of suspicious patients closely cropped. The hospital is closely supervised by the board of control, and efficiently superintended by Dr. Ancker. The matron and nurses had only recently entered upon the work, but give good promise of efficiency. General impression good.

Capacity of hospital	52
Number of patients when visited.....	45
Average during year ending June 30, 1884	38
Current expenses of hospital (not deducting receipts from pay patients).....	\$10,993 40
Annual cost per patient	289 30
Weekly cost per patient.....	5 53

In the current expenses given above are included the entire salary of the county physician (\$1,800), but in addition to superintending the hospital he attends patients at the county jail, poor house and pest house, besides all city poor in their homes, so that at least half of his services are properly chargeable to the general poor fund. The expenses could not probably be much further reduced without impairing the efficiency of the administration.

The hospital is greatly overcrowded. Nurses and attendants should be suitably lodged. A nursery and children's ward are needed. It is proposed to build a new south wing for males, the east wing being reserved for female patients and the old portion being used exclusively for administration purposes and for patients' dining room and kitchen.

The building is a fire-trap. Staircases should be built at each end, and steam heat be substituted for the fifteen stoves that now imperil the inmates.

This institution is yet in its infancy but is creditable to its managers, in view of the available facilities.

REDWOOD COUNTY

Purchased a poor farm in August, 1884, of one hundred and sixty-five acres improved, with a "very fair building," for \$3,000. Real estate must be looking up in Redwood County. It is to be feared that the farm will not prove a profitable investment for some years to come. Population of the county, 6,000. Cost of pauperism last year (except poor farm), \$1,455.10, of which \$574.46 was paid for boarding and nursing of paupers, only part of whom, probably, would have been fit subjects for a poor house. Unless Redwood's experience should prove exceptional, she cannot hope to save much from this sum. Her expenses now are just equal to the average, but are, probably, somewhat higher than necessary.

RICE COUNTY.

Visited May 13, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, T. O'Grady, Faribault.

Overseer, Guy Rand, Faribault.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	26
Total number of inmates during the year.....	40
Males.....	29
Females.....	11
Imbeciles.....	3
Epileptics.....	2
Deaf and dumb.....	1
Children under fourteen.....	7
Insane.....	None
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	8
Males.....	5
Females.....	3
Imbecile.....	1
Child.....	1
Daily average number of inmates during the year.....	14
Total current expenses, as reported by the county auditor.....	\$1,237 16
Produce sold by overseer and proceeds used for the house.....	
Net annual cost per inmate.....	88 30
Weekly cost per inmate.....	1 69
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside the poor house..	163 00

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$5,000 00-
Buildings.....	3,000 00-
Personal property.....	3,300 00-
Total.....	<u>\$11,300 00-</u>

Overseer's salary, \$500 per year and board of self, wife and one other. Overseer furnishes his own apartments and keeps a horse and buggy. He gives bonds for \$2,000. County pays all help and furnishes everything, except as noted. All produce belongs to the county.

Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, two and one-half miles west of Faribault. Cost \$5,000 in 1866. Under cultivation, one hundred acres; pasture, sixty acres. Stocked with 2 horses, 14 cows, 3 yearlings, 2 calves, 13 hogs, 8 pigs.

House—A frame building Overseer's rooms: First floor: parlor, sitting room and bedroom and pantry. Second floor: three sleeping rooms. Paupers' department—First floor: kitchen, 18x18, with good sink; pantry; dining room, 15x30 with sink; sitting room, 12x12, looks east and south; two sleeping rooms; steep, narrow stairs. Second floor: six sleeping rooms in women's part. Mens' part in an entirely separate part of the building, above kitchen. Two rooms with bad, uneven floors, badly furnished, with crazy bedsteads and broken chairs. No ventilation except windows; rooms very low.

Administration—Overseer sells produce and stock in his discretion and pays his own bills as in Fillmore County, submitting only his accounts to the board. This is a bad system and ought to be prohibited by law. The administration is economical. Dining room, kitchen and pantries very clean. Women's department, generally neat and satisfactory. Men's department, not clean, but appeared neglected. With this exception paupers seemed well cared for. In winter paupers are required to bathe their feet regularly. In summer "they always plan to bathe regularly."

Bill of Fare—Fresh meat about two days in the week; salt fish on Fridays. Ham and eggs two or three times a week; salt pork twice a day; bread and butter and milk *ad libitum* at all meals; coffee for breakfast; tea for dinner and supper; potatoes and other vegetables "when we have them." Cookies, doughnuts or sauce three or four times a week.

The provision for separating the sexes in this house are highly commendable. The house was in bad repair. On the whole the institution compares favorably with most of the poor houses in the State.

ROCK COUNTY.

Visited December 4, 1883.

Chairman of the board of commissioners, George L. Cole, Edgerton.

Overseer, H. H. Welch, Luverne.

Capacity without overcrowding.....	2
Inmates	None
County paid for permanent improvements during the year.....	\$ 76 25
And for machinery, seed, etc.....	102 59
	<hr/>
Total cost to the county.....	\$178 74

County paid for board and nursing of paupers, outside of the poor house, \$376.25.

The overseer has the farm rent free for his own services, and receives \$3 per week for boarding paupers, with extra pay in case of sickness or special care.

The farm of 160 acres cost \$1,600. The overseer estimates its value at \$3,200; buildings at \$500. Total, \$3,700. A liberal estimate.

Rock County has no need for a poor house. The farm was considered a good investment; but it should be remembered that, since the county pays no taxes, increase in value can only be secured at the expense of neighboring property, so that the cost of the farm is paid largely by a single township.

The same rate of taxation five years hence would more than purchase the same farm. There is a fallacy in the idea that counties can afford to speculate in real estate. Allowing interest on the investment, it will probably be found, in most cases, that the poor farms of this State have been a losing investment for the first five or ten years, notwithstanding increase in value.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Visited Oct, 9, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, George N. La Vaque,
Duluth.

Overseer, Charles A. Banks, Duluth.

Capacity without overcrowding.....	35
Total number of inmates during year.....	33
Males.....	30
Females.....	3
Insane.....	1
Imbecile.....	1
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	7
Males.....	7
Imbecile.....	1
Daily average number of inmates during year.....	5.93
Total current expenses as reported by auditor.....	\$1,985 86
No produce sold.	
Annual cost per inmate.....	334 88
Weekly cost per inmate.....	6 40
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside of poor house (chiefly in St. Luke's Hospital, Duluth).....	1,368 00

Overseer's estimate of property:

Building.....	\$3,000 00
Furniture.....	120 00
Total.....	\$3,120 00

The overseer receives \$15 per month for the board of each paupers, and receives in addition a bonus of \$130 per year, besides all produce raised.

In addition to the amount paid the overseer the county expended for clothing, furniture, repairs, etc., \$748.61 during the past year, making the total annual cost per inmate \$334.88.

The county owns no farm. The poor house is on school land, two miles from Duluth. The location is not especially desirable. The house is a frame building. Overseer's rooms: First floor—sitting room, 12x15 feet; bedroom, 9x10. Second floor—bedroom, 10x15. Paupers' department: Kitchen, 15x16; pantry, 6x12; closet, 3x8; dining room, 17x22; lumber room, 12x18. Second floor—men's dormitory, 18x22; bedrooms, 15x16, 15x16,

10x15; closet, 6x6; two stairways, front and back. Kitchen, dining room and lumber room wainscoted; halls and stairways neatly painted. House recently painted inside and out. Plastering in bad condition. No provision made for the separation of the sexes. Furniture reasonably good. Stove in every room except overseer's bedroom.

Administration.—The front halls and stairways were clean. The pantry and dining room were moderately clean; the kitchen was not very clean; the back hall, stairway and men's dormitory were dirty. Empty rooms were moderately clean. Bed ticks and blankets, as well as some of the sheets, were very dirty. Multitudes of bedbugs were found. The walls were spotted with their destruction. Chickens had the range of the house, and pigs frequented the back dooryard.

There was a general air of untidiness about the place.

The overseer and his wife were absent. On his way to the city, the visitor met the overseer. He was intoxicated, swaying to and fro in his seat, urging his horse at a rapid rate up the stony hill. In the wagon was a coffin, containing the body of a woman destined to the county burying ground. The old song was literally exemplified:

"Rattle his bones over the stones,
He's only a pauper that nobody owns."

In reply to a letter of inquiry, a county officer responds: "As to the habits of Mr. B. I would say that I have seen nothing out of the way with him during the last two or three months."

. ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, DULUTH,

Is a private institution with a capacity of twenty patients. The county furnishes its own physician and pays \$1 per day for board and nursing of county patients, not exceeding \$50 in each case. Beyond this sum private charity provides. The hospital is well organized, and under the capable superintendence of Miss Scott, a trained nurse.

SCOTT COUNTY

Has the same arrangement with Anoka County. The county has a contract with Mrs. Jane Duffey, of Shakopee, to care for the paupers at a fixed rate per week. The arrangement gives

good satisfaction. The cost to the county during the past year was \$1,100.59. The county paid nothing for care and nursing of paupers aside from this sum.

Scott County has an "overseer of the poor," at a salary of \$125 a year. His duties seem to embrace the matter of out door relief as well as the supervision of persons maintained in the poor house. There should be such an officer in every county having any considerable amount of pauperism. If judiciously selected, he would promote economy and at the same time better provision for the unfortunate than is now secured.

STEELE COUNTY.

Visited March 1, 1884.

Chairman of county commissioners, Oscar Murphy, Owatonna.

Overseer, L. L. Inman, Havana.

Capacity without overcrowding.....	12
Total number of inmates during year.....	17
Males.....	15
Females.....	2
Epileptic.....	1
Idiot.....	1
Insane.....	None
Children.....	None
Remaining September 30, 1884.....	6
Males.....	6
Idiot.....	1
Daily average number of inmates.....	7.55
Total current expenses as reported by county auditor.....	\$1,384 58
Produce sold.....	273 68
<hr/>	
Net current expense.....	\$1,110 90
Annual cost per inmate.....	147 14
Weekly cost per inmate.....	2 81
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside of the poor house.....	753 85
Overseer's estimate of property:	
Land.....	\$3,000 00
Buildings.....	1,900 00
Furniture.....	150 00
Live stock.....	300 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$5,350 00

Overseers salary \$675 per year, and board of self, wife and three children. Overseer furnishes a team and pays all help in doors and out (at a cost last year of about \$250.)

The farm of one hundred and twenty acres is about five or six miles from Owatonna.

House — a frame building. The county purchased a farm house and afterwards built on a square addition with hipped roof.

At the time of visit there were eight inmates, all men. Seven men occupied a dormitory 18x28 feet, with very low ceiling and no ventilation except windows. This room has no exit except either through the kitchen or through the overseer's hall in the front part of the house. All slops must go through the kitchen.

The first floor of the new part is occupied by the overseer's family. The second floor has bedrooms for paupers, only one of which was occupied. The overseer objected to having paupers in this part of the house because they had no separate stairway or hall. No suitable provision for separation of the sexes. Most of the paupers beds had woolen blankets, only two had cotton sheets.

Administration—Beds fairly clean; found no bugs. Dormitory as clean as could be expected since the men had no other sitting room. New portion clean and neat. At the time of the visit the overseer's wife had no kitchen help. As usually is the case with overseers' wives she was overworked.

Bill of Fare: Breakfast — meat and potatoes; tea or coffee, with sugar, milk. Dinner — salt pork, potatoes, coffee or tea; occasionally beef or bean soup, sometimes onions, carrots, cabbage, dried corn, beans, apple sauce, occasionally syrup or pudding. Supper — cold meat, warmed up potatoes, sometimes mush and milk. Good bread and butter at all meals.

Tobacco is furnished at the rate of one-half pound per month to each man.

This poor house is very ill adapted to the purpose. The old farm house should have been sacrificed and a good building erected on a definite plan. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to make suitable additions to the present building. Some complaints from panpers probably unreasonable.

STEVENS COUNTY.

The board of commissioners of Stevens County having advertised for bids with a view to the purchase of a poor farm met in special session, April 21, 1884, to consider the question. At the suggestion of Hon. W. M. Campbell, member of this board, the secretary attended the meeting. He was received with marked courtesy and was invited to make suggestions in the premises as he saw fit. Having explained the relations of the board of corrections and charities to counties, he reviewed with the commissioners their expenditures for pauperism in the past and exhibited a comparative statement of the expenditures of other counties. Mr. Campbell had already advised against the proposed purchase and after a careful survey the conclusion was reached that the expenses of the county would be increased rather than diminished by a poor house and that it was not demanded by the needs of the poor in the county. The commissioners therefore voted: "That it is not deemed advisable for the county commissioners to purchase a poor farm at the present time." There is no doubt that this action was for the best interests of all concerned, tax payers and paupers alike.

SWIFT COUNTY

Has purchased a poor farm of one hundred and twenty acres, two miles from Benson, during the past year, at a cost of \$720. With a population of only about 9,000, Swift County will do well to delay building a poor house.

TODD COUNTY.

Chairman of county commissioners—Tom Ward, Powell.
 Overseer, S. P. Thornquist, Long Prairie.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	None.
(Paupers are kept in overseer's dwelling.)	
Total number of inmates during year.....	5
Males	4
Female	1
Imbeciles.....	1
Remaining September 30, 1884.....	5
Daily average number of inmates during six months covered by report.....	3.28

Total current expense as reported by county auditor.....	\$1,190.75
Interest on outstanding orders for purchase of farm.....	100.00
<hr/>	
Total poor house expense.....	\$1,290.75
Estimated value of produce on hand September 30, 1884.....	700.00
<hr/>	
Net expense for six months.....	\$590.75
Expense per inmate for six months.....	180.10
Weekly cost per inmate.....	6.88
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside of poor house..	144.00

Overseer's estimate of property on hand:

Land.....	\$3,000.00
Buildings.....	1,300.00
Furniture.....	40.00
Machinery.....	65.00
Live stock.....	110.00
Other property.....	700.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$5,215.00

Overseer's salary, \$600, and board of self, wife and three children. Overseer to furnish team and wagon, machinery, etc., and six milch cows for use of farm. County pays all help. Produce belongs to the county.

The farm of three hundred and twenty acres was purchased in 1882; price, \$2,000. Situated three miles from Long Prairie. The county owns no stock.

Buildings.—There was on the farm when purchased a farmhouse, upon which the commissioners expended some \$300 in improvements to fit it for the use of paupers. They built also a house for the overseer at a cost of about \$600. February 12, 1884, the paupers' building burned down. March 20, 1884, the commissioners held a meeting to consider the advisability of erecting a new poor house. Reuben Reynolds, of this board, with the secretary, met with the commissioners. On inquiry the following facts were ascertained:

1. There were only about six paupers in the county who are proper inmates for the poor house.
2. County orders were selling at eighty cents on the dollar, and bearing seven per cent interest, which would make the interest on the net amount realized nearly nine per cent, besides the twenty per cent additional principal to be paid when the orders should be taken up.
3. The commissioners had in mind the establishment of a stock farm.

4. The commissioners were about to execute a contract with an overseer on the terms which now prevail. (See above.)

It was recommended by the representative of the Board of Corrections and Charities, that the commissioners expend as little as possible upon the poor farm until the financial condition of the county should be more favorable. Also, that homes be found for children now dependent upon the county. In accordance with this advice, the idea of rebuilding the poor house at present was abandoned. The paupers are kept in the overseer's house.

The commissioners of Todd County anticipated that they could make their farm maintain the inmates of the poor house, in great part, if not entirely.

At the present rate of a dollar a day per inmate, this hope is not likely to be realized. It is not practicable for individuals to buy farms, stock them, hire farmers at \$600 a year and found, pay help and realize a net profit of \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year; much less for boards of county commissioners, who have much additional business to occupy their attention.

Fillmore County has done it, but by means of an exceptional, underpaid overseer.

WABASHA COUNTY.

Visited Aug. 16, 1883, by the secretary, with Prof. A. O. Wright, Secretary of the Wisconsin Board of Charities and Reform; also Aug. 23, 1883, by C. H. Berry, D. C. Bell and the secretary; also Aug. 30, 1883, by M. McG. Dana and the secretary. Re-visited March 6, 1884.

Chairman of board of commissioners, Robert Disney, Zumbro Falls.

Overseer, F. J. Collier, Wabasha.

Capacity without overcrowding.....	32
Total number of inmates during the year.....	36
Males.....	28
Females.....	8
Insane.....	5
Imbecile.....	2
Children under fourteen.....	2
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	16
Males.....	11

Females.....	5
Insane.....	4
Imbecile.....	1
Child.....	1
Daily average number of inmates during year.....	16.49
Total current expense as reported by the county auditor.....	\$3,915 62
Produce sold.....	None
Annual cost per inmate.....	\$237 45
Weekly cost per capita.....	4 54
Paid for board and nursing of paupers outside of poor house.....	Nothing

Overseer's estimate of property:

Land.....	\$1,500 00
Buildings.....	12,050 00
Furniture.....	250 00
Total.....	\$13,800 00

The overseer receives \$2.90 per week for board of each pauper, besides all produce raised, and such labor as inmates can perform. The county furnishes clothing, bedding and fuel.

During the year the county paid overseer for board of paupers.....	\$2,904 76
Paid for fuel, clothing and other current expenses.....	1,010 86
Total.....	\$3,915 62

Farm of thirty acres, about one and one-half miles from Wabasha, purchased about 1873. The house is a brick building, built in 1883, at a cost of about \$9,000. It has stone basement throughout. Built in plain, substantial manner, with flat roof. Architect and contractor, Ewing Alexander, Lake City. It has some thirty-two single rooms for paupers, each about 8½x11 feet. At the time of the first visit, the building was nearly completed. The plan provided a basement laundry with no drain; a very good cistern arched up some three feet above the level of the ground out of doors; a dining room about 18x24 feet, with one window; no sitting room for either male or female paupers, no bath room, although several inmates required weekly bathing, under supervision; no store room; no rear exit for paupers; (and no exit at all from some ten rooms) except through the dining room; no dining room or sitting room for the overseer's family, and to crown all, the front door of the overseer's residence opened into the paupers' kitchen, and nowhere else. The architect stated that he sketched seven plans from which the commissioners selected the one chosen.

In accordance with suggestions from the State Board of Corrections and Charities, the commissioners readily modified the plan so far as was practicable. Sitting rooms were provided for both sexes; a bath room constructed; the cistern protected from frost, a drain constructed, and a store room provided. A strong room for insane paupers, in the basement, was retained against protest.

This poor house was re-visited March 6, 1884. The paupers' kitchen was in use as a dining room and kitchen for the overseer's family. The basement laundry was in use as a paupers' kitchen; all food must be carried up one flight and through the overseer's kitchen (eighteen feet wide), or a longer distance out of doors. The "women's sitting" room was in use as overseer's sitting room. The overseer's office served as a bedroom; the new bath room had no tub; the neatly grained wainscoting in the dining room, was badly shrunk, and a wire was stretched between two nails, to keep a section from falling off; the floor of the dining room was shrunk to such a degree that one could see through the cracks into the basement. The overseer's wife stated that the floors in the second story could not be scrubbed because so leaky, This description speaks for itself.

It is to be hoped that the supervision of the board of Corrections and Charities will prevent such mistakes in the future.

The house has some decided merits. It has good walls; it provides suitable separation of the sexes; it is admirably heated by a hot air furnace, and is sufficiently ventilated; the location is good. The commissioners showed good judgment in not trying to utilize any of the old buildings.

Administration—House appeared clean for the most part; an old woman's room had dirty bed and bedding. A room in the basement 10x18 feet, with grated windows, was very dirty, and the bed was in filthy condition. As usual in poor houses, the rooms and beds of paupers were supplied with numerous small articles of clothing and rubbish, producing an untidy appearance. No rules were found. It would appear that overseer Collier does the best he can with his facilities. The system of hiring the overseer is extravagant, and prejudicial to the interests of the county and the paupers.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Visited Sept. 13, 1844.

Chairman of county commissioners, William G. Bronson,
Stillwater.

Overseer, Adam Amos, Stillwater.

Capacity without overcrowding.....	25
Total number of inmates during year.....	28
Males.....	20
Females.....	8
Insane.....	4
Blind.....	3
Children under 14.....	4
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884.....	11
Males,	11
Insane.....	2
Blind.....	3
Daily average number of inmates.....	9.24
Total current expenses, as reported by county auditor.....	\$1,835 15
Produce sold.....	None
Annual cost per patient.....	\$ 198 60
Weekly cost per patient.....	3 80
County paid for board and nursing of paupers in Stillwater city hos- pital.....	1,980 00
County paid for boarding and nursing paupers outside the hospital...	478 05

Overseer's estimate of property—

Land.....	6,000 00
Buildings.....	4,000 00
Furniture.....	500 00
Machinery.....	450 00
Live stock.....	1,140 00
Other property.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$12,590 00</u>

Overseer's salary, \$500 per year and board of self and family. County pays all help and furnishes everything except furniture of overseer's apartment. Overseer furnishes his own horse and buggy.

The farm of 247 acres, six miles north of Stillwater, was entered for the county and cost \$434. Stocked with three horses, about 30 head of cattle and about 25 hogs.

The house is a frame building, about 36x50 feet. Overseer's part: first floor—parlor, 12x15 feet; sitting room, 12x15; bedroom, 9x15; dining room, 12x13; second floor—spare room, 15x15; girls' room, 9x15; children's room, 10x13; hired men's room, 9x15; paupers' department—men's sitting room, 15x13 feet, looks east and south; men's bedrooms, 6x13 and 6x13; dining room, 15x13; pantry, 10x12; kitchen, 12x15; wash room, 12x15; second floor—bedrooms, 12x13, 12x13 and 9x15; attic—four bedrooms, each 12x15. The first floor is pretty well arranged. The rest is badly arranged. The house was badly built and was not in very good repair. No provision for separation of the sexes. Furniture, scanty, of poor quality and in bad repair. Good barn, machinery, sheds and granary.

Administration: The overseer was absent. Everything outside was very neat and clean, well picked up. The house appeared clean and neat. Some bed-bugs were found. A general air of thoroughness and good administration. No complaints from paupers.

The Stillwater city hospital has comfortable accommodations for 14 men and 4 women. The hospital is managed by a board of twenty-one ladies, three from each church in the city. The premises are owned and kept in good repair by the city of Stillwater. Washington County pays a gross sum of \$165 per month for the board and nursing of county patients, which sum is said to have just about paid for the average number of patients last year. Private patients pay \$1 per day, and employ their own physicians. County patients are attended by the county physician. The managers furnish tickets at \$3 per annum, entitling the holder to hospital privileges without further charge.

The institution seems to be well administered and is a great boon to homeless young men. Matron, Mrs. Borscht; steward, E. R. Jellison.

WINONA COUNTY.

Visited August 16, 1883; also May 18, 1884, by C. H. Berry and the secretary.

Chairman of county commissioners—Michael Toye, Winona.
Overseer, John Neville.

Capacity, without overcrowding.....	24
Total number of inmates during the year.....	39
Males.....	29
Females.....	10
Insane.....	6
Idiot.....	1
Children under fourteen.....	6
Remaining.....	21
Males.....	17
Females.....	4
Children.....	4
Insane.....	3
Idiot.....	1
Daily average number of inmates.....	20.46
Total current expenses as reported by county auditor.....	\$3,186.34
Produce sold.....	130.00
	<hr/>
Net current expense.....	\$3,056.34
Annual cost per inmate.....	\$149.38
Weekly cost per inmate.....	2.88
County paid for board and nursing of paupers outside of the poor house	6.60

Overseer's estimate of property —

Land.....	\$3,500.00
Buildings.....	2,500.00
Furniture.....	300.00
Machinery.....	500.00
Live stock.....	385.00
Other property.....	650.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$7,835.00

Overseer's salary, \$1,000, and board of self and wife. Overseer pays all help, indoors and out. All produce belongs to the county.

The farm of two hundred and twenty acres was purchased in 1866, at a cost of \$5,000. It is about four miles from Winona.

Buildings.—The overseer lives in a comfortable farm house, about two hundred and fifty feet from the paupers' building (not inspected). The poor house is a frame building of two stories, with a stone basement.

In the basement are a laundry, furnace room, dormitory with two or three beds for decrepit old men and a strong room for restraining refractory inmates. On the first floor are the dining room, women's sitting room and sleeping rooms. On the second

floor are the men's sleeping rooms, reached by a slippery outside stair-case.

The great lack in this poor house is proper separation of the sexes. Some of the infirm paupers cannot use the outside stair-case in bad weather, and the result is that the women's part is more or less a thoroughfare. Sometimes the first floor is full and a woman has to room on the second floor. Scandals have occurred in the past and are liable to occur again. The overseer stated that in suspicious cases he had to lock both parties in their rooms over night. "What if the house should take fire?" "Oh, they have to take their chances on that." Separation of the sexes could be measurably secured by building a covered stair-case at the opposite end of the building, to provide fire escape, closing all communication between the two departments and prohibiting the sexes from entering each other's departments.

At the time of the visit, water was supplied to a tank in the basement from a well in the barn yard—a very objectionable source. A good well had been recently filled by a land slide.

Food is cooked at the overseer's house and carried two hundred and fifty feet to the paupers' dining room.

Administration—First and second floors very clean. Beds and bedding clean. At last visit, one bug was found by close searching. Paupers appear comfortable, well fed and cared for. Much of the credit of a good administration belongs to Mrs. Neville, who is thorough and efficient.

This poor house is inadequate and unsuitable. The county must soon build and ought to abandon the old building entirely, and beginning anew, on a comprehensive plan, build for the present and future needs of the county.

The character of this poor house is "Negro Jeff," who is very fond of flowers. *Visiting member*—"Uncle Jeff, about how old are you?" *Jeff*—"I guess I'se 'bout a hundred, sah." *Visiting member*—"Jeff, have you any geraniums this year?" *Jeff*—"Yes, Gen'r'l! Got some mighty fine ones, sah. Nice big ones! Dey's 'bout ez big" (insinuatingly) "'bout ez big's a half a dollah, sah!"

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY

Purchased a frame dwelling house and three lots in the village of Granite Falls, in the winter of 1883-4, to provide a dwelling for one or two families that had become dependent upon the

county, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The plan did not prove as economical as was hoped, and the premises are now rented to other parties.

Auditor Henry Bordewick writes: "I think it would work well if four or six small adjoining counties purchased and run a poor farm or poor house in common." This suggestion is worthy of consideration.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART VI.

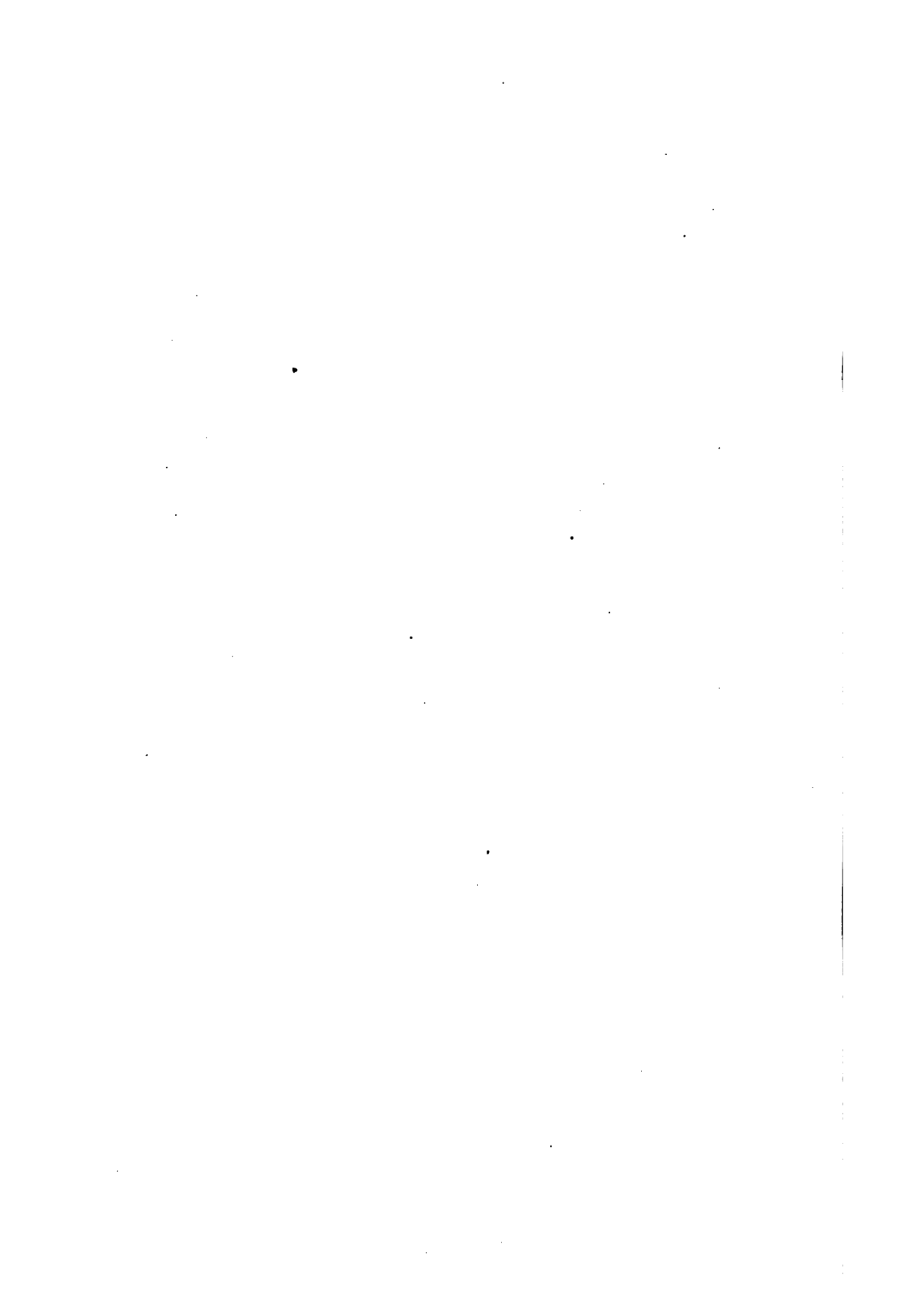
DETAILED ACCOUNT

OF THE

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD

FROM

APRIL 1, 1883, TO JULY 31, 1884, INCLUSIVE.



DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.

Traveling Expenses of D. C. Bell.

1883		
Aug. 23.	Rochester.....	\$3 75
	Wabasha.....	1 25
Sept. 21-9.	Louisville, Ky.....	36 25
1884.		
April 10.	St. Peter.....	1 75
May 1.	Faribault.....	50
July 17.	Rochester.....	6 10
		\$49 60

Traveling Expenses of C. H. Berry.

1883.		
April 21.	St. Paul.....	\$4 50
May 2.	St. Paul.....	5 10
	16. Rochester.....	7 50
	18. Fairmont and Mankato.....	5 50
June 8-10.	Faribault.....	6 75
July 10.	St. Paul.....	6 50
Aug. 7.	St. Paul and Stillwater.....	6 35
	22. Wabasha.....	3 50
Oct. 1.	Louisville, Ky.....	48 00
Nov. 13.	St. Paul.....	6 00
1884.		
Feb. 1.	Elmira, N. Y.....	4 00
May 6.	St. Paul.....	6 50
July 14.	Houston.....	2 25
	24. St. Peter.....	7 62
	30. St. Paul.....	2 75
		\$122 82

Traveling Expenses of M. Mc G. Dana.

1883.		
May 15.	St. Peter.....	\$4 60
Aug. 30.	Wabasha and Stillwater.....	3 65
		\$8 25

Traveling Expenses of W. M. Campbell.

1883.			
April	1.	St. Paul.....	\$4 25
May	2.	St. Paul.....	4 25
	14, 15.	St. Paul and St. Peter.....	10 35
	22.	St. Paul.....	4 25
July	10.	St. Paul.....	4 25
Aug.	7.	St. Paul.....	5 50
	7.	Stillwater.....	1 40
Sept.	21-29.	Louisville, Kentucky.....	59 75
Nov.	13.	St. Paul.....	4 25
Dec.	29.	Willmar.....	50
1884.			
April	15.	St. Paul and Rochester.....	11 95
			—————
			\$110 70

Traveling Expenses of R. Reynolds.

1883.			
May	2.	St. Paul.....	\$32 60
Nov.	13.	St. Paul.....	5 50
1884.			
March	21.	Long Prairie.....	5 00
Aug.	5.	St. Paul.....	31 35
			—————
			\$74 45

Traveling Expenses of H. R. Wells.

1883.			
May	2.	St. Paul.....	\$5 80
	22.	St. Paul.....	5 80
July	10.	St. Paul.....	5 80
Aug.	7.	St. Paul.....	5 80
1884.			
Jan.	7.	Stillwater.....	1 60
Feb.	5.	St. Paul.....	5 80
July	16.	Austin.....	3 90
	17.	Kasson.....	2 75
	17.	Rochester.....	4 60
			—————
			\$41 85

Traveling Expenses of the Secretary.

1883.			
July	9.	St. Paul.....	\$3 45
	11.	Minneapolis.....	30
	17.	Minneapolis.....	20
	21.	Minneapolis.....	15
	23.	Minneapolis.....	15
	28.	Worthington.....	2 25

SECRETARY'S REPORT—EXPENSES OF THE BOARD. 241

Aug.	3.	St. Paul (poor house).....	4 00
	2.	Hastings.....	25
	15.	Sparta, Wis.....	1 50
	16.	La Crosse.....	4 37
	16.	Winona (poor house).....	3 50
	17.	Wabasha (poor house).....	3 50
	18.	Red Wing (poor house).....	2 00
	18.	St. Paul (poor house).....	4 00
	18.	Minneapolis.....	75
	23-4.	Wabasha (poor house).....	3 70
	23.	Rochester.....	2 00
	29-30.	Wabasha (poor house).....	2 90
Sept.	7.	Reform School.....	2 50
	8.	Anoka.....	2 40
	10.	Minneapolis.....	20
	13.	St. Peter.....	1 00
	14.	Fairmont.....	2 75
	16.	Worthington.....	1 25
	17.	Albert Lea.....	1 50
	18.	Northfield.....	50
	21-28.	Louisville, Ky.....	19 80
	28.	Lexington, Ky.....	3 80
	29.	Frankfort, Ky.....	2 00
Oct.	3.	Boone's Gap, Ky (prison camp).....	7 90
	3.	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4 80
	4.	Springfield, Ill.....	3 25
	4.	Jacksonville, Ill.....	2 15
	6.	Chicago, Ill.....	6 75
	8.	Joliet, Ill.....	3 00
	9.	Kankakee, Ill.....	3 86
	10.	Chicago.....	95
	11.	Lansing, Mich.....	7 10
	12.	Ionia, Mich.....	3 70
	13.	Adrian, Mich.....	3 50
	13.	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1 60
	16.	Detroit, Mich.....	2 05
	16.	Pontiac, Mich.....	1 20
	16.	Lansing, Mich.....	3 20
	17.	Coldwater, Mich.....	3 30
	18.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	7 40
	22.	Painesville, Ohio.....	1 45
	22-24.	Elmira, N. Y.....	16 70
	25-27.	Columbus, Ohio.....	9 00
	30.	Chicago, Ill.....	4 50
Nov.	13.	St. Paul (work house).....	3 00
Dec.	3.	Windom.....	2 00
	4.	Lu Verne (poor house).....	3 00
	5.	St. James.....	1 50
	6.	St. Paul.....	1 00
		31	

242 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

	10.	New Ulm.....	1 50
	10.	Faribault.....	25
	27.	Brown's Valley.....	2 00
	28.	Litchfield.....	2 10
	28.	Willmar.....	1 85
	1884.		
Jan.	19.	Minneapolis.....	90
	26.	Stillwater.....	50
	28.	Stillwater.....	75
Feb.	12.	Hastings.....	1 25
	16.	St. Paul.....	25
	18.	Minneapolis.....	35
	20-21.	Morris.....	2 75
	28.	Reform School.....	4 00
March	1.	Owatonna (poor house).....	3 20
	6.	Red Wing.....	1 25
	7.	Wabasha (poor house).....	30
	10.	Fergus Falls (poor house).....	1 75
	11.	Alexandria.....	2 25
	12.	St. Cloud.....	2 50
		Sauk Rapids.....	1 00
	15.	Moorhead.....	1 25
	19.	Warren.....	3 75
		Crookston.....	2 25
	20.	Sauk Centre.....	4 25
	21.	Long Prairie.....	2 55
April	2.	Faribault.....	70
	4.	Minneapolis.....	35
	10.	St. Peter.....	1 50
	17.	Rochester.....	9 50
	21.	St. Paul.....	25
	22.	Morris.....	2 50
		Glenwood.....	2 75
	24.	Marshall (poor house).....	2 00
	25.	St. Peter (poor house).....	5 05
May	1.	Faribault.....	50
	6.	St. Paul (House of the Good Shepherd).....	4 00
	8.	Winona (poor house).....	3 50
	14.	Faribault.....	1 80
	17.	St. Paul (poor house).....	3 00
	21.	Anoka.....	30
	24.	Minneapolis.....	40
	29.	Janesville.....	1 85
June	2.	Browns Valley.....	50
	3.	Ortonville.....	1 00
	3.	Northfield.....	55
	7.	Owatonna.....	20
	9.	Waseca.....	1 10
	10.	Sleepy Eye.....	3 85

244 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

May	16.	Telegraphing.....	30	
	16.	Telegraphing.....	30	
	19.	Telegraphing.....	25	
		Postage stamps.....	5 00	
June	6.	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
Aug.	4.	Telegraphing.....	25	
				\$47 15

LIBRARY AND PRINTING.

1883.

July	19.	Five copies Report National Conference of Charities and Corrections.....	\$3 00	
	23.	Expressage on Massachusetts Reports.....	1 75	
Oct.	31.	Expressage on Michigan Reports.....	80	
Nov.	1.	Expressage on Ohio Reports.....	55	
	21.	Printing 150 Quarterly Reports.....	6 00	
	26.	Reports.....	50	
Dec.	8.	Expressage on Pennsylvania Reports.....	1 75	

1884.

May	6.	Printing 500 slips.....	3 00	
June	3.	Printing 500 slips.....	3 50	
		Reports.....	1 00	
	20.	Expressage on Executive Documents.....	90	
				\$22 75

STATIONERY.

1883.

Aug.	27.	Copying press.....	\$6 50	
Nov.	14.	Ledger and Day Book.....	3 60	
	26.	Rubber dating stamp.....	2 75	

1884.

Jan.	18.	Hektograph.....	3 50	
April	18.	500 portfolio envelopes.....	1 50	
				\$17 85

SALARY OF SECRETARY.

1883.

July	31.	One month.....	\$100 00	
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1884.

July	31.	One year.....	\$1,200 00	
				\$1,300 00

Total.....	\$2,132 80
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

HASTINGS H. HART,
Secretary.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

SUPPLEMENT.

**THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTIONS.**

**SECRETARY'S REPORT OF VISITS TO PUBLIC INSTI-
TUTIONS IN OTHER STATES.**

**OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RESPECTING
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS.**



THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This annual gathering grew up in connection with the general meetings of the American Social Science Association. Its first meeting was held in New York, May 20 and 22, 1874. The conference remained auxiliary to the association until its sixth meeting in 1879, since which time it has been held as a separate convention.

This organization has no constitution or by-laws and passes no resolutions. Its discussions are open to all who are interested in charitable, penal or reformatory work. It aims to accomplish needed reforms by the slow and thorough process of educating the people into right ways of thinking and acting on these subjects. It has had a very marked influence in the improvement made in the care of the insane and the indigent during the past ten years.

THE BOSTON CONFERENCE.

The eighth annual Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Boston, July 25-30, 1881,

Minnesota was represented, for the first time, by Dr. W. H. Leonard, of Minneapolis, member of the State Lunacy Commission, and the late E. W. Chase, secretary of the St. Paul Society for the Relief of the Poor. Both of these gentlemen took an active interest in the proceedings of the conference, and brought back such reports as led to a full representation of our State in the ninth annual conference.

The subsequent establishment of a State board of corrections and charities was largely due to Dr. Leonard's intelligent interest in the matter.

THE MADISON CONFERENCE.

The Ninth Annual Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Madison, Wisconsin, August 7 to 12, 1882.

Minnesota was represented by the following delegates, com-

missioned by the Governor: Dr. W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis; Gen. N. C. McLean, Frontenac; Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, E. W. Chase, M. McG. Dana, D. D., Mrs. C. G. Higbee, J. G. Rihel-daffer, D. D., St. Paul; Dr. C. N. Hewitt, Red Wing; Hon. Nelson Williams, R. G. Hutchins, D. D., Hon. A. H. Young and Miss Mary A. Williams, Minneapolis; Hon. E. G. Butts, Still-water; Dr. J. E. Bowers and A. T. Stetbone, Rochester; Dr. Franklin Staples, Winona; Prof. J. L. Noyes, Rev. Robert B. Whipple and Superintendent J. J. Dow, Faribault. This delegation was larger than that of any other State except Wisconsin.

Particular attention was given by the Minnesota delegation to the functions and working of the various State boards of charities in the country. The general opinion of the convention seemed to favor the Ohio plan of an advisory board, without any mandatory power.

The attendance of this delegation excited much interest in the subject in Minnesota and resulted in the establishment of the present State Board of Corrections and Charities by the legislature of Minnesota.

THE LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

The tenth Annual Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 24 to 28, 1883.

The attendance was larger than at any previous session, there being two hundred and seventy-nine members of the conference, of whom one hundred and eighty-nine were from outside the state of Kentucky, representing thirty states and territories.

This board was represented by Messrs. D. C. Bell, C. H. Berry, W. M. Campbell and the secretary. Other official delegates from Minnesota were, Hon. A. H. Young, Judge E. S. Jones and Nelson Williams, Esq. of Minneapolis, Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, Dr. C. N. Hewitt, of Red Wing, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Superintendent J. L. Noyes, of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, of Faribault.

Prof. Noyes was chairman of the standing committee on the education of the deaf; Judge Young read a paper on The Reformation Idea in Penal Treatment; Mr. Ingersoll submitted a statement of the methods employed in the Minnesota State Reform School.

The southern states were well represented in the conference by able delegates. The interest of the conference culminated in

the presentation of Geo. W. Cable's masterly exhibit of the lease system of convict labor.

The leading topics discussed were: 1. The Work of State Boards of Charity; 2. The Organization of Charities in Cities; 3. Crimes and Penalties; 4. Preventive Work among Children; 5. Provision for the Chronic Insane. Additional topics discussed were: The Education of the Deaf; Preventive Medical Charities, and Plans for Public Buildings.

A session of the conference was held at the House of Refuge, where addresses were made to the children, the best of which was a unique discourse by Mr. Mills, of North Carolina, on "The All Important Subject of Tar."

The public officers and citizens of Louisville offered every possible courtesy. Gov. J. Proctor Knott, Ex-Gov. L. P. Bullock and Ex-Gov. Charles Anderson were members of the conference.

The president of the conference was Rev. Fred. H. Wines, secretary of the board of public charities of Illinois.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The Eleventh Annual Conference of Charities and Corrections was held in St. Louis, Missouri, October 13 to 17, 1884.

This board was represented by Messrs. D. C. Bell, C. H. Berry, M. McG. Dana, R. Reynolds and Secretary H. H. Hart. Other official State delegates were Dr. C. K. Bartlett, St. Peter, Dr. W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis; Dr. C. N. Hewitt, Red Wing, Dr. J. G. Riheldaffer, Hon. J. D. Ludden and Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, St. Paul; Dr. Geo. H. Knight, Faribault, Hon. E. S. Jones and Hon. Nelson Williams, of Minneapolis.

The conference consisted of about two hundred members. Hon. W. P. Letchworth, President of the New York State Board of Charities, was president of the conference and opened it with a notable paper. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, Mayor Ewing, of St. Louis, and others; and a speech was delivered at the closing session by General W. T. Sherman.

The following topics were discussed: Charity Organizations in Cities; Management of Reformatories and Houses of Refuge; Child Saving Work; Provision for Chronic Insane and for Idiots; Organization and Management of Prisons and Penitentiaries; Police System and Management; Organization and Management of Poor Houses.

Among many valuable papers, two were especially important: one by Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble Minded Children, on "Provision for Idiots," and one by Hon. H. H. Giles, of Wisconsin, on "Organization and Management of Poor Houses."

One of the most interesting sessions was that when several leading wardens of State prisons came forward and answered questions propounded by the members of the conference, as to the methods of prison management and discipline.

The Minnesota delegation gave special attention to the matter of charity organization in cities, with a view to the introduction of the system in the cities of this State. An active part was taken in the conference by Messrs. Ingersoll, Riheldaffer, Williams and Dana, and a paper was read on "Placing Children in the West," by the secretary of the board.

The conference is to meet at Washington, in 1885, and it is hoped that it may be induced to come to Minnesota in 1886.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF VISITS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities:

GENTLEMEN: The following is a brief summary of the visits paid by me, in accordance with the law establishing the board, to public institutions in other states, during the year ending July 31, 1884.

VISITS TO COUNTY INSTITUTIONS IN WISCONSIN.

In August, 1884, with the approval of Gov. Hubbard, president of the board, I accepted an invitation from secretary A. O. Wright, of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, to join him in a visit to county institutions on both sides of the Mississippi River, from La Crosse to Minneapolis. We visited the county jails and poor houses in Monroe, La Crosse, Buffalo and Pierce counties, Wisconsin; and in Winona, Wabasha, Goodhue, Ramsey and Hennepin counties, Minnesota.

During the trip secretary Wright initiated me into methods of inspection, and favored me with advice from his experience which has been invaluable. The benefit of these instructions was

greatly enhanced by the fact that he was able to enforce and illustrate them by actual work in the counties visited.

We found insane persons in some six poor houses and two jails. In every case, their condition was pitiable. In all the Wisconsin cases, secretary Wright gave notice of the removal of these insane persons to a county insane hospital in another part of the State; authority for such transfers being now vested in the State Board of Charities and Reform.

VISITS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

In September, 1883, in accordance with the advice of secretary Fred. H. Wines, of the Board of Public Charities of Illinois, Gov. L. F. Hubbard, president of the board, gave me a commission to visit correctional and charitable institutions in several states, in order that I might have data from which to view our own institutions. I endeavored to choose representative institutions, not only those which are radical and advanced in their theories of management, but some which are conservative and hold to established methods. I generally visited the best institutions of a State, passing the others by; but in some cases I visited inferior institutions, believing that we may learn from the mistakes of our neighbors as well as from their successes. The tour embraced the states of Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and a trip to Elmira, New York. The institutions visited were five State prisons and one prison camp, four jails, five children's reformatories, three work houses, nine institutions for dependent children, three poor houses and two hospitals; some thirty-six institutions in all, besides visiting the officers of the State boards of Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

ILLINOIS BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The work of the board of public charities of Illinois is very highly organized. Elaborate quarterly reports are required from all the charitable and reformatory institutions. The board of charities is in reality a board of audit as well; as all the accounts of the State institutions are filed in that office with duplicate vouchers, and the State auditor takes the certificate of the board of charities for their correctness, without any further examination. As soon as the accounts of the past quarter are certified correct by the board of charities, the estimated account

for the coming quarter is paid over to the treasurer of each State institution. The board of charities revises the annual estimates of all the State institutions. During the last eight years the appropriations of the legislature for these institutions have varied only \$1,386.50 from the recommendations of the board out of nearly \$4,000,000 appropriated; and the State institutions now regulate their estimates by the recommendations of the board. The board of charities requires all the State institutions to adopt the same classification of expenses, which permits intelligent comparison and criticism of expenditures.

A set of books is kept in the office of the secretary, to unify the accounts of the State institutions. Secretary Wines has devised a uniform system of accounts for all such institutions which is very complete, but too elaborate to find ready favor with the trustees of public institutions. The results secured are of great value and it is to be hoped that Mr. Wines will be able in time to abridge and simplify the system in some particulars and secure its general adoption.

MICHIGAN BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

The work of the Michigan board of corrections and charities is less elaborate than that of the Illinois board, but the tendency seems to be in the same direction. The board receives a quarterly report of all changes of the population of the various insane hospitals, and annual reports giving a full list of all insane in hospitals or receiving county aid throughout the State. The material is thus secured for a complete record of all the insane of the State, which is kept at the office of the board of corrections and charities, and gains in value every year. The board is required by recent legislation to pay a yearly visit to each State institution, for the purpose of considering its annual estimates and to report to the legislature on the same.

Building plans in public charitable, penal and reformatory institutions for school purposes, living rooms, work rooms or sleeping rooms, or for systems of sewerage, ventilation or heating, are submitted to the joint consideration of the board of corrections and charities and the State board of health.

Michigan has a system of county agents of the board of corrections and charities to care for juvenile offenders, and see to the placing of indigent children in homes, which has proved highly satisfactory.

A State convention of county superintendents of the poor had been held annually for the past ten years, and a year ago a State conference of charities was inaugurated with marked success. A State conference of charities has been held also in Wisconsin for the past two or three years.

OHIO BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The Ohio board of State charities is less elaborate in its organization than either that of Illinois or Michigan, but it is probably no less effective as an agency of reform in the administration of public institutions. The members of the board devote much time and study to their work. I had the honor of meeting Gov. Foster, president of the board, Secretary Byers, Gen. Brinkerhoff, and Mr. Joseph Perkins, all of whom manifested the highest interest in and acquaintance with their work. Several of the members of the Ohio board have taken up specialties, in which they have become recognized authorities, e. g. Mr. Perkins probably knows as much about the proper construction of jails, poor houses and orphan asylums as any man in the United States. Gen. Brinkerhoff has made an elaborate study of improved methods of caring for the insane, etc.

In Ohio, instead of the Michigan plan of county agents, the legislature has established county boards of visitors, each consisting of three ladies and two gentlemen, appointed by the judges of common pleas. These county boards report to the State board of charities.

THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM IN KENTUCKY.

Leaving Louisville, September 28, I went to Frankfort, where I had a pleasant interview of two hours with Gov. Proctor Knott, who gave me a general letter to officers of State institutions, affording every facility for observation.

In Kentucky the convict lease system prevails. I visited the State prison at Frankfort and convict camp at Boone's Gap, where one hundred and forty-five convicts were engaged upon a tunnel and other railroad work. The lessee furnishes food, shelter, clothing, medical attendance, warden and guards. A State inspector is appointed to reside at the camp to care for the interests of the convicts. The warden, Capt. Mundy, a young man of magnificent physique, twenty-five years old, had as much

power as the captain of a man of war. His guards were paid fifteen dollars per month and armed with shot guns and discretionary power. Capt. Mundy informed me that he "had lost four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of prisoners" within the past few weeks—a statement which I understood better when I learned that the contractor forfeits fifty dollars to the State for every escaped convict, or fifty dollars reward to the captor for every one recaptured. Fortunately for the helpless convicts, the warden was apparently a humane man, who did what he could for their comfort.

ILLINOIS STATE PRISON.

The strictest discipline and the most thorough organization which I observed was at the Illinois State prison at Joliet. Close attention to work was exacted from every convict, and the officers seemed to be under almost equally strict discipline.

The appointments of the prison are very complete. I was especially struck by the punishment cells, located in a detached building. These cells are perhaps 7x10 feet by 10 feet high; well lighted by a window near the ceiling. The convict sleeps on a plank raised an inch from the stone floor by cleats. During working hours he stands, handcuffed to the grated door; an outer door of wood shuts off sights and sounds. Here refractory convicts remain in complete seclusion until they voluntarily submit and ask to be set to work.

Warden R. W. McClaughey stands in the front rank of prison governors.

THE MICHIGAN REFORMATORY AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The reformatory and house of correction, at Ionia, Michigan, would seem to be misnamed. The reformatory idea has been apparently for the most part abandoned except by the chaplain. The warden, after reading my commission, said, courteously, "I do not know that I can be of much use to you. The truth is, I was appointed to this position, not on account of any special fitness, or experience, but on the ground of my general character and political influence." He stated also that he did not think that the discipline of these prisoners should differ essentially from that of the state prison at Jackson. Regarded as a state prison, its management is highly commendable in many respects; but regarded as a reformatory it would seem deficient.

THE OHIO STATE PRISON.

My visit to the Ohio state prison, at Columbus, was a hurried one. The new cell room there is the best I saw, except for imperfect ventilation. By the simple expedient of having the bars set with their edges instead of their flat sides toward the inside of the prison, the amount of light is greatly increased.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

The reformatory prison, at Elmira, New York, for young men sentenced for their first offense, was the most interesting institution visited. Mr. Brockway, the warden, is sharply criticised by his opponents, and by many prison men, unreasonably, it seems to me. Much of his work is necessarily experimental, since he treads unbeaten paths. Some of his experiments fail. How could it be otherwise? But the fact is indisputable that many young men are being made over in that institution. The system is practically an extension of the well tried reform school system to boys of a little larger growth; with such modifications as are demanded by the greater fixedness of character and habits in these convicts. To this end, it is necessary, as Mr. Brockway puts it, "to dig new channels of thought" in the minds of these Bowery boys and incipient roughs. "I believe," he said, "that I can practically determine what most of these young men shall think about, from the moment they awake in the morning until they go to sleep at night."

Eight hours per day is spent in the shops. Though the discipline is less severe, the men work as well as those of a similar class at Joliet. Four-fifths of an ordinary ten hour's work outside is exacted, and accomplished by most of them. Morning and evening they have their library books, selected by a wise librarian.

Two hours each evening are spent either in school or in study, and rigid written examinations form the basis of marks on which depends the prospect of release. I went through the school rooms and was astonished at the degree of attention and enthusiasm in the classes. The instructors (keen, bright men from Elmira) are paid from \$2.50 to \$5 per night; and the pupils were engaged, some of them, on reading, writing and arithmetic; but others, I found, to my astonishment, listening with unmistakable interest to lectures on United States history, and the science

of government; each man with a printed syllabus before him by which he is to refresh his memory and prepare for examination. Here is where Mr. Brockway is laughed at, and yet here is where he is doing his best work, teaching these men to think and giving them material for thought.

The men are divided into three grades. New comers are placed in the second grade; from which they can go up or down. They wear citizens dress, have either a full beard or else a clean shave, as they choose, march by twos, without military precision under sergeants of the first grade, and eat in their cells. The third grade men wear red clothing, go clean shaven, march in single file, lock-step, under keepers, and also eat in their cells. The first grade men wear a neat blue uniform. They wear their beard as they choose. They march by fours, in military style, under captains of their own choosing; they eat in a common dining hall, where they talk freely or hear the daily news from an appointed epitomizer. Their diet has some extras. Their cells are larger and pleasanter. When a first grade man has had perfect marks for six months, and is adjudged fit for freedom by the board of managers, he is set free on "ticket of leave," subject to a return without a new trial if he goes into evil ways.

All grades work in the same shops and mingle in the school rooms according to scholarship. One hundred men work in one shop with a single guard, while, in one or two smaller shops, there is absolutely no guard; the first grade man being trusted without fear to see the rules observed. A man who has nearly reached the point of release cannot afford to incur a year's added imprisonment by breaking rules.

Mr. Brockway's estimate of eighty per cent reclaimed from the ranks of crime to habits of industry may be too large, but if even fifty per cent are reformed, the work is without parallel in this country.

CITY WORK HOUSES.

The city work houses, or houses of correction of Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland, are simply well administered prisons for short term prisoners. They do little reformatory work, because it is impossible to make much impression upon vicious men and women in ten to ninety days. Cleanliness prevails. Good, wholesome food is furnished. Worn out drunks and vagrants are refreshed and recruited for a new campaign. The universal opinion of the officers of these prisons is against short sentences

and in favor of sentences increasing in length, with repeated offenses. The idea of indeterminate sentences, under which convicts shall be "kept until cured" finds much favor.

The inmates of the Cincinnati work house, work on a contract at thirty cents per day. With an average of four hundred and forty-eight prisoners, they earn an average of \$46.75 per year, not half their keeping. The Detroit and Cleveland work houses are managed on city account, the superintendent buying and selling the products. The Cleveland work house with an average of only two hundred and sixty-one prisoners, earns an average of \$97.60 *per capita*, and is self-supporting; while the Detroit work house, with an average of five hundred and twenty-one prisoners earns \$145.80 *per capita*, paid \$40,000 into the city treasury last year, and has returned to the city a net profit of nearly \$300,000 in the past twenty years.

In view of the establishment of the St. Paul work house and the steps recently taken for the erection of one in Minneapolis, this work deserves the careful study of this board.

COUNTY JAILS.

I visited four jails; one at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and three in Ohio, at Cleveland, Painesville and Columbus. The Cuyahoga County jail at Cleveland, and the city jail at Columbus, are built on what is known as the Ohio plan, providing for the complete separation of each prisoner; but the system is not carried out by the officers of either prison. The jail at Cleveland cost about a quarter of a million dollars. There are four stories of stone cells set back to back in two tiers, with a corridor through the middle by which access is gained to the cells by solid doors, so that no prisoner can see any other brought in. Light is gained through the grated front of the cell, separated from the outside wall and windows by another corridor. There is an entirely separate female department, and another for boys. The prisoners were allowed to carry on conversation with each other at the top of their voices, and were set loose in the corridor for an hour and a half each day, for mutual association and instruction. The boys' department is useless in winter.

THE SEPARATE SYSTEM.

The Richland County jail, at Mansfield, Ohio, is managed strictly on the separate plan. Each prisoner is kept entirely

by himself. The official board of visitors of Richland County, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, say in their report for 1883: "The board would most earnestly and gratefully call attention to one feature of the jail of our county, which places it pre-eminently above any other in the State of which we have any knowledge. That feature is the separate system of confinement. No prisoner converses with any other, or is ever in the company of any other. Indeed, he cannot know who else is in the jail. This promotes a seriousness of demeanor on the part of every prisoner, the results of which are often seen in the unquestionable desire for reform. Sheriff Gates, now in charge, once served in similar capacity under the regime of the old jail, where, as in most jails, the congregate system was in vogue, and volunteers the emphatic statement that while the present system is a little more trouble to the keeper, yet it is notably better for the safety of the building and the morals of the prisoners."

CHILDREN'S REFORMATORIES.

I visited five children's reformatories. Of these, the most interesting was the industrial school for girls at Adrian, Michigan. This school has been in operation but two years. It is built strictly on the cottage plan; there being four cottages, and four corresponding grades. Girls enter in the second grade and can go up or down. The lowest grade is kept entirely separate, having its own school room. The others have a common school room. All girls are taught housework and plain sewing. A few learn dressmaking. A rotary plan is adopted, whereby girls spend a month at a time in different departments of work. The four cottages now in use accommodate about thirty-four pupils each, and cost about \$17,000 each, or \$500 per capita. A fifth cottage is now being built to accommodate girls at a lower cost per capita. Girls of the highest grade may be discharged on ticket of leave when judged expedient by the managers, suitable places having been provided. I found no officer in any public institution who told me the things I wanted to know more succinctly and clearly than Miss Hall, the superintendent.

The Michigan Reform School at Lansing combines the associated and cottage plans. The school rooms are in the various cottages, which seemed to me a bad plan, since it made it necessary to grade the pupils in each cottage on the basis of scholarship rather than character.

The houses of refuge of Cincinnati, Louisville and Cleveland are all managed on the same general plan, and in all of them the same great evil exists, namely, the association of criminal children, vagrant children and orphans in the same school, and under the same conditions. In Cleveland, this evil is aggravated by the fact that the house of refuge is in the workhouse. The children are within prison walls and behind prison bars. The administration of these institutions is excellent.

THE MICHIGAN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The State School for Indigent Children at Coldwater, Michigan, is a highly interesting institution. It was inaugurated ten years ago as the pioneer institution of its kind. The State Board of Corrections and Charities, at the inception of its work, found a large number of children in the poor houses, growing up to pauperism and crime. The question arose: What shall be done with them? The answer was this school. It receives all "children between the ages of three and fourteen years who are declared dependent upon the public for support, and who are in a suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction." It is declared to be the object of the law "to provide for such children a temporary home only in said school until homes can be procured for them in good families;" and the law now forbids the keeping of any such child in any poor house.

The school is managed admirably. The children live in cottages, but take their meals and attend school in the main building. The cottages are real homes, accommodating thirty children each, under a cottage manager, who acts as foster mother. The best feature of the school is that the children remain so short a time. Children are being placed in good homes at the rate of one each day, through the county agents of the Board of Corrections and Charities, and the number of children at the school is actually diminishing. A convenient hospital has just been built of wood, with a small building close at hand for contagious diseases. Vicious children are not retained, but transferred to the State reform School. Idiots have to be left in the poor houses, there being no State provision for them. The school is very economically managed.

OHIO ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

In Ohio, the same class of children is cared for in county homes, which are entirely separate from the poor houses, and

are said to be admirably conducted. I was unable to visit one of them, although I greatly desired to do so.

I had the pleasure of visiting the Cleveland orphan asylum with Dr. A. G. Byers and Mr. Joseph Perkins, of the Board of State Charities. Its building is probably the most complete and perfect one of the kind in this country, if not in the world. My imagination was not able to suggest anything desirable for such an institution which was not there. The greatest care is here exercised in placing the children in homes. In 1883 the managers placed out one hundred children and rejected eleven hundred applications for children.

HOSPITALS.

The Retreat is an admirably constructed institution in Cleveland for receiving girls who have been seduced. They remain until after their confinement. The baby is given away to some one who will adopt it, and a place is found for the young mother to earn an honest living.

I visited the Cook County hospital at Chicago, but can attempt no description of that great institution in the narrow limits of this report. It seemed to me thoroughly organized and well administered.

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

The school for the deaf at Jacksonville, Illinois, has the reputation of being one of the best in the country. The whole institution is permeated with the personality of the superintendent, Dr. Gillette. Pupils and teachers alike share his enthusiasm. Not the slightest detail seems to escape his observation. Special attention is paid there, as in our own schools, to the teaching of industries which will enable the pupils to support themselves. It is a very rare occurrence for an educated deaf mute to become dependent on charity. I was greatly interested in the classes in articulation. Few people have an idea of the extreme difficulty of acquiring the use of the vocal organs without the assistance of the ear. While from 25 to 35 per cent. of the pupils in our leading schools for the deaf enter articulation classes, a much smaller number acquire any valuable power of speech, and those who do are usually pupils who lost their hearing at from four to eight or nine years of age, or those whose hearing is not entirely eradicated. I visited the school for the deaf and dumb at Columbus,

Ohio. I was gratified to hear Prof. Noyes, superintendent of our institution, highly spoken of by several gentlemen in other states.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

I visited the schools for the blind at Jacksonville, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; and Lansing, Michigan. Of these the largest and best equipped is the Ohio institution, under the superintendency of Prof. G. L. Smead.

In these schools, as in those of the deaf and dumb, much attention is given to industrial training; music is, of course, a prominent feature. The boys and girls are more carefully separated than in other schools. I found to my surprise that the superintendent of the Illinois school for the blind prefers decidedly that his teachers shall live outside the building.

SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILES AND IDIOTS.

I visited the schools for feeble minded children at Lexington, Kentucky, and Columbus, Ohio, but the visits were so hurried that I will not attempt to give any impressions. I found the conversation of Dr. Doran, of the Ohio institution, as suggestive and instructive as that of any officer I met. I greatly regretted being unable to spend more time with him.

INSANE HOSPITALS.

The most instructive and satisfactory visits of the trip, taking them altogether, were those to the five insane hospitals at Lexington, Kentucky; Jacksonville and Kankakee, Illinois; Pontiac, Michigan, and Columbus, Ohio. The superintendents and officers afforded every facility in their power. I placed myself under their tuition, and it is safe to say that I never learned more in the same length of time.

The Lexington hospital is the oldest save two in the country. It has advanced through every stage from the chains and underground dungeons of the early madhouses to the outdoor labor and freedom from restraint of the present day. Some of the early strong rooms and dungeons are still shown to visitors. The colored patients are kept in a separate building, with more meagre furniture than that of the whites. A peculiar feature, which I saw nowhere else, was the deep verandas, one for each

ward, perhaps 18x40 feet, protected by an iron net work and connected with the day sitting rooms. Here the patients spend much of their time in summer and get a great deal of fresh air in winter.

The insane hospital at Jacksonville is an admirable example of the best institutions of the conservative type. The administration of Dr. Carriel is remarkably efficient. There did not seem to be any loose ends, such as are seen in many institutions. The heating and ventilating system is very complete. All water closets are ventilated to the main smoke stack. No traps are used and a powerful downward draft is constant. A detached building is now being built to accommodate four hundred additional patients. On the whole, this institution seemed to me to resemble very closely our St. Peter hospital in its plan, in its methods of administration, and in the ideas of its officers.

The Kankakee hospital is the pioneer of a new system. The aim has been: (1) to secure economy in construction; (2) to provide healthful employment for as many patients as possible; (3) to remove, as far as possible the rigor of confinement and restraint, and introduce "a natural and somewhat domestic mode of life." The plan adopted is that of a central building which accommodates about three hundred patients, and six "detached wards" or cottages, accommodating about two hundred more.

The hospital was opened four years ago, and the results are so satisfactory that the last legislature decided to build additional detached wards sufficient to increase the capacity of the hospital to 1,500. The cost of the buildings, as they now stand, has been \$850 per patient. The cost of the detached wards, however, has been only \$318 per patient. Should the hospital be enlarged to a capacity of 1,500 patients, at the same rate the entire cost will average only about \$500 per patient. (I may remark, by way of comparison, that our new wings at Rochester are costing only about \$500 per patient, while the new detached wards at St. Peter will cost only about \$200 per patient.)

In the matter of labor the Kankakee record is excellent. On the average nearly half of the patients work voluntarily, every day. In the summer the proportion is larger.

In this respect, however, the record is no better than that at Pontiac, Michigan, and other well managed institutions.

In the matter of confinement and restraint Kankakee shows good results. There are no gratings or shutters on any of the detached wards, except on perhaps half a dozen windows.

While I was there the first escape through a window in four years took place. The patient was brought back in an hour or two. Seventy-four male patients out of one hundred and eighty-one are in unlocked wards and go freely about the premises. No physical restraints of any kind are allowed except on the order of a hospital physician after seeing the case, and all apparatus for such restraint is kept at the central office. At Lexington, Kentucky, Pontiac, Michigan, and Columbus, Ohio, the record shows a very small amount of restraint. In the Columbus hospital I was informed that only two patients out of nine hundred were in restraint.

The cottage plan gives a home feeling, and often operates favorably upon very troublesome patients.

Ohio is about to build a hospital at Toledo entirely on the cottage plan, which will carry out the same ideas to a still greater extent.

The institution at Pontiac is characterized by the pleasant appearance of its wards—even those occupied by the worst class of patients; and by the very large number of patients who are occupied in some way or other out of the wards.

In Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan public institutions suffer greatly from changes for political reasons. No tenure is secure, and the best officers, if left unmolested, are picked off by other states. It was a matter of surprise there to learn that in Minnesota we had not changed the superintendent of any public institution since Warden Reed was appointed, nine years ago.

In visiting these institutions I made careful observations of systems of accounts and, in particular, of methods of handling and accounting for public property.

COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

I visited several county poor houses, of which I will not stop to speak at length. At Painesville, Ohio, and Ann Arbor, Michigan, I saw model poor houses of the smaller size, such as we have in Minnesota, and gained such valuable information as to the proper construction and management of poor houses. I obtained, also, full sets of blanks used by other boards in collecting statistics of pauperism and public charity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am deeply indebted to Secretary Wines, of Illinois, Secretary Baxter, of Michigan and Secretary Byers, of Ohio, who

accompanied me in many of the visits above recorded, and did all in their power to initiate me into the methods of the fraternity. I was the recipient of the most generous hospitality from the institutions visited.

MONTANA PRISONS.

In June, 1884, I visited the jails at Miles City, Bozeman, Helena and Deer Lodge, Montana. They are all built on the cage plan, and were crowded with prisoners of all grades, herded together. The evils of this promiscuous association were very manifest there, because the jails were filled to their utmost capacity.

The Territorial prison at Deer Lodge, owned and administered by the United States at the territorial expense, is utterly inadequate. With suitable accommodations for 56 men, there were 120. In a room 12x24 feet 21 men were kept day and night in idleness. In an inner room, 19x20 feet, lighted and ventilated by one window consisting of six panes of 10x12 glass, sixteen men were kept. A room 9x18 feet, with a miserable floor, serves as the sitting room of the guards, the reception room for friends of prisoners, officers' barber shop and prison tailor shop, two sewing machines being kept in the room. There is no store room or hospital, and no sanitary provisions.

The administration is in the hands of United States Marshal Botkin, who receives eighty-five cents per day for each Territorial prisoner kept and pays all expenses. The administration appeared to be as good as the circumstances would admit. Guards are paid \$1,000 a year each, and Warden Creel seemed to me a most careful and efficient officer.

At the request of Hon. John Coburn, United States District Judge, I made a report to him on the condition of the prison, to be used in support of efforts of the Montana Bar Association to secure remedial legislation by Congress.

Certainly the general Government ought not to maintain such a prison as that one.

THE NEW DAKOTA PENITENTIARY AT BISMARCK.

On my return, I visited at Bismarck, Dakota, the Burleigh County jail and the new Territorial prison.

The new prison seemed an admirable building, so far as one could judge, in its incomplete state. The arrangements for

cooking and feeding prisoners are excellent. Offices, reception room, cells, bath rooms, ventilation, system of locks, etc.,—all were excellent. I observed only two things that seemed to call for criticism: The chapel (a room seldom used, and only for a short time,) looks to the south and east; while the hospital, where sunlight is most essential, looks to the north and east, being so arranged as to get very little sun indeed. There appeared to be no good reason why the two rooms might not have been transposed. The cell room, which is otherwise fire-proof, has wooden roof boards and rafters, exposing the prison to the same catastrophe which overtook the Minnesota State Prison. A comparatively small outlay would have secured an iron roof, making the cell room absolutely fire-proof.

COMPARISON OF MINNESOTA INSTITUTIONS.

In the light of these numerous visits to institutions east and west, I believe that we have reason to be proud of the State institutions of our State. Some of them are exceptionally good, and none of them, in my opinion, is below the average of Eastern institutions.

Through the wisdom of their founders they have all escaped the vice of extravagant building, which has crippled many of the older States in their endeavors to provide for the unfortunate and delinquent classes.

As to our county jails, lock-ups and poor houses, the most that can be said of most of them is that they are not worse than those of the older States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HASTINGS H. HART,
Secretary.

OPINION OF W. J. HAHN, ATTORNEY GENERAL, RESPECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Dec. 21, 1883.

H. H. Hart, Secretary Board of Corrections and Charities:

DEAR SIR: I will answer the questions propounded in the order of their asking.

First—In cases where it is understood that the county shall, by its commissioners, furnish necessary “bedding, change of underclothing, or other necessary clothing, or towels for the use of prisoners in a county jail, is it the duty of the sheriff or jailer to purchase the same without the order of the county commissioners, in case of their neglect to do so, after due notice is given? If so, in what manner is he to collect payment for the same, in case of the refusal of the commissioners to pay?”

By section 19, page 970, general statutes of 1878, it is made the duty of the keeper of each jail, under the circumstances stated in your query, to furnish the articles indicated. In case he does so provide such supplies, he is to be paid therefor out of the county treasury. The section is silent as to the manner by which such payment is to be made. It follows, therefore, that it must be made on the order of the county commissioners, as this is the usual way by which claims against the county are paid. In case the commissioners should refuse to allow and order paid his bill for the same, he has his remedy by an appeal to the district court, under section 89, page 134, or he may commence an original action against the county for the amount of his claim. (14 Minn. 67.)

Second—“In case of the neglect of the county commissioners to remedy defective sewerage in a county jail for several months, although duly requested so to do by the sheriff, and although the health of the sheriff’s family and the prisoners is endangered thereby, is the sheriff empowered by section 8, chapter 120, General Statutes, to make the necessary repairs at the expense of the county? If not, has the board of health of the city or town in which the jail is located, or any other, authority to compel the making of such repairs?”

No authority to make any such repairs is given to the sheriff by section eight. This section makes it his duty to see that the prison is kept in a “cleanly and healthful condition;” but there being no provision such as is found in section nineteen for repayment for expenditures made in and about the performance of such duty, it seems to me that the word “healthful” found in this section must be construed as equivalent, or nearly equivalent, to the preceding word “cleanly.” He is to see that it is kept in a “healthful condition,” so far as it is possible for him to do so.

The jail is kept “by authority of the board of county commissioners, and at the expense of the county,” and unless there

is a power clearly vested in some other person or body to incur expenditures on account thereof it rests with the board alone to say when and what repairs shall be made; and in my opinion no board of health or any other board can *compel* the making of such repairs. (See Laws 1883, page 178; see Commissioners of Neosho County vs. Stoddard, 13 Kas. 207.)

It seems to me that the only way such repairs could be enforced would be through the action of the grand jury. A willful neglect of duty on the part of the board of county commissioners would render them liable to indictment. (See section 8, chapter 91, page 879, General Statutes, 1878; 1 Russell on Crimes, page 200, *et seq.*)

Third—“What is meant by ‘separate rooms’ in section 2, chapter 120, General Statutes?”

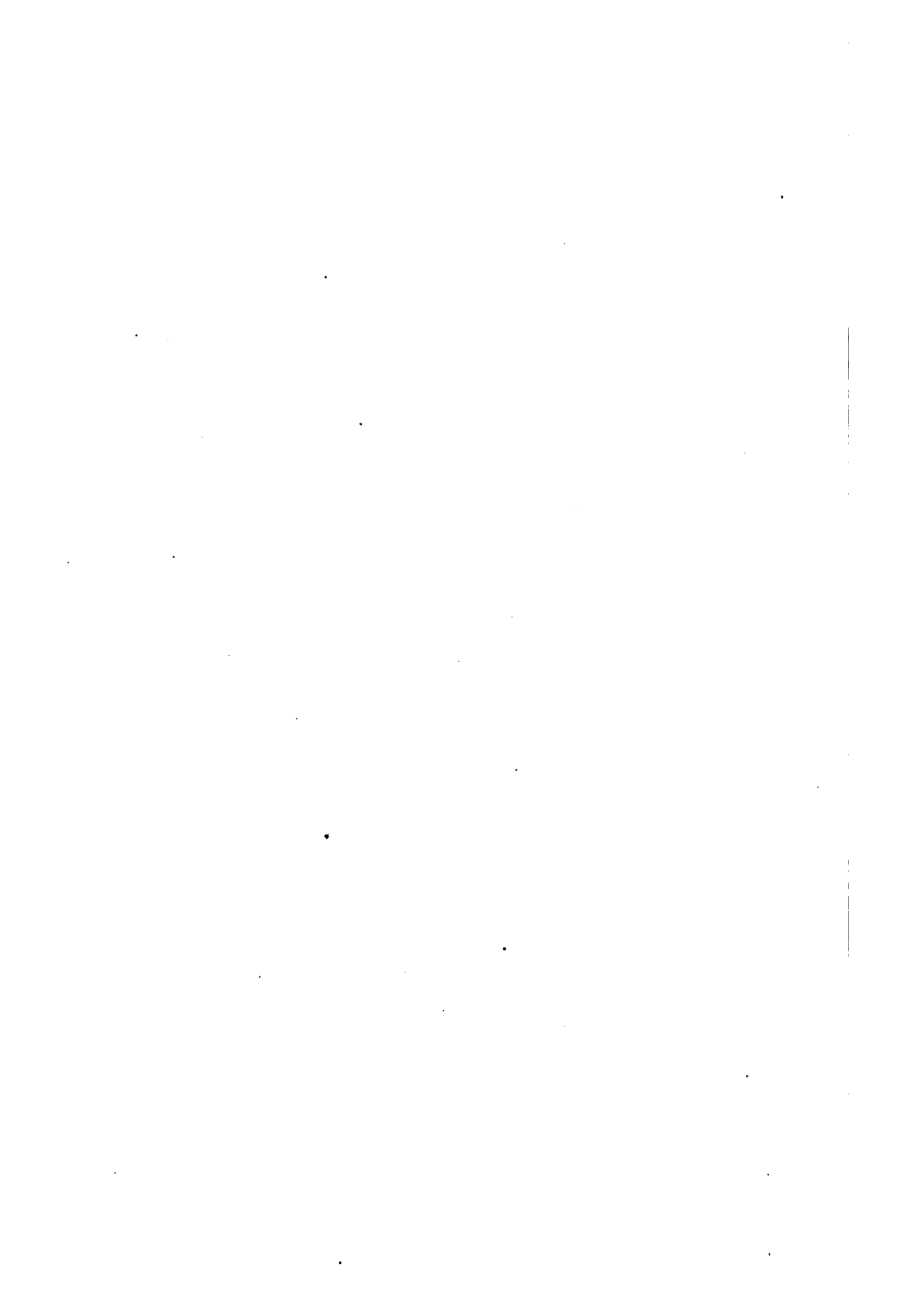
“(a) In a case where male prisoners are confined in an iron ‘cage’ of which the grating has openings three inches square, and female prisoners are confined in the room in which the ‘cage’ is situated, having their beds on the top of said ‘cage,’ with full privilege to see, touch and converse with said male prisoners, are they in ‘separate rooms’ within the meaning of the statute?”

“(b) Where women occupy an upper tier of such an iron ‘cage’ and men the lower tier, they being able to converse freely but not to see or touch each other, are they in ‘separate rooms’ within the meaning of the statute?”

To the first subdivision of above question (a), I answer: They are not in separate rooms within the meaning of the statute. The second subdivision of above question must also be answered in the negative, in my opinion. As I understand the expression “separate rooms,” as used in section 2, *supra*, it means that the sexes should be kept entirely separate, so that they can hold no converse or intercourse with each other; and, so long as they are able to do either, they are not kept in separate rooms within the intent and meaning of this section.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. HAHN,
Attorney General.



STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

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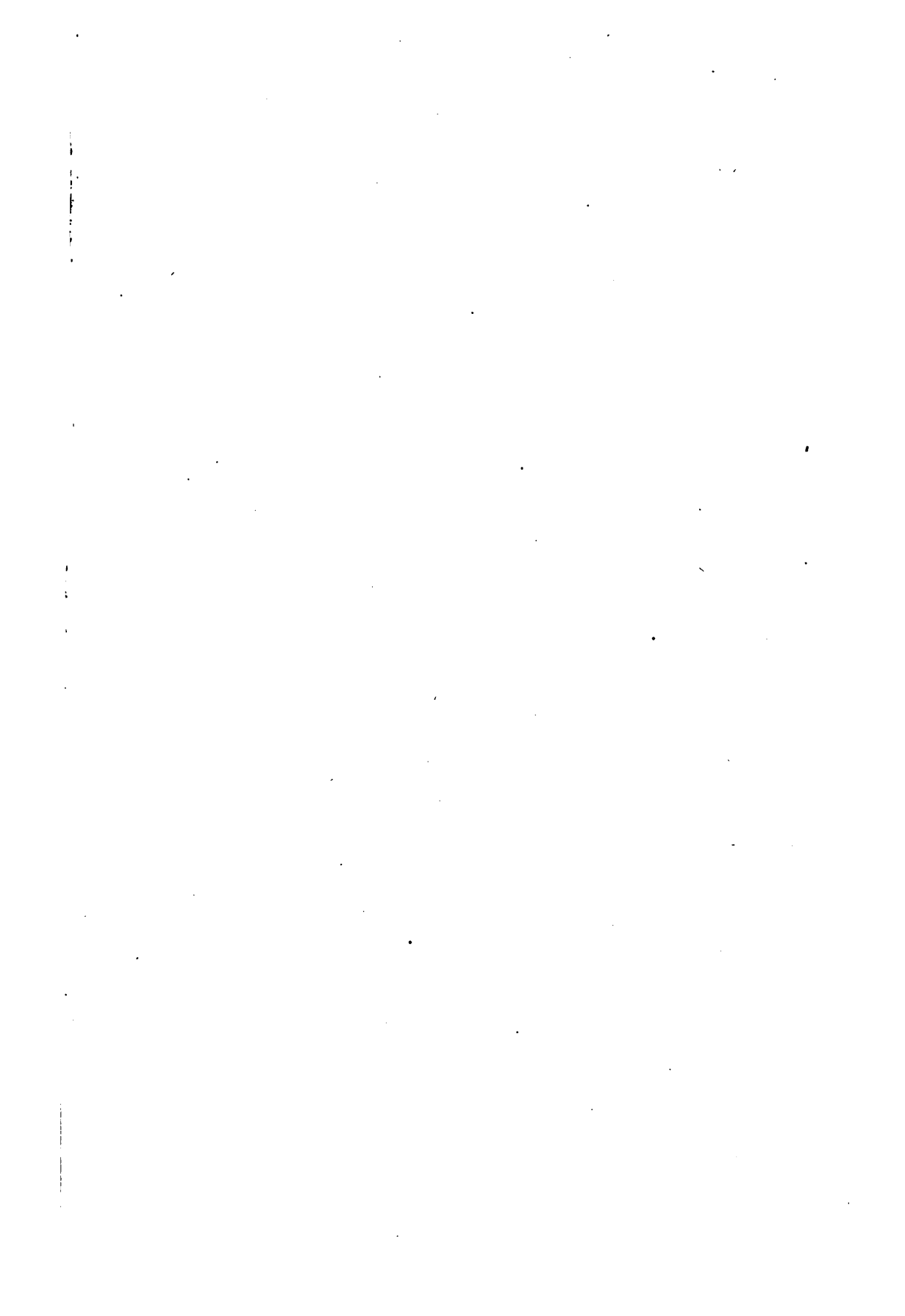
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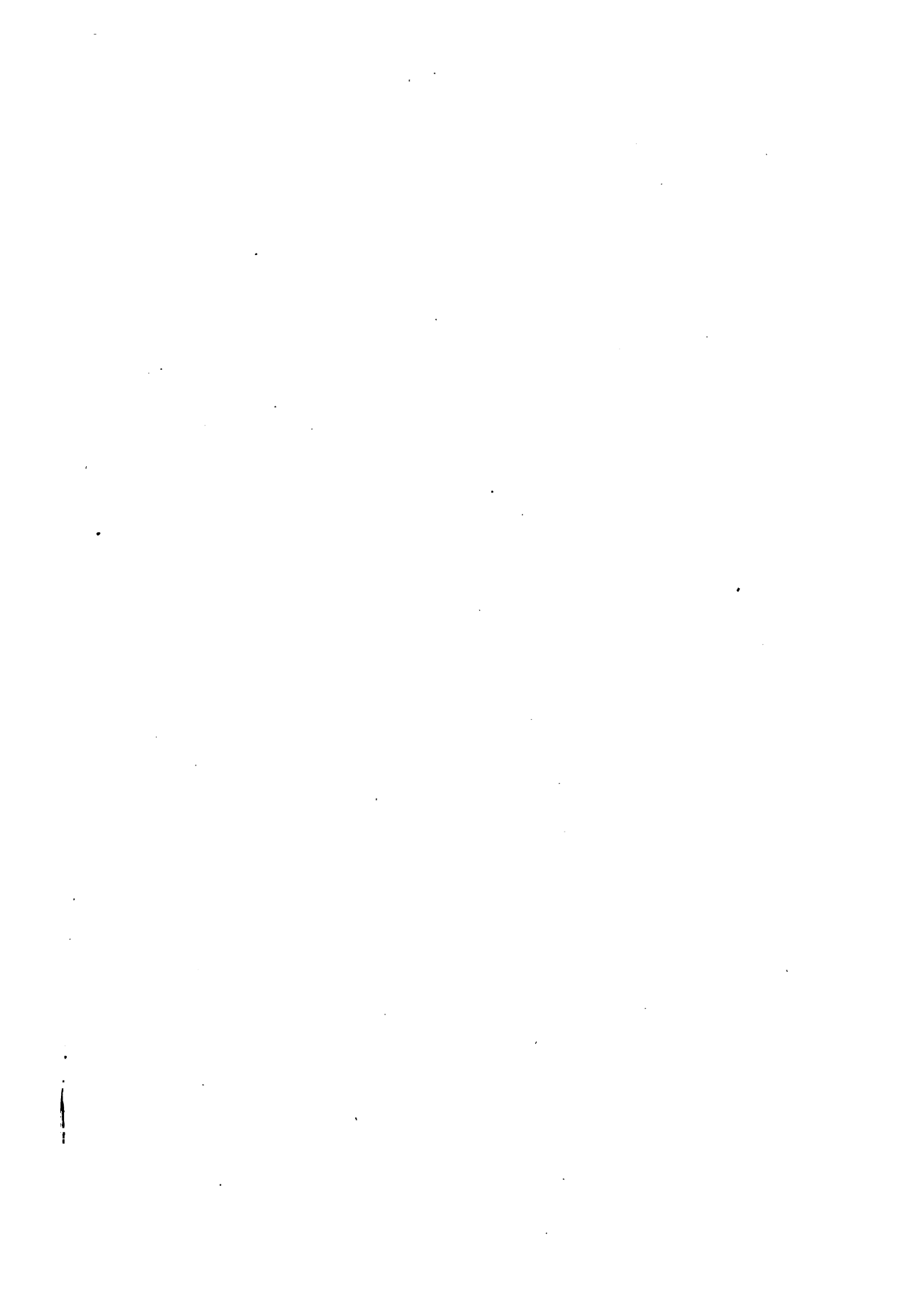
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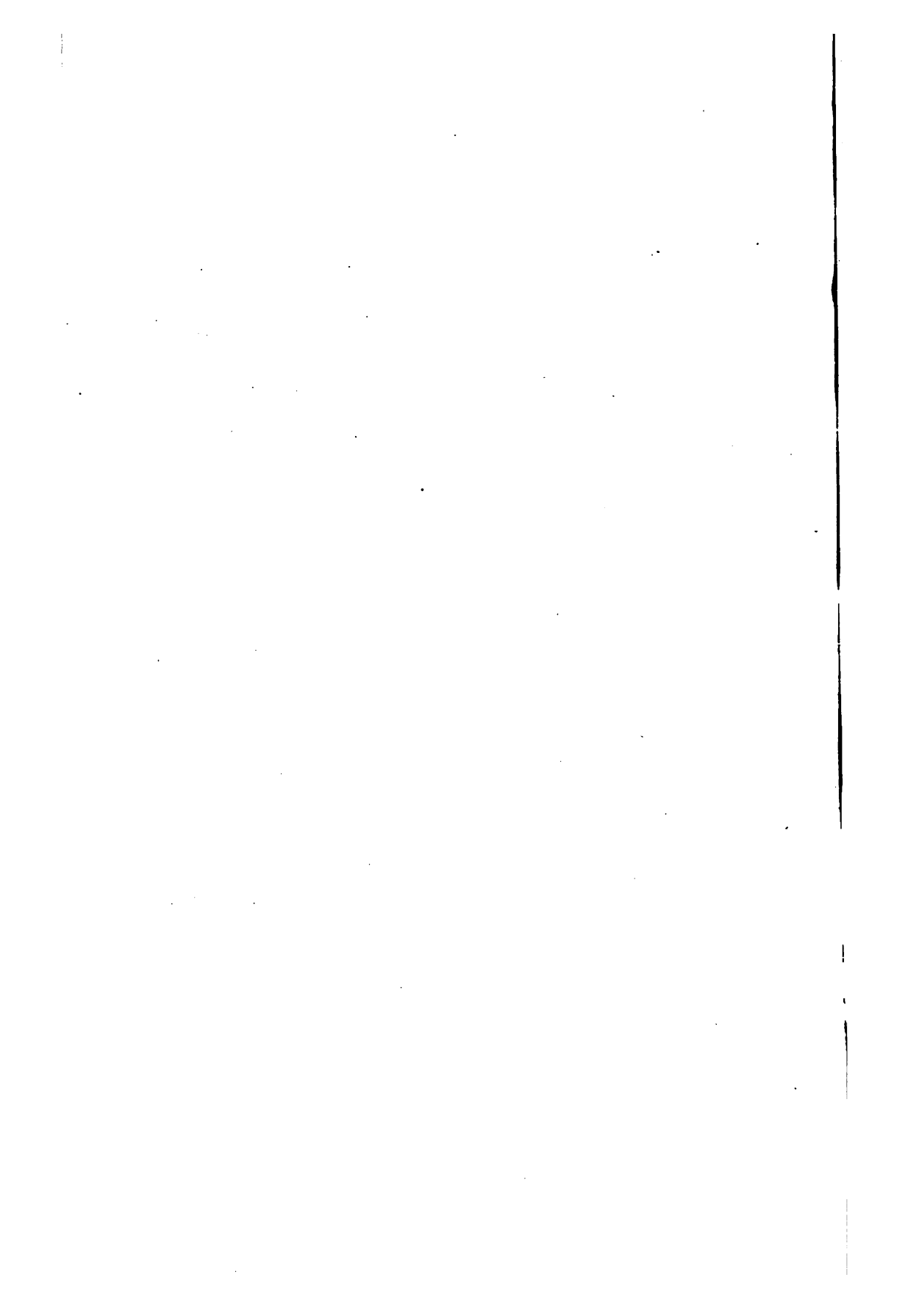
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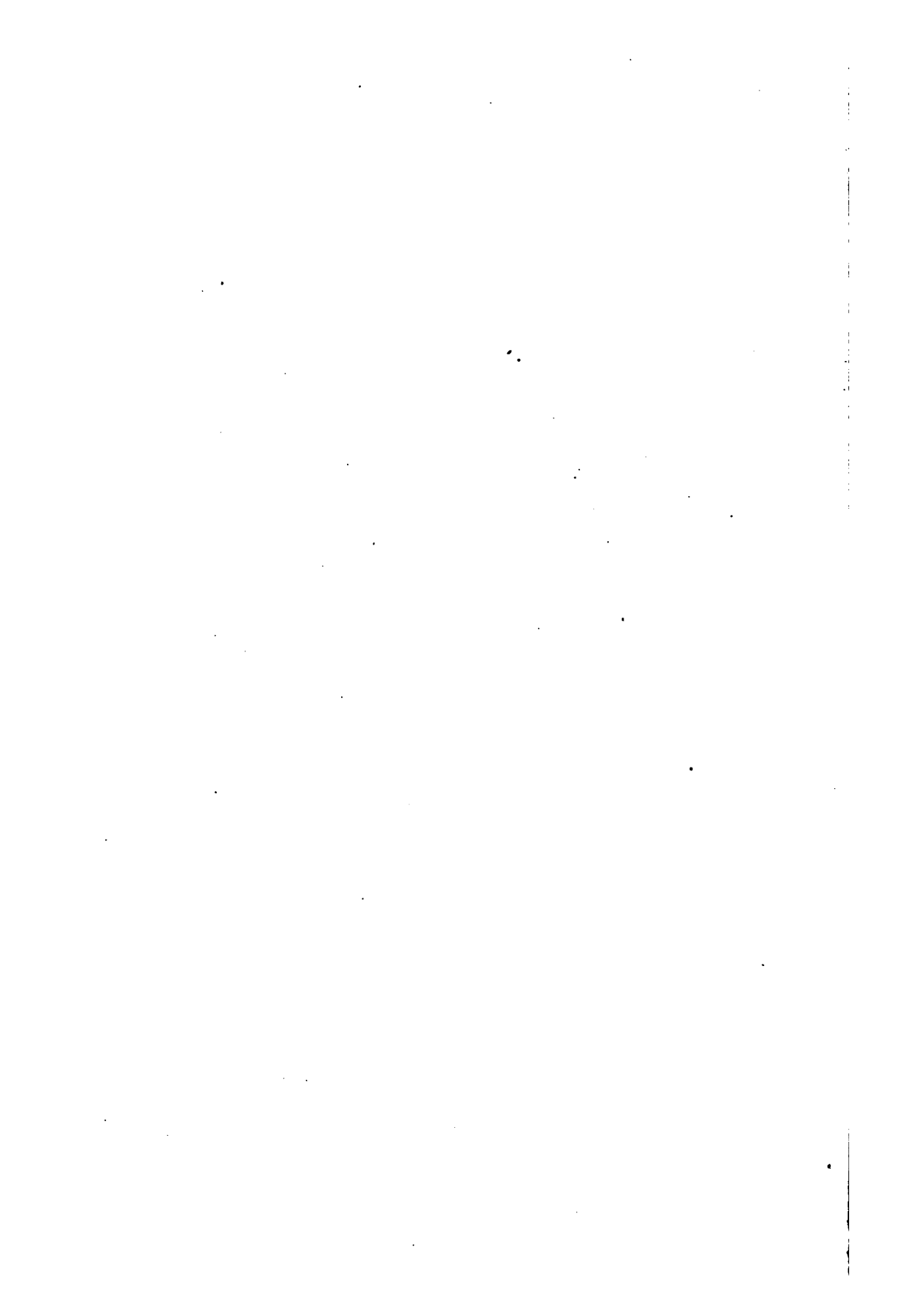
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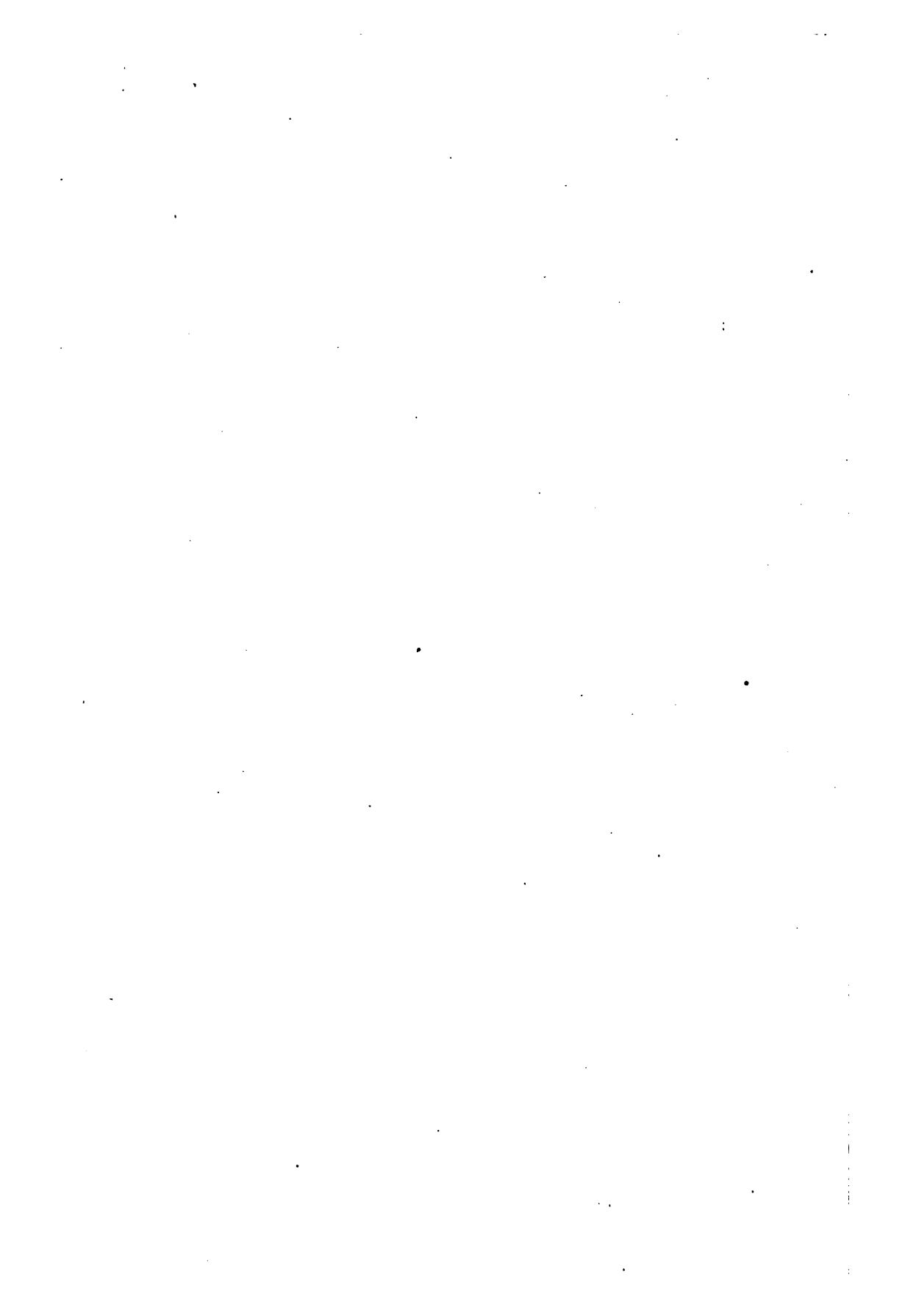












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